

Enabling the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Prepare Its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the UNFCCC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10795

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Enabling the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Prepare Its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the UNFCCC

Countries

Nigeria

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Development, Learning, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

48 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

228,449.00

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2024	4/1/2022

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	2,404,733.00	663,850.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		2,404,733.00	663,850.00

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
1. National circumstances, institutional arrangements, constraints and gaps	Updated information on national circumstances and how they affect GHG emissions and removals over time, for the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN), with increased national capacities and improved understanding in technology and research needs	<p>1.1 National and regional priorities to address climate change concerns including gender considerations integrated within the framework of national development plans and strategies.</p> <p>1.2 In-depth description of the geography, climate, environmental and socio-economic profiles with a specific focus on gender of the country with emphasis on sensitivity to</p>	360,000.00	58,000.00

climate change
and climate
variability.

1.3 Institutional
arrangements
for domestic
implementation,
monitoring,
reporting,
archiving of
information and
stakeholder
engagement
related to the
implementation
and
achievement of
the NDCs and
preparation of
national reports
(NCs, BTRs) on
a continuous
basis

1.4 Technology
Action Plan
developed for
effective
implementation
of the
Convention in
Nigeria.

1.5 Enhanced
research and
systematic
observation
systems for
informed
decision making
in Nigeria.

1.6 Improved understanding of education and public awareness needs of students and the general public of Nigeria with a focus on the different needs of men and women in terms of climate change and its effects and communication action plan.

1.7 Capacity building needs assessed taking into consideration gender needs for climate change reporting and implementation for Nigeria.

1.8 Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and

received
analyzed and
reported.

2. GHG inventory	Quality GHG inventory and trends provided for the period 2000 to 2022.	2.1 Updated national GHG inventory for all IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) covering 2000-2022 years, using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and 2019 Refinement to the extent possible, and trends; improvement of methodologies with higher tier methods applied to the key categories.	514,733.00	150,000.00
		2.2 Strengthened institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the		

continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories.

3. NDC tracking, Mitigation actions, and domestic MRV	Improved enabling environment for effective implementation of mitigation actions and tracking of NDCs implementation and achievement.	3.1 Improved baselines and projections covering a period up to 2050 for emitting sectors with updated BAU, WEM and WAM scenarios. 3.2 Strategy in place to implement the mitigation measures at national and regional levels that also describes the possible role of different gender groups, consistent with NDC Action Plan (2016) and	380,000.00	130,000.00
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Nigeria's
development
priorities.

3.3 Updated
description of
NDC, indicators,
methodology
and accounting
approach
tracking
progress of
NDC
implementation
and
achievement in
place and
aligned with
ETF and MPGs
requirements.

3.4 Upgrading
the MRV system
for specific
sectors.

4. Vulnerabilit y and adaptation	Integration of adaptation priorities and approaches into national level plans through informed decision making supported by improved cli mate change	4.1 Improved understanding of climate variability and impact based on historical data and future projections with special attention on resulting sea level rise.	380,000.00	150,000.00
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and
vulnerability
assessments
as well as
projections
for relevant
sectors.

4.2 In depth
vulnerability and
adaptation
assessment of
key socio-
economic
sectors with
perspectives on
impact on
different gender
groups:
agriculture,
water use,
forests and
other terrestrial
ecosystems,
coastal zones
and health
sectors.

4.3 Adaptation
priorities and
approaches
mainstreamed
into national
and regional
development
plans and
strategy
making.

4.4 Project
proposals/conc
epts prepared
to access
climate finance.

5. Capacity-building, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	Improved awareness and understanding of Enhanced Transparency Framework realized through knowledge management products, monitoring, and evaluation.	5.1 National human, scientific, technical, and institutional capacities increased for timely reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. 5.2 Gender responsive awareness raising activities defined and implemented on key aspects and findings of the Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report. 5.3. Monitoring and management activities implemented and stakeholder consultation events organized.	350,000.00	80,000.00
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6.Compilation of National Communication and Biennial Transparency Reporting	The Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report prepared and submitted	6.1. Format, content and timing of the 4NC and BTR1 identified in cooperation with UNFCCC as per needs of new BTR reporting. 6.2. The Fourth National Communication Report combined with the Biennial Transparency Report prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024.	310,000.00	50,000.00	
			Sub Total (\$)	2,294,733.00	618,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)					
				110,000.00	45,850.00
			Sub Total(\$)	110,000.00	45,850.00
			Total Project Cost(\$)	2,404,733.00	663,850.00

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(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	563,850.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				663,850.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized by UNDP will be covered from UNDP's own TRAC sources. More details on the co-financing and the investment mobilized will be shared as part of Request for CEO Endorsement.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	500,000	47,500	547,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,904,733	180,949	2,085,682.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					2,404,733.00	228,449.00	2,633,182.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

The Federal Republic of Nigeria (in short Nigeria), being a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate (UNFCCC), is bound to submit regular reports to the UNFCCC on the country's response to climate change. National communications (NC) and biennial update reports (BUR) are the main tools of this reporting process. The country is also obliged to submit a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) according to the Paris Agreement under the new Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). These reports help countries to focus their attention and prepare strategies and plans to combat climate change as well as coordinate efforts and transfer lessons learnt and technologies with other parties of the Convention.

In line with Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC, Nigeria has prepared and submitted two GHG inventories for the years 1994 and 2000 in the Initial and Second National Communications respectively. Decision 1/CP.16 paragraphs 60(a-c) introduced an enhanced reporting regime for Non-Annex I Parties, requiring them to submit:

- a. A National Communication every four years, and
- b. A Biennial Update Report (BUR) every two years either as a summary of parts of their national communication in the year when the national communication is submitted or as a stand-alone update report.

Nigeria ratified the UNFCCC on 29 August 1994 as a non-Annex I Party. Subsequently, the country also ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004 and the Paris Agreement in 2017. Nigeria submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments^[1] in 2015, which indicates an unconditional contribution of a 20% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 with respect to the business-as-usual scenario. The NDC also specifies that conditional to international support received, this rate can go as high as 45% (See Figure 1). The Government of Nigeria is currently working to update its NDC and it is planned to be submitted to UNFCCC in May 2021.

Up until now, Nigeria has submitted three NCs and one BUR. The first NC dates back to 17 November 2003, the second to 27 February 2014 and the third one to 18 April 2020. The only BUR was submitted on 17 March 2018 and the second BUR is planned to be submitted in June 2021. Also, Nigeria targets to submit its fourth NC (4NC) and BTR1 in a combined modality in December 2024 and this project aims to support the Government of Nigeria to successfully undertake its obligations in this respect.

[1] See https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Nigeria%20First/Approved%20Nigeria's%20INDC_271115.pdf

As a party to the Convention, Nigeria has developed and is currently implementing several policies, strategies and plans. One of the key policy documents is the National Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (NCCPRS), which was adopted in 2012. The strategy targets better framing and implementation of GHG reduction options with the aim of ensuring low-carbon economic growth and building a climate resilient society in Nigeria. Based on this strategy, several key policies have been developed in Nigeria, which are presented in Table 1 below.

Figure 1 – Nigeria’s NDC targets (Source: Nigeria’s NDC)

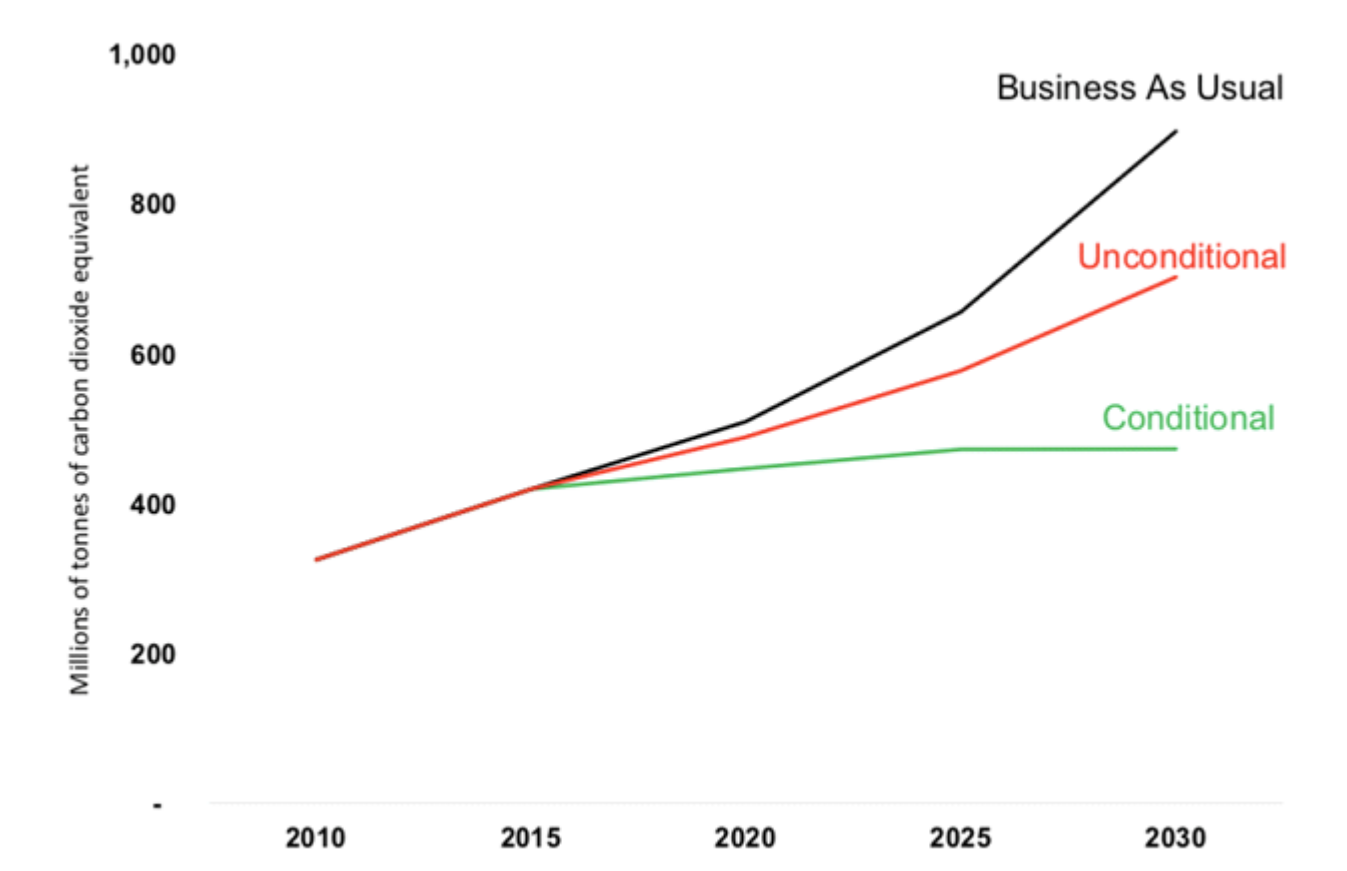


Table 1. Key policies and legislation in Nigeria related to the project context

Name of Policy/Legislation	Relevance to the 4NC Project
National Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (NCCPRS)	NCCPRS was adopted in 2012 to ensure that GHG emission reduction is achieved, leading to low-carbon economic growth and a climate resilient society.
National Energy Policy	The policy aims for sustainable energy development to provide clean, affordable, adequate and reliable energy, with the participation of the private sector.

The Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Action Agenda	This Agenda aims to ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix and improve energy efficiency.
The National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP)	NREEEP seeks to achieve a renewable electricity target of 16% by 2030 as opposed to the current 1.3%.
The Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP)	REMP aims to articulate a roadmap for national development of renewable energy.
Nigeria Feed-in Tariff (FiT) for Renewable Energy Sourced Electricity	The FiT is an optimal economic instrument for hydro schemes not exceeding 30 MW, all biomass cogeneration power plants, solar and wind-based power plants, irrespective of their size.
UN-REDD Program	The Program aims at consolidating the country's efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
National Solid Waste Policy	The Policy by the Federal Ministry of Environment seeks to achieve an integrated solid waste management program.
Natural Gas Flare Out Policy	The Policy aims to phase out natural gas flaring for utilization in the country.
National Policy on Social Protection	The Policy aims at mitigating the impact of shocks, including those caused by environmental degradation and climate change.
National Bio-Energy Policy	The Policy aims at diversifying the national economy with alternative sources of environmentally friendly energy.
Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP)	This is a medium-term development initiative aiming to restore growth, invest in people and build a global competitive economy in Nigeria. The Plan was adopted in April 2017.
National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change	The Plan was prepared by the Department of Climate Change (DCC) in 2020 and aims to ensure that national climate change related efforts take into account gender considerations so that women, men, youth and other vulnerable groups can have access to, participate in, contribute to, and hence optimally benefit from climate change initiatives, programs, policies and funds.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process. During the implementation of previous NC/BUR projects, the Government of Nigeria had an opportunity to improve national capacities, which resulted in higher quality reports, improved strategies and plans in relation to climate change, a better framed operational

framework for reporting and meeting Convention obligations, establishment of the Department of Climate Change (DCC) within the Federal Ministry of Environment and establishment of a network of desk officers in all Federal ministries and States. These capacity building efforts were supported by several UNFCCC initiatives for the preparation of national reports as well as knowledge sharing by the international consultants who have been primarily responsible for performing the studies and assessments on the various thematic areas. However, the Government of Nigeria aims to alter this state of affairs and establish a more sustainable system by further improving capacities within the DCC and in-house production of climate change related reports. With this project, the national/ international consultants will be tasked to spend greater efforts on capacity building through an on-the-job training approach. These capacity development related activities will have strong gender considerations to ensure that both women and men benefit from these opportunities. This approach has already been started within the current framework for the preparation of the second BUR. Moreover, the project also sees the training of other key stakeholders who are participating in the reporting efforts as a priority for the sustainability approach, namely: the climate change desk officers of the states, key stakeholders at various levels of the federal and state governments, civil society organizations including youth, women's organizations, and private sector representatives.

The Government of Nigeria has recently finalized the Third National Communication (TNC) Project, supported by the GEF funding. Moreover, the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process for Nigeria was completed during the Conference of Parties in Bonn, Germany in June 2019. Based on the analysis conducted in the terminal evaluation (TE) report of the TNC project, ICA process and the assessments made by the Government of Nigeria with support from the UNDP Country Office, several remaining gaps were identified to be addressed by the Fourth National Communication (4NC) project and other initiatives. Below, the detailed analysis of findings from those processes are shared.

The terminal evaluation of the GEF-funded TNC Project underlines the following findings and recommendations:

- ...a high number of the outcomes and outputs have been delivered except for a few Outputs (3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 5.1 and 5.2) due to limited capacity and these outputs will need to be carried out under 4NC.
- The technical capacity of DCC and its partners will need to be continually enhanced and equipped with the latest analytical and decision-making tools to design and develop a demand driven NC to improve upon delivery and quality services. The capability at DCC will need to be continually strengthened to use the baseline data to calculate project ex-ante and ex-post GHG emission reductions and their associated abatement costs, and hence the opportunity cost of climate inactions. (See the Table 2 for details.)
- Great efforts have been made by DCC to strengthen its institutional capacity, with the establishment of a National Greenhouse Gases Inventory Management System, enhance the technical capacity of the DCC and the various key partners. Sustaining these efforts, momentum and commitments generated will require continual leadership at the national and state level in order for DCC to be able to deliver high quality reporting supplied with high quality baseline inventory data provided by key sectoral partners.
- There is an urgent need to establish a Project Management Office with a Coordinator overseeing the effective delivery of the National Communication, appoint a professional and passionate ICT Team to edit, update and manage the contents of the webpage. Currently, the webpage on articles, activities, publications and events of each division are left empty. The webpages for the Gender and Climate Finance Divisions need to be added and made active under the 4NC and ministry budget.
- The latest data on practically all socio-economic sectors is pending due to the absence of a proper environment statistical system. The Figure 1.3 in the TNC will need to be updated under the 4NC to accurately describe the current national institutional arrangement.
- It is expected that the ongoing EU-funded Nigerian Climate Change Response Program (NCCRP) will enhance completeness of the National GHG inventory especially as the project is focused on establishing and institutionalizing a robust MRV framework for Nigeria's inventory management, rigorous data

gathering and GHG estimation for the Energy and Waste Sectors, as well as establishing a data archiving system for the country, etc.

- The biggest challenge is the land sector where land use change data is needed. This is currently being addressed by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the National Space Agency.
- The inventory is still incomplete as many activity areas are not covered due to the severe lack of key activity data, e.g. AFOLU.
- The institutional framework for MRV will need to be established under 4NC.
- The capacity of CC Desk officers will need further strengthening so that data for the 4NC can be localized (State level assessments) based on local studies as far as possible for more precision. This will help to develop demand driven adaptation strategies with the appropriate technologies for meeting the needs of the local recipients.
- Current efforts to strengthen the MRV framework have focused on improving the Inventory Management System, stakeholders' engagement, data availability and archiving, for the overall TNC reporting. Institutionalizing reporting for future NC reporting requirements needs to be improved through research & systematic observation, education and public awareness.

Besides these findings and recommendations, the TE report also presented a capacity needs assessment to be realized by the 4NC and other initiatives that is provided in Table 2 below. The TE indicates that "Such capacity will enable the staff not only to develop high quality reporting, but have the ownership, obligation, passion and capability to shift the paradigm to transform development, climate change and Covid-19 challenges into tangible investments to scale up climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to achieve national development (National and state plan, SDGs), health and climate goals (NCCP, NDC, NAP, NAMA, etc.)."

Table 2. Capacity development needs according to the terminal evaluation report of TNC Project.

Desired Holistic Capacity of the DCC and their partners to access climate finance to scale up low carbon and resilient solutions	
Thematic areas	Desired capacity and potential training modules
A. Policy and legal capacity – country ownership	1. Knowledge on national development and climate policies, strategies, plans & priorities and alignment of proposals to these policies. 2. Ability to contribute & drive the development of national development and climate strategies & action plans. 3. Familiarity with climate change activities, past and existing baseline projects & needs of the country. 4. Ability to see development and climate policies as 'living' documents that will be updated and able to transform these 'living' policies into fundable investment and viable and tangible actions on the ground to benefit the Nigerian people and not sitting on a shelf gathering dust.
B. Regulatory capacity	4. Knowledge on fiscal incentives (e.g. waiving of import tax, sales tax, matching rebate) to transform market to low carbon solutions. 5. Knowledge on the regulatory framework to create a level playing field and positive enabling environment to attract private sector investment in low carbon solutions, e.g. standards and labels and testing schemes

	es for appliances; building codes.
C. Institutional capacity	6. Capacity to facilitate and implement a country co-ordination mechanism and stakeholder engagement framework to coordinate, communicate and engage with internal (national line and provincial ministries, departments and agencies) and with external partners, e.g. private sector, CSOs and academia through stakeholder consultations that are open, fair, transparent and inclusive.
	7. Good understanding in how to institutionalize the roles and responsibilities of DCC as a 'faceless and paperless' entity through a user friendly DCC portal, e.g. Is there a need to develop a user friendly DCC Operational Manual with Standard Operating Procedures? Could a GCF Readiness grant (allocated USD 1 million/year for Nigeria) be used for such development? This will overcome the high institutional memory loss through staff transfers.
D. Technical capacity	
i. Baseline inventory database	<p>8. Ability to understand UNFCCC operational modality and mandatory requirements.</p> <p>9. Ability to identify, capture, measure, analyse, manage, update and improve the accurate, reliable and timely baseline inventory key activity data at the state level (Tier III) to be aggregated towards the national level (Tier I).</p> <p>10. Ability to perform critical analysis and convert the ex-ante data into ex-post data as decision making tools for calculating the opportunity cost of climate inaction.</p> <p>11. Ability to convert the climate challenges (GHG emissions, local pollution, climate vulnerability and risks) into solutions as tangible investment to 'climate proof' development in Nigeria.</p> <p>12. There is a need to appoint an ICT expert at DCC to manage, edit, upload and update the content of the DCC portal. Develop templates (e.g. Google forms) to enable state actors and MDAs upload key activity data to the portal as part of the Database Inventory Management System.</p>
ii. Theory of Change	<p>13. Ability to understand the Theory of Change principle, i.e. short-term output leading to medium-term outcome and long-term impact to design transformative climate solutions beyond the one-off project.</p> <p>14. Ability to appraise and approve project proposals against climate finance investment criteria & alignment with national development and climate goals.</p>
iii. MRV	15. Ability to monitor, evaluate and close projects/programmes against climate finance and country requirements and protocols.
iv. Knowledge management a	16. Ability to convert lessons learned from CC projects into knowledge (training manual, guidelines, podcasts) and communication products (leaflets), services (portal and social media) and platforms (South-South partnership, study tours) as knowledge repository and sharing.

nd sharing	17. Appoint dedicated staff to manage, edit, upload and update the content of the DCC portal and knowledge resources and repository at DCC portal as case studies.
E. Financial and business literacy	18. Deep understanding of the international climate finance landscape and flows in the country & all the sources of international climate finance.
	19. Familiarity with various financial and business models to scale up climate solutions, e.g. start-up loan/credit, matching rebate, partial loan guarantee, equity.
F. Social and cultural capital G.	20. Able to articulate the importance of mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) into national and local development and climate policy, strategies and action plans.
	21. Ability to generate strong national and local buy-in and ownership of climate solutions.
	22. Ability to stimulate inclusive and demand driven climate solutions as opposed to top down and supply push solutions.
	23. Ability to understand the requirements of the donor's Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) policy, e.g. GCF ESS and Gender Policy.

The TE report also underlines the key issues regarding the GHG inventory. The report states that “the challenges faced in the development of GHGs inventory system as reported in TNC will need to be further strengthened. Focus should be placed on filling the gaps and constraints to generate reliable and accurate activity data, country specific emission factors, robust institutional arrangements and a fully operational inventory management system to cater for the steps of compilation. Greater efforts are needed to ensure the future ability of DCC to sustain the developed inventory. As the gap is still big, further efforts at improving the institutional cooperation models and building the capacities at institutions as well as HR levels will be needed at 4NC.”

Finally, the TE report elaborates on the outputs of the project that need further work during the coming period under the 4NC and other projects. These include:

- Outputs 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, although the TNC delivered an improved National GHG inventory database, estimations for additional categories not covered in the SNC and applied Tier 2 to a couple of categories, a number of sources were not estimated due to lack of activity data, especially in the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors. These will need to be carried out under the 4NC.
- Output 3.5: Report was not done on the gap analysis and constraints on (i) access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, (ii) financial assistance needed for technology transfer and capacity development, (iii) investment requirements for mitigation measures based on national and state climate change action plans.
- Output 3.6: Technology needs assessment (TNA) reports for different sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure, building etc.) were not carried out under the TNC. The Climate Technology Center & Network (CTCN), through UNIDO and in collaboration with MoE and the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, is currently providing technical guidance and support to Nigeria for conducting a comprehensive adaptation and mitigation Technology Needs Assessment for the country's NDC & SDGs priority sectors. This CTCN project will also deliver a Technology Action Plan, identify sources of funding and build institutional capacity on the TNA process, methodologies and quality control.
- Output 3.8: National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation was not carried out but will be covered under the CTCN project.
- Output 3.9: Institutional capacity to monitor technology transfer needs and national R&D programmes has not been fully strengthened.

- Output 5.1: Assessment report indicating needs (technical and financial) for an adequate national research and observation network in Nigeria was not developed.

- Output 5.2: Action plan identifying possible sources of financial and technical support for research and systematic observations was not done.

Moreover, according to the findings of the ICA for the first BUR and further communication with the Government of Nigeria, several key gaps and associated potential solutions were defined, which are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Key gaps and potential solutions analysis based on ICA for the first BUR.

Section	Key gaps	Potential Solutions
MRV Activities	Not aligned across different levels of government institutions and ministries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Definition of roles across government establishments and agencies · Regular progress monitoring · Contribution for REDD+ programme
MRV Infrastructure	No established pool of resources from agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Input capacity from NDC/ BUR · Establishment of national MRV institution
MRV activities on GHG	Not robust and sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Institutionalization of GHG inventory · Finance for preparing and updating GHG inventory
MRV activities on mitigation action	Not robust and sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Elaborate link between MRV and mitigation projects · Standardize commonly agreed methods and indicators · Enhance institutional capacities in sectoral ministries

According to above stated findings, the main remaining bottlenecks for the development of national climate change related reports are lack of: (i) capacity to match the stricter reporting obligations of the Convention with the ratification of the Paris Agreement, (ii) sufficient financial resources and (iii) most importantly, a robust system with fully fledged operational institutional arrangements for reporting and implementing the Convention. Improved capacities and an improved reporting system are necessary with respect to GHG inventories, mitigation analysis, and vulnerability and impact assessment, including projections of climate change at state levels. Decisions made at COP 24 and the first session of the Conference of the Parties brings new systems and modalities for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which requires the Parties to adopt the 2006 IPCC guidelines with any subsequent version or refinement and submit a time series GHG inventory, subject to technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. This increases the burden of national reporting and creates new challenges in terms of GHG inventories. Even though

there are flexibility measures for developing countries with special national circumstances, these strengthened reporting modalities create a need to strengthen national capacities.

In Nigeria, there are other ongoing initiatives that can support efforts on combating climate change and fulfilling the requirements of the reporting needs. Among those, the following can be listed: (i) Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria Project; (ii) De-risking Renewable Energy NAMA for the Nigerian Power Sector; (iii) Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project; (iv) Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Program; (v) Nigerian Climate Change Response Program; (vi) Nigeria Energy Calculator; (vii) Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT); (viii) 2050 Pathway Project on National Low Emissions Development Strategy; (ix) Nigeria's Sovereign Green Bonds Project; (xi) Nigerian Energy Support Program; and (x) Climate Promise Initiative of UNDP. Information on these projects/ programs is provided in Table 4 below. The 4NC project will coordinate its efforts with the leadership of DCC team in order to maximize the impact and ensure resource efficiency. The detailed analysis of liaison with other projects and initiatives will be carried out during the inception phase and will be presented in the Inception Report.

Table 4: Detailed information on some other initiatives in relation to 4NC project

Name of the Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor	Implementation dates	Project Goals/ Content	Relation to 4NC Project
Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria Project	Federal Ministry of Environment	GEF	Feb 2017 – Feb 2022	To address one of the major causes of deforestation in Nigeria, the unsustainable use of non-renewable fuel wood in rural and peri-urban areas.	Renewable energy related targets.
De-risking Renewable Energy NAMA for the Nigerian Power Sector Project	Federal Ministry of Environment	GEF	Jun 2016 – Jun 2021	To develop a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the Nigerian Power Sector, which will primarily target solar PV in order to achieve a transformation in the electricity mix such that at least 20 GW of Nigeria's electricity is generated from solar PV by 2030.	Renewable energy context.
Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	Federal Ministry of Environment	World Bank	Jun 2018 – Jun 2026	To reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-watersheds.	Land degradation and climate change aspects of the project.
Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Program	Federal Ministry of Environment	N/A	2010 onwards	The Programme foresees a twin-track approach to achieving RE	Climate change context of the programme

				track approach to achieving RE DD+ readiness in Nigeria: (i) developing institutional and technical capacities at federal level, and (ii) carrying out intense institutional, strategy-building and demonstration activities in Cross River State.	
Nigerian Climate Change Response Program (NCCRP)	DCC/Federal Ministry of Environment and relevant MDAs	EU	Jan 2020 – Jan 2024	To support Nigeria in meeting the 45% conditional target of the NDC.	The program has mitigation components and is designed to create an enabling environment for climate actions.
Nigeria Energy Calculator (NECAL 2050)	Energy Commission of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Environment, NNPC, Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources	UK (BEIS Central Modelling Team)	N/A	To provide a model of the UK energy system that allows you to explore pathways to decarbonization, including net zero by 2050 and on to 2100.	NCs are submitted periodically, to report on progress in reducing Nigeria's net greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, NECAL helps in the calculation/ measurement of emissions from the energy sector.
ICAT - Initiative for Climate Action Transparency	Federal Ministry of Environment	ICAT/ UNOPS	Sep 2020 – Sep 2021	To carry out a review of the sectors in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation actions. To assess policies and measures to develop NDC indicators/ tools	The project will aid GHG inventory and mitigation actions with respect to national reporting.
2050 Pathway Project on National Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	DCC/ Federal Ministry of Environment and relevant MDAs	2050 Pathways	Sep 2020 – Mar 2021	To feed into the NDC revision and allow a pathway to low carbon development.	The program has mitigation components and provides an enabling environment for climate actions.
Nigeria's Sovereign Green Bonds Project	Federal Ministry of Environment	World Bank	Dec 2017 – Dec 2024	To meet the 20% unconditional NDC commitments.	Emissions reduced or abated will be reported in the 4NC.

Nigerian Energy Support Program (Phase II)	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning and Federal Ministry of Power.	GIZ	2017-2021	The program aims to improve the electricity supply in Nigeria for reliable and environmentally friendly production and distribution.	Renewable energy and climate change context.

In summary, the 4NC project will build on past reporting experiences of Nigeria, information and knowledge available in other organizations, capacities in ongoing projects and ensure cost-effectiveness through avoiding duplication of efforts.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This project aims to prepare and submit the Fourth National Communication (4NC) and the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of Nigeria. The reports will be prepared and submitted to UNFCCC as a combined reporting modality. The project will also contribute to strengthening capacities and improving the institutional structures and nationwide coordination mechanisms for the sustainability of the national reporting system. The 4NC and BTR1 project is prepared in line with the GEF-7 climate change mitigation objective CCM-3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies, with the following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacities to assist Nigeria to mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.

Project Immediate Objective:

The project will assist the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC.

The Project's main expected results, the Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial transparency Report, will be prepared through strengthening the reporting framework by enhancing technical capacities, improving institutional arrangements, and putting in place a robust GHG Inventory Management System and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for tracking emissions, mitigation actions and the needs of the country as well as strengthening the transparency framework of the country through improved institutional and technical capacities. The First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) will be prepared as a combined report with the 4NC. The submission of the reports will be achieved in December 2024. The project will work to improve capacities of the relevant government organizations with a specific focus on DCC staff and key stakeholders including government staff at state level, private sector representatives and community-based organizations who play an important role in climate change reporting. Nigeria's objective is to seize the opportunity to continue enhancing the quality of its reporting by building upon the preparation of the past NCs and BURs as well as other findings of previous initiatives that are summarized under the section A (Enabling Activity Background and Context). Key results expected from this project include: (i) Detailed review and update of the socio-economic and environmental situation with regard to national, regional and global climate change challenges; (ii) GHG inventory covering the period 2000 to 2022 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines at the Tier 2 level as far as possible; (iii) Improved mitigation assessments based on socio-economic projections for mainstreaming mitigation within the low carbon development agenda; (iv) Improved understanding of

climate change, climate variability and the resulting sea level rise on a finer scale along with in depth vulnerability and adaptation assessments to enable more informed decisions and mainstreaming of climate change into development plans; (v) Technologies are assessed for their transfer when adaptation and mitigation projects will be implemented; (vi) Research and systematic observation will be strengthened to support decision-making on adaptation and mitigation; and (vii) Strategy developed to educate and sensitize the different segments of the population towards increasing their resilience to climate change, and preparation and submission of the 4NC and the BTR1.

It is of upmost importance for Nigeria to have up-to-date, evidence-based information to enable it to respond to the challenges of climate change in an integrated and coordinated manner. As it stands now, the country still lacks adequate detailed data and knowledge in most of the relevant sectors for use in appropriate planning. This project will enable Nigeria to generate the essential information and strengthen its data management systems in various thematic areas. This will allow Nigeria to better implement its low carbon development agenda, whereby resources could be programmed for efficient and cost-effective use. Moreover, the Project will strengthen the transparency framework of the country for national communication and biennial transparency reporting. This support from the GEF will ensure that Nigeria acquires the latest data and understanding of the current status of climate change related issues that can be integrated into the national planning processes and sectoral development strategies.

The project will foster approaches to strengthening national capacities to ensure the sustainability of reporting efforts. The priority will be given to increased capacities in DCC and other key institutions who will be tasked with preparing the 4NC, BTR1 and other climate change related reports. Capacity building activities that are foreseen under this project are based on the previous findings and assessments (the summary of the capacity needs assessment provided by the terminal evaluation report of the TNC Project is presented in Section A) as well as the arising needs for the BTR reporting in terms of transparency. The project will utilize international and national experts to build capacities through an on-the-job training approach rather than only preparing the required reports. This will be an innovative result of the project, which will lead to in-house preparation of future reports. The DCC team will collect and assemble the GHG data, undertake vulnerability and adaptation assessments, perform mitigation analysis, and also compile data on several other areas such as technology needs assessment and transfer, awareness raising, planning research and systematic observation on climate change, project formulation and preparation for adapting to and mitigating climate change and, last but not least, mainstreaming approaches for formal and informal education.

This increased internal capacity will enable DCC and other institutions to respond successfully to reporting and other obligations in relation to climate change. For instance, the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement builds on the current measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system. Reporting under the existing MRV framework including NCs, BURs and ICA form part of the experience drawn upon and contributes to continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The innovative approach of the 4NC and BTR1 project to capacity building will support Nigeria and its institutions to be ETF ready. It is an opportunity to learn by doing, analyze gaps and needs, and to build the necessary institutions and processes for complying with the ETF when the time comes. The preparation of the BTR1 under this project will help the Government of Nigeria to ensure a smooth and successful transition to ETF.

Stakeholder involvement:

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders will be ensured during project document preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and make these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Nigeria.

During the implementation of the project, a wide range of organizations will be encouraged to participate to the project activities through various processes and approaches. First of all, the project strategy foresees the establishment of working groups on specific sectors and themes. The sectors and themes will include AFOLU, energy, waste, IPPU, transport, buildings, MRV, and climate policy. Moreover, key project documents that will be drafted during the implementation, including the 4NC and BTR1, will be circulated among key organizations to better capture their contributions.

The names, jurisdictions and expected roles of key stakeholder organizations are specified in Table 5. First of all, the relevant Federal ministries of Nigeria will be actively engaged in the implementation as members of the Inter-ministerial Climate Change Committee. Moreover, key institutions including public organizations, civil society organizations, private sector, academia/research institutions and local communities will be part of the 4NC and BTR1 preparation processes. As the private sector has a key role in implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, their participation in the project will be essential. As it stands at present, the private sector has been identified as potential investors in many mitigation actions, especially those with high upfront investment costs such as large-scale renewables. In Nigeria, civil society organizations are actively working on climate change. Key organizations that are listed in Table 5 are expected to participate in the project activities. The involvement of institutions working on gender equality and women’s empowerment will be considered as a priority. Moreover, participation of youth and youth organizations will be ensured to the NC and BTR processes. The project team will identify best means of youth integration through inclusion of civil society organizations and/or existing youth initiatives. Finally, other key stakeholders of the project will be media organizations, research institutions and international organizations with a particular emphasis on related sectors.

A preliminary stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following consultations that seek the participation of a broad range of stakeholders:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Think Tank Working Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses.
- Individual meetings with sector representatives.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

Table 5: Key stakeholders of the project and their expected roles

Stakeholder	Expected Role in the 4NC Project
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<i>Government Organizations</i>	
Federal Ministry of Environment - Department of Climate Change	The Department of Climate Change (DCC) is the implementing agency and will provide overall coordination. DCC will coordinate and oversee the implementation of all activities towards the preparation of the 4NC and BTR1 through collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. Also, DCC will manage the database for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory for this project and also undertake inventory of GHG emissions and assessment of mitigation options. The selected DCC staff will be members of the working groups, some will also be part of the MRV processes. Finally, the DCC is responsible for data collection, collation and archiving.
Federal Ministry of Finance	The Ministry of Finance will be a key partner under the 4NC and BTR1 Project, especially due to their jurisdiction in climate finance projects such as Green Bonds and other projects/programs that serve as sources of data for the 4NC and BTR1 project, such as biodiversity conservation related projects. The Ministry is the vehicle through which most finance for implementation of climate actions within the country is implemented.
National Planning Commission	The National Planning Commission (NPC) of Nigeria will be a key project partner as they can strengthen national projects/programmes to be geared towards key themes such as green economy, social protection, and development of policy on environmental and social shocks. NPC creates the platform on which climate/environmental policies are developed; they reinforce climate change policies for climate action. These climate policies will act as a source of information for the 4NC and BTR1 project. NPC will be part of the working groups as data providers.
Energy Commission of Nigeria	The Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) operates under the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Commission is in charge of the strategic planning and coordination of national policies in the field of energy. ECN is responsible for establishing strategies regarding energy efficiency and conservation and renewable energy. ECN has been an active governmental climate actor, principally from the mitigation point of view. ECN's main roles in the 4NC and BTR1 Project will be supporting the project activities in terms of development of an MRV for GHG emissions in the energy sector; and supporting the project in terms of development of Emissions Calculator for Sectors – AFOLU, Energy, Waste, IPPU. Therefore, ECN will be part of the working groups, both as data providers and also as part of the MRV processes.
National Emergency Management Agency	The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) will play a role in the implementation of environmental disaster mitigation programs/ projects. NEMA is responsible for the coordination of resources towards efficient and effective disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response in Nigeria. NEMA will function as a data provider for the 4NC and BTR1 project.
Federal Ministry of Power	The Ministry is the main organization managing the renewable energy sector in Nigeria. Their contribution to the project will be in terms of developing renewable energy policies and implementing renewable energy projects. The Ministry will be part of the working group, providing data in the energy sector.

	ergy sector.
Federal Ministry of Works and Housing	The 4NC and BTR1 project will collaborate with the Ministry as they are responsible for developing energy efficiency policies and implementing energy efficiency projects for green buildings in Nigeria. The Ministry will function as part of the working group in the area of provision of data for the project.
National Space Research and Development Agency	The National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) is one of the research institutions under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology. The Agency was established on May 5, 1999 with a broad objective to pursue the development and application of space science and technology for the socio-economic benefits of the nation. NASRDA is charged with the responsibility of developing and managing agriculture and forestry resources through the establishment of a database for project planning, crop performance assessment, and yield production for sustainable food production. Their role in the project will be provision of space technology data for the AFOLU sector.
National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency	The National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) is responsible for the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources. The Agency is also responsible for coordination, and liaison with, relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines. NESREA is expected to conduct environmental audits and establish a data bank on regulatory and enforcement mechanisms of environmental standards other than in the oil and gas sector. NESREA will function as data providers, as part of the working groups for the 4NC and BTR1 project.
National Oil Spill Detection Agency	The National Oil Spill Detection Agency (NOSDRA) was established in 2006 as a framework institution to coordinate the implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) for Nigeria, in accordance with the International Convention on Oil Pollution. NOSDRA is expected to provide emissions data for the oil & gas sector.
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) will be a partner under the 4NC and BTR1 project to gather GHG emissions data in the oil and gas sector. NNPC will function as data providers in the working groups.
Presidential Implementation Committee on the Clean Development Mechanism	Established in 2005, in line with the CDM requirements, the Nigerian government inaugurated the Presidential Implementation Committee on the Clean Development Mechanism (PIC-CDM). The PIC-CDM is responsible for issuing letters of approval for eligible CDM projects in Nigeria, assisted by the Ministry of Environment. The PIC-CDM confirms the eligibility of the project to the CDM Executive Board which thereafter, upon concluding its assessment of the project, issues a certified emission reduction (CER) in respect thereof. Upon issuance, the CERs may be traded between Annex I countries and Nigeria. Although this role is currently being performed by DCC, the previous experience of the organization on CDM can be leveraged during the project implementation.

Sub National / Local Governments	The sub-national and local governments will provide regional and local climate data (emissions, mitigation actions) to the 4NC and BTR1 project. They will function as data providers in the working groups.
House of Representatives and National Assembly	Both organizations are the focal points for legislation making in Nigeria and they will have a possible role in enactment and provision of climate laws in the future.
Inter-ministerial Climate Change Committee	The Committee has members from key public (MDAs), private, academia and CSO stakeholders. It will be a partner to the project and is expected to participate in the various project activities. The Committee will enhance the whole of Government coordination on climate change policies to ensure that Nigeria contributes towards addressing the issue of climate change, by providing the necessary support in the preparation of the 4NC and BTR1.
Nigerian Meteorological Agency	The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) came into existence by an Act of the National Assembly, becoming effective on June 19, 2003 following Presidential assent. NIMET is a Federal Government agency charged with the responsibility of advising the Federal Government on all aspects of meteorology; prepare and interpret government policy in the field of meteorology; and to issue weather (and climate) forecasts for the safe operations of aircrafts, ocean-going vessels and oil rigs.
Civil Society Organizations	
Nigeria Climate Action Network	The Climate Action Network (CAN) is a worldwide network of over 1,300 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in over 130 countries, including in Nigeria, working to promote government and individual actions to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. As a very active organization, CAN will be invited to take part in project activities especially in the area of climate advocacy. The CAN will serve as a representative of beneficiaries of climate actions and implementation and as a feedback provider. The CAN attests to climate change policies either positive or negative, so the Network is needed as a good source of information/data.
Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team	The Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST) was founded on July 17, 1987, in a spontaneous response of participants at a workshop, convened by the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), at the Conference Centre, University of Ibadan, to expose actions in other countries in dealing with environmental challenges. They will be needed as part of the working groups as data providers.
Civil Society Organizations	The 4NC and BTR1 project will seek collaboration with national and local civil society organizations. They are expected to provide climate information, awareness creation, and implementation of climate actions towards mitigation and adaptation programs. Some key organizations can be named as: Climate Change Network Nigeria (CCNN); Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF); Women

	<p>n Farmers Advancement Network, Kano Nigeria (WOFAN); Women Environment Programme (WEP); African Radio Drama Association (ARDA) Nigeria; Coalitions for Change (C4C); Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN); Association of Nigerian Architects. The CSOs will function as part of the working groups as data providers. Moreover, the project team will identify and include youth organizations who are active in the environment and climate subjects.</p>
Local communities and indigenous people	<p>The project will search for methods to obtain indigenous knowledge and information on climate change from local communities. Gender action groups should be included, as they can provide information on the local communities and indigenous people. The indigenous people and local communities are part of the solution to climate change and when taking action to address climate change, their rights should be respected and considered. More so, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was established for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner. This group through their representative will function as part of the working group.</p>
Private Sector	
Private Sector Organizations	<p>The 4NC and BTR1 Project will seek collaboration and partnership with different private sector groups on climate finance activities. Some of these organizations will include the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Bank of Industry and Access Bank. In addition, there are other private sector organizations that are closely related to the climate change theme. The project will closely coordinate with the private sector organizations to strengthen the public-private partnership. The private sector organizations will function as data providers and be part of the working groups.</p>
International Organizations	
International Organizations and Development Organizations	<p>The 4NC and BTR1 Project will invite key international organizations to the project activities that are active in the climate change subject. These organizations include: UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNICEF, WB, AfDB, EU, DFID, CIDA, JICA, UNITAR, UN-Habitat, UNCDF, and HBS. The international organizations and development organizations as listed will play an active role in the project, as they will provide technical support in the form of capacity building, TA facilities, and financial support, which are needed for the success of the project.</p>
Research and academic organizations	
Research organizations	<p>The 4NC and BTR1 Project will invite key research institutions to participate in the project activities. Some of these institutions can be named as: (i) Centre for Climate Change and Fresh Water Resources, Federal University of Technology Minna; (ii) Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR); (iii) Centre for Energy, Research and Development, Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife; (iv) Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi; (v) National Climate Change Research Group. The research institutions and academic organizations will play a major role in the project as they are expected to function as part of the working group in the provision of required data. A</p>

good number of research data are domiciled in various research and academic institutions across Nigeria, and therefore collaboration with them is expected to yield stronger results for the project.

Moreover, the stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. The Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, adjust its workplan as needed, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

In Nigeria, the ongoing project activities regarding stakeholder consultations and data gathering are modified to reflect the existing COVID-19 related restrictions. Specifically, meetings and workshops are now hybridized (limited number of participants at in-person meeting in combination with virtual workshops) with strong coordination by project teams and international and national consultants. The missions related to gender analysis and social and environmental safeguards are being conducted with the active leadership of national consultants under the supervision of international consultants. This modality is subject to further improvement based on the deployment of COVID-19 vaccination programs and its effects to future travel restrictions. On the other hand, activities that need on-site data collection are more restricted. Similarly, the project teams are executing stakeholder consultations virtually using either Zoom or Teams platforms to fulfill such tasks. For the 4NC and BTR1 project, in case the field visits will not be possible during the project implementation data would be collected remotely: Virtual interviews, online questionnaires and surveys, collaboration platforms and satellite imagery would be used to gather necessary data.

In addition, the impact of Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and adaptive management will be used to minimize and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. The Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

Gender dimension:

The vulnerability of any segment of the population to climate change depends largely on some interrelated factors, which determine the extent of exposure to climate change; sensitivity to these impacts; and the capacity for adapting to these changes, among others. These factors include gender; economic, social and political status; access to and control over resources. The National Policy on the Environment of 2016 promotes a gender-responsive approach to the stemming impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups and calls on to: 1) Ensure gender is always mainstreamed into environmental concerns. 2) Promote review of related environmental policies and acts to include gender concerns. 3) Provide incentives for environmental programmes and initiatives that target underrepresented gender and other vulnerable groups. 4) Facilitate full participation of women, men, girls and boys and other vulnerable groups in the decision-making processes in environmental governance and management. 5) Ensure the participation of women and other vulnerable groups across all sections of society in environmental trainings, public awareness and sensitization campaigns. 6) Continue to support the implementation of the country's gender policy.

Cultural and socio-economic factors influence Nigerian women's gendered experiences significantly and make them more vulnerable to poverty. Female population accounts for about 69% of the country's poverty with a high level of vulnerability to climate change impacts. Nigerian women have lower incomes; lower decision-making power; limited or total lack of control over assets and resources including credit among other indices for measuring poverty. As is the case elsewhere, poor people in Nigeria depend mostly on the environment, especially the ecosystem services, for their sustenance and livelihood. 97% of female respondents in a recent study reported the use of biomass related energy types, especially fuelwood. Women are more susceptible to natural disasters like floods and droughts among other impacts of climate change.

The 4NC and BTR1 project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied. In addition, in line with the GEF's policy on gender equality^[1] and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs^[2], the project will prepare and finalize a Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan^[3] during the development of the project document^[4]. An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with proposed measures to fill gaps. The gender analysis will follow the structure of the five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

The Project will provide capacity building in relation to the NC and BTR purposes and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes if necessary. For all analysis included in the project (national circumstances, mitigation actions and vulnerability assessment), gender-disaggregated data from the national statistical agency and internationally approved sources for the following topics will be included: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), economic empowerment, and health, among others.

The update of the national circumstances will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective of better understanding how the social and economic differences between men and women affect the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Acknowledging that women are agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the V&A assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

[1] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[2] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_.05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[3] Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:

[https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default)

[sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default](https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default)

[4] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

Narrative description of project activities:

Component 1: National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Constraints, and Gaps

Outcome 1. Updated information on national circumstances information and how they affect GHG emissions and removals over time, for the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN), with increased national capacities and improved understanding in technology and research needs.

Under this component, the 4NC and BTR1 Project will produce a specific report on national circumstances that will also constitute a section of the combined 4NC BTR1 reporting. The terminal evaluation (TE) report put forward the following recommendations for the National Circumstances reporting:

- The major problem is the non-availability of the latest data on practically all socio-economic sectors due to the absence of a proper environment statistical system.
- A report of recent emerging issues related to national circumstances need will need to be captured under the 4NC.
- Figure 1.3 in the TNC will need to be updated under the 4NC to accurately describe the current national arrangement.
- The institutional arrangements are currently under review with a view to strengthening them, but it is taking more time than expected as the objective is to gather data at state level and then to aggregate the data at the federal level.

The data on several sections will be updated according to these findings of the TE report of the TNC project. During this process, new information produced by various organizations will be collated, including but not limited to national surveys, demographic data, socio-economic information, as well as data on the biophysical and socio-economic situation of the country at the national and state levels. The project team and the experts will also elaborate on developments regarding the country's development trends and their relation to climate change. The existing data on gender aspects will also be collected and reflected in the report. The report is expected to consist of the following sections:

- Demographic and socio-economic features;
- Land use pattern and systems;
- Biophysical and climatic systems;
- Status of natural resources;
- Climate sensitive sectors and vulnerability hotspots;
- National and state developmental policies and programs; and
- Assessment of existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the GHG inventory on a periodic basis at national and state levels.

Previous NC and BUR projects had specific content on institutional arrangements and capacity development. Although major improvements were achieved in the past, the assessments made as part of the ICA and TE of the TNC project identify several issues that still need to be addressed. The TNC highlights the following gaps: (i) Science, Technology and Innovation: rolling out of appropriately engineered and technological mitigation and adaptation strategies; and (ii)

Research and development: improved knowledge on climate change concepts, along with access to technology via technology transfer or any other means, will enhance capacity to mitigate and adapt.

In order to address the previously mentioned gaps as well as the new needs as per the transparency framework, several key activities will be implemented under this component. A technology needs assessment will be carried out to develop a plan targeting both mitigation and adaptation efforts in the country. Similarly, a needs assessment will be carried out in the area of research and systematic observation, later feeding into the actual research activities on emissions factors to be used in inventories. The project will also support efforts in increasing the awareness of the general public and students at different levels. Finally, specific capacity building activities will be undertaken for key stakeholders that are involved in national reporting for climate change. This project output will have a strong relation with other capacity building activities under different components including the ones related to the increasing technical capacities related to the enhanced transparency framework. The capacity building approach has been embedded to different components as many project activities for the preparation of 4NC and BTR1 will be used as an on-the-job training opportunity.

The following outputs and associated activities are foreseen under the first component.

1.1 National and regional priorities to address climate change concerns including gender considerations integrated within the framework of national development plans and strategies.

a. Prepare a detailed report on national and regional priorities to address climate change concerns within the framework of national development plans and strategies. The report will also assess how different sexes are affected and/or can benefit from different priorities.

1.2 In-depth description of the geography, climate, environmental and socio-economic profiles with a specific focus on gender of the country, with emphasis on sensitivity to climate change and climate variability.

a. Prepare a report describing in detail the geography, climate, environmental and socio-economic profiles of the country with an emphasis on sensitivity to climate change and climate variability. The report will also present perspectives on gender as part of the socio-economic analysis.

1.3 Institutional arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the to the implementation and achievement of the NDCs and preparation of national reports (NCs, BTRs) on a continuous basis .

a. Describe the institutional arrangements adopted for preparing national communications and biennial transparency reports.

b. Narrate the national institutional framework for the effective implementation of measures to meet the objectives of the Convention and the ETF/PA.

1.4 Technology Action Plan developed for effective implementation of the Convention in Nigeria.

a. Undertake a Technology Needs Assessment in line with the latest strategies and plans to implement the Convention.

b. Prepare the Technology Action Plan with a target of rolling out the most appropriate technologies for both mitigation and adaptation.

1.5 Enhanced research and systematic observation systems for informed decision making in Nigeria.

- a. Identify research and systematic observation needs and prioritize for implementation.
- b. Research activities to develop country-specific emission factors for improving the quality of the inventory.
- c. Partner and share knowledge with regional and international research and systematic observation networks for combating climate change.

1.6 Improved understanding of education and public awareness needs of students and the general public of Nigeria with a focus on the different needs of men and women in terms of climate change and its effects and communication action plan.

- a. Prepare a strategy for inclusion of climate change in formal, informal and vocational education.
- b. Assess the level of awareness of different segments of the population, with a sex-disaggregated approach, and identify solutions to inform and educate the public and to influence their behavioral choices.
- c. Develop an action plan to prepare gender responsive awareness materials for effective sensitization of the population ready for action.

1.7 Capacity building needs assessed taking into consideration gender needs for climate change reporting and implementation for Nigeria.

- a. Prepare an action plan for implementing prioritized capacity building needs. The plan will elaborate on capacity building needs of women and ensure that women are part of the planning process.

1.8 Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received analyzed and reported.

- a. Information on financial, technology development and transfer, capacity building support needed.
- b. Information on support needed and received for implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity building.

Component 2: GHG inventory

Outcome 2. Quality GHG inventory and trends provided for the period 2000 to 2022.

Nigeria has submitted four GHG inventories as part of its 3 NCs and one BUR. The fifth GHG inventory will be prepared under the combined 4NC and BTR1 reporting. The main responsible body for the preparation of the GHG inventory is the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment. The DCC is one of the six technical departments of the Ministry and it has four sub-divisions, each responsible for a major thematic area of climate change. One of these Divisions is the GHG Division that has the responsibility for producing the GHG inventory for reporting to the Convention.

The TNC summarizes the GHG inventory status as follows: Nigeria lacked a full-fledged National GHG Inventory Management System (NGIMS) and adequate institutional arrangements (IA) when producing the inventory for the TNC. This is because inventories in previous national communications were prepared on an ad-hoc basis with the support of international consultants. The previous GHG inventory includes 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 have not been exhausted due to lack of activity data in some cases. The GHG inventory addressed emissions of the direct GHGs carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and

nitrous oxide (N₂O). Additionally, estimates of the GHG precursors NO_x, CO, NMVOCs, and SO₂ have been compiled whenever the activity data was available. Estimates have been made for the year 2016. In line with the recommendation to provide a trend of estimates, the time series 2000 to 2016 has been adopted. Furthermore, for the sake of consistency of reporting, estimates for the years 2000 to 2015 have been recalculated whenever required using the same methodology but to reflect improved activity data or emission factors as appropriate.

Similarly, according to the TNC findings, the following gaps and bottlenecks are listed for the GHG inventory: Several constraints and gaps were encountered during the preparation of this inventory, especially during data collection and estimation of emissions for the various sectors. These gaps and constraints consisted repeatedly of lack of reliable good quality activity data, inexistence of country-specific emission factors, inadequate IAs and the lack of a fully operational IMS to cater for the steps of compilation. Given these circumstances, international databases were extensively sources of activity data, default IPCC EFs were adopted while efforts were deployed to develop the inventory management system for the sustainable compilation of inventories in the future. In addition to these, there is still need for substantial capacity building of national experts.

The TNC has defined a clear plan for the preparation of the GHG inventory as part of the 4NC which can be summarized as:

- DCC should implement a fully-fledged NGIMS to sustainably prepare GHG inventories to report to and implement the Convention.
- The present Sectoral Working Groups consisting of Inventory Providers and Inventory Compilers should be further strengthened to smoothly implement the NGIMS.
- The established Sectoral Working Group made up of Data compilers and Providers must work in close collaboration with NBS for collecting appropriate activity data for the compilation of good quality future inventories.
- A functional QA/QC system must be developed in the shortest timeframe to guarantee the quality of future inventories.
- Officers of the DCC and members of the sectoral working groups should be imparted adequate capacity to deliver to the required standards.
- Nigeria must develop national emission factors, namely for the key categories, to enable adoption of higher Tier methods.
- 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.
- Biomass stocks have to be assessed for use in the FOLU emissions assessment.
- Information on technologies used in manufacturing processes and in other emitting activity areas must be collected along with the appropriate activity data.

Finally, the TE Report of the TNC Project has provided the following findings and recommendations:

- It is expected that the ongoing EU-funded Nigerian Climate Change Response Program (NCCRP) will enhance completeness of the National GHG inventory especially as the project is focused on establishing and institutionalizing a robust MRV framework for Nigeria's inventory management, rigorous data gathering and GHG estimation for the Energy and Waste Sectors, as well as establishing a data archiving system for the country, etc.
- The biggest challenge is the land sector where land use change data is needed. This is currently being addressed and it will take a few years to clear.

- The inventory is still incomplete as many activity areas are not covered due to severe lack of key activity data.

In line with these findings and lessons learnt from previous experiences, the project sets a strategy for GHG inventory that is described below. The following outputs and associated activities are foreseen under the second component.

2.1 Updated national GHG inventory for all IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) covering 2000-2022 years, using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and 2019 Refinement to the extent possible, and trends; improvement of methodologies with higher tier methods applied to the key categories.

- a. Strengthen the GHG inventory Working Groups with a selection of staff from different institutions and states as well as ensure participation of women; and also hire consultants to update the country's GHG inventory. The project will also ensure identification of sectoral coordinators for the task.
- b. Undertake capacity building activities for the GHG inventory team, ensuring participation of women. The trainings will also address the new needs arising from enhanced transparency framework.
- c. Improvement of methodologies with higher tier methods applied to the key categories.
- d. Collect the Activity data (AD), quality controlled and formatted for use in UNFCCC software for the IPCC sectors: (a) Energy (b) Industrial Processes and Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land-Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste and archive the data. Adopt the methodologies for Tier II wherever AD is of the level of disaggregation and documented in an inventory report.
- e. Review all emission factors (EFs) for their appropriateness for Nigeria before adoption and modify the inappropriate ones to suit national circumstances as far as possible.
- f. Compile the inventory of emissions for the IPCC sectors listed and document and archive the steps of the compilation. The following methodologies will be used: IPPC, LEAP and 2050 UK NECAL Calculator.
- g. Harmonize the computation of emissions over the full time period with the same methodology for a better trend analysis.

2.2 Strengthened institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories.

- a. Perform QA/QC, uncertainty analysis and key category analysis as per the Good Practice Guidance and reporting in the National Inventory Submissions (NIR).
- b. Prepare the National Inventory Improvement Plan for action until the next inventory compilation.
- c. Operationalize the National Inventory Management System with full participation of Federal and State ministries, key institutions and other stakeholders; and ensure participation of women whenever possible.
- d. Implement and maintain national GHG inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports.
- e. Establish and make functional the QA/QC procedures.

Component 3: NDC tracking, Mitigation actions, and domestic MRV

Outcome 3. Improved enabling environment for effective implementation of mitigation actions and tracking of NDCs implementation and achievement.

During the preparation of TNC, a key category analysis was undertaken for the year 2016 and a trend assessment was made for the period 2000-2016 to better determine the most suitable activities with the highest mitigation potential, with the conclusion that the energy and land sectors should be selected as target sectors. The TNC team has used the Long-Range Energy Alternatives Planning Tool (LEAP) to assess the GHG emission implications of selected activities with assessments on Business as Usual (BaU) and Low Carbon Development (LCD) scenarios. For the BaU scenario, the historical path of the development of energy use in the sectors was extrapolated from the base year 2015 to the future (2035), and for the LCD scenarios where key technologies were deliberately introduced in each sector, during the time period of analysis (2016 - 2035). Emission projections for both scenarios were based on the national GDP and its sectoral value added, national GDP growth rate, national population (total, urban and rural) and population growth rate.

The TE Report of the TNC project has defined the following recommendations:

- Need for establishing an Institutional Framework for MRV under Technology Needs Assessment (TNC).
- Mitigation assessment can be improved to include other activity areas. This has been constrained due to lack of data and capacity of the Sectoral Working Group.
- Once this is completed, then TNA can be completed for each and every action.
- Institutional capacity still to be strengthened to meet reporting requirements.

This component will help Nigeria to identify and evaluate existing policies, programs and projects both at the national and state levels that are focusing on climate change mitigation. The current work on NDC update will be taken into account too. The new NDC is expected to be submitted to UNFCCC in May 2021. Moreover, the existing NDC Sectoral Action Plan, which was prepared in 2016, will be updated just after the current NDC update process. The 4NC and BTR1 project will take into account of changed commitments, targets and revised action plan. Also, Nigeria is working to develop an NDC implementation tracking system which is in its infancy currently. The registry is online (ndcregistry.climatechange.gov.ng) and the initial reference data will be inputted to the system during 2021. During the project implementation, the previous coordination mechanisms and participating institutions will be analyzed and revised according to the lessons learnt from the TNC and current needs that are taking into account of transparency framework related requirements. Capacity development activities will be implemented to ensure the sustainability of future reporting for UNFCCC through targeted trainings and on-the-job training approaches. In particular, capacity will be built for the use of models such as LEAP, MARKAL and other mitigation assessment models, to determine and prioritize mitigation options for the country. In addition, the availability and relevance of proven technologies in the country R&D programs, technology transfer needs, mitigation potential, costs and benefits along with limitations will be assessed. Finally, a feasibility analysis will be undertaken to evaluate the needs and gaps in terms of MRV development in specific sectors. Currently, with the support of EU, the Government of Nigeria is developing MRVs for certain sectors. The feasibility study will analyze the outcomes of the project and come up with a plan on MRV development. Then the project will act to prepare MRVs for the identified sectors. The following outputs and associated activities are foreseen under the third component.

3.1 Improved baselines and projections covering a period up to 2050 for emitting sectors with updated BAU, WEM and WAM that are in line with the updated NDC.

- a. Make socio-economic scenarios available for mitigation assessments.
- b. Create new improved baselines for emitting sectors.
- c. Project the emissions to the 2050 horizon for the business-as-usual and new socio-economic scenarios.
- d. Improve mitigation assessments for key emitting sectors.
- e. Complete the mitigation assessments for the energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), AFOLU and waste sectors.

3.2 Strategy in place to implement the mitigation measures at national and regional levels that also describes the possible role of different gender groups, consistent with NDC Action Plan (2016) and Nigeria's development priorities.

- a. Prepare a strategy for mitigation activities consistent with national development priorities, developed in consultation with a wide group of stakeholders, including the private sector. This will take into account the current NDC action plan (2016), updated NDC as well the updated NDC Action Plan.
- b. Prepare a series of GHG mitigation project briefs for further development into full NAMAs for funding.

3.3 Updated description of NDC, indicators, methodology and accounting approach tracking progress of NDC implementation and achievement in place and aligned with ETF and MPGs requirements.

- a. Description of a Nigeria's NDC, including updates.
- b. Establish system to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC, including the use of appropriate indicators.
- c. Actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of Nigeria's NDC.

3.4 Upgrading the MRV system for specific sectors.

- a. Undertake an analysis of MRV developments in key sectors; liaising with other national initiatives and programmes to identify which sectors have been covered and where are the gaps.
- b. Development of sector specific MRVs as per the identified gaps and needs.

Component 4: Vulnerability and Adaptation

Outcome 4. Integration of adaptation priorities and approaches into national level plans through informed decision making supported by improved climate change and vulnerability assessments as well as projections at relevant sectors.

In Nigeria, certain socio-economic and demographic groups exhibit particular vulnerabilities to climate change. These include women and female heads of household, children and the elderly, the chronically sick and indigenous people. Previous studies demonstrated that women in developing societies are more vulnerable to environmental change because they are often socially excluded and lack equal access to resources, culture and mobility. Children, the elderly and chronically sick people also typically exhibit high levels of vulnerability. This arises from their physiological sensitivity. These groups also typically have a

low adaptive capacity through high levels of dependence on others for their living, including their food security, mobility, and access to information. The TNC has defined three strategies in terms of adaptation: (i) capacity building on climate change risks and opportunities, (ii) incorporate climate change into ongoing business planning, and (iii) promote and market emerging opportunities from climate change.

The TNC defines solid data on already occurring climate change effects such as desert encroachment, coastal inundations, drying up of surface water bodies and a shift in crops cultivated over time. Besides, declining rainfall rates have been observed in some regions, with seasonal heavy rains in others. The climate change projections highlight further increases in temperature within the range 1.48°C to 3.48°C, climate extremes such as floods and droughts with severe consequences to exacerbate the already fragile balances of socio-economic sectors such as agriculture, water resources and energy as well as natural ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands. Moreover, rising sea levels, increased frequencies of extreme events, higher temperatures, changes in the onset and retreat of the rainy seasons were also listed among possible effects. These disturbances can affect the whole population and their welfare with the highest impacts anticipated to be borne by the economically more vulnerable groups as well as women.

During the preparation of the TNC, a multi-model ensemble dynamic downscaling analysis method using 11 Global Circulation Models (GCMs) was used to develop future climate change scenarios for Nigeria. All models applied in this analysis were 5th Phase GCM models of the Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project (CMIP5) which were also used in the development of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The emissions scenarios considered in the analysis were the third generation Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) used in the IPCC AR5 (Moss, R. et al., 2011). The two RCPs adopted for the analysis were RCP 8.5 (high emissions scenario) and RCP 4.5 (intermediate / medium emissions scenario).

The TE report defines the following recommendations:

- Most of the outputs are based on international studies or IPCC and some are partially outdated.
- Though all outputs have been delivered, most of these are at national level which makes them difficult to apply at States' level.
- Data for 4NC should be localized (State level assessments) based on local studies as far as possible for more precision. This will help develop demand-driven adaptation strategies with the appropriate technologies for meeting the needs of the local recipients.

Under this component, an improved understanding of climate variability and impacts will be reached based on historic data and projections. During the project implementation, special attention will be given to the analysis on sea level rise scenarios. Moreover, the socio-economic scenarios will be prepared, and the results will be reflected in the 4NC and BTR1. The 4NC and BTR1 project will focus on agriculture, water use, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, coastal zones and health sectors. The defined adaptation priorities and actions will be mainstreamed into key national and regional development plans and strategies. The project team will draft brief adaptation project/ program proposals to access climate finance.

The following outputs and associated activities are foreseen under the fourth component.

4.1 Improved understanding of climate variability and impact based on historical data and future projections with a special attention on resulting sea level rise.

- a. Analyze in detailed historical climate data to detect changes and determine current trends at the State level as far as possible.
- b. Generate better climate change and sea level rise scenarios at the state levels for different intervals up to the 2100 time horizon.

c. Develop socio-economic scenarios for use in the evaluation of impacts and adaptation.

4.2 In depth vulnerability and adaptation assessment of key socio-economic sectors with perspectives on impact on different gender groups: Agriculture, water use, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, coastal zones and health sectors.

4.3 Adaptation priorities and approaches mainstreamed into national and regional development plans and strategy making.

a. Define reliable vulnerability and adaptation assessments for the development of an adaptation strategy based on prioritization of key activities within sectors.

b. Produce spatial vulnerability profiles in GIS format at local and national levels based on vulnerability indices for different sectors and sub sectors produced.

c. Prepare a robust national adaptation plan with both short-term and long-term strategies for implementation taking into special consideration the poorer rural population as well as the economic engines.

4.4 Project proposals/ concepts prepared to access climate finance.

a. Prepare a series of project briefs to access different funding opportunities.

Component 5: Capacity-building, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 5. Improved awareness and understanding of Enhanced Transparency Framework realized through knowledge management products, monitoring, and evaluation.

Finally, this component will ensure application of key project management activities and stakeholder consultations such as organization of inception workshop, 4NC and BTR1 launch event and project closure event.

Outputs:

5.1 National human, scientific, technical, and institutional capacities increased for timely reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

a. Take stock of the current situation, identify necessary improvements and develop a roadmap to meet requirements of the ETF, including trainings and capacity building activities with active engagement of stakeholders in the various learning-by-doing workshops under components 1-4.

b. Involve key stakeholders and government organizations in the BTR process to increase awareness on the process.

c. Ensure the DCC team capacities increased by key experts; the terms of references of consultants should clearly indicate the capacity building aspects.

d. Policy dialogues and workshops are carried out to promote greater sensitization among decision- and policy-makers, private sector, journalists, and civil society, including inner-city, rural and other affected communities.

e. Ensure continuous improvements of the transparency framework for future reporting. Develop the national capacities accordingly for strengthened transparency reporting.

5.2 Gender responsive awareness raising activities defined and implemented on key aspects and findings of the Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report.

- a. Organize a launch event with the participation of key stakeholders.
- b. Present the findings of 4NC and BTR1 at key international events.
- c. Plan other communication activities for effective dissemination of the 4NC and BTR1. All awareness raising and communication activities will take into account the findings of Gender Analysis.

5.3. Monitoring and management activities implemented, and stakeholder consultation events organized.

- a. Organize the inception workshop to launch the implementation of the 4NC and BTR1.
- b. Implement the project's monitoring and assessment plan.
- c. Conduct financial audits in accordance with UNDP procedures.
- d. Compile and disseminate the lessons learned from the implementation.
- e. Organize Project Steering Committee meetings.
- f. Organize the 4NC and BTR1 project closure event.

Component 6: Compilation of National Communication and Biennial Transparency Reporting

Outcome 6. The Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report prepared and submitted.

This component of the project will focus on preparation and submission of the 4NC and BTR1 of Nigeria to UNFCCC. The Government of Nigeria aims to submit a combined 4NC and BTR1 report in December 2024. Therefore outcomes 1 to 4 will be implemented in a coherent way to produce one common report. Besides, follow up communication activities will be organized to ensure successful dissemination of the report findings. This issue is also highlighted in the TE report of the TNC project as “there is a need for DCC to socialize the TNC so that the TNC will not sit on the shelf gathering dust”.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in order to support the efforts to reach climate goals. The Framework defines a new approach for transparency and a set of rules associated with it. The ETF will come into force in 2024 and replace the existing MRV system which is designed to support the transparency efforts. The ETF will include two different reporting tools: The National Inventory Reporting (NIR) and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). The BTR will provide information on countries' progress towards climate goals with details on all substantive aspects of the Agreement such as adaptation, loss and damage and mitigation as well as data on finance, technology development, and transfer and capacity development support. The BTR will replace the Biennial Reports for Annex I countries and Biennial Update Reports for non-Annex I countries. The National Communication reporting will continue on a four-year basis. The First BTR will be a combined reporting with the 4NC and submitted in December 2024.

The BTR for Nigeria is expected to include the following content, subject to further revision based on the further elaboration during the project preparation:

- National inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.
- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.
- Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement.
- Other relevant information such as Gender etc.

This project component aims to prepare and submit the first BTR (BTR1) of Nigeria as a combined report with the 4NC. The combined report will be prepared with the content described above for BTR and according to the communication to be made with the UNFCCC. The 4NC and BTR1 preparation process will be used as an on-the-job training for capacity building of the government and other key persons to ensure the sustainability of the future reports. The components 1-5 will have capacity buildings aspects for enhanced transparency framework too. The lead consultant to be hired under the project will be also tasked to focus on training of government experts in terms of needs for transparency framework. The following outputs and activities are foreseen to achieve this outcome.

Outputs:

6.1. Format, content and timing of the 4NC and BTR1 identified in cooperation with UNFCCC as per the needs of new BTR reporting.

- a. Collaborate with UNFCCC to define the format and content of the 4NC and BTR1.
- b. Take stock of national capacities for BTR reporting. (This activity will benefit from relevant activities in the components 1-5)

6.2. The Fourth National Communication Report combined with the Biennial Transparency Report prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024.

- a. Prepare the combined Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Transparency Report with contributions from various experts and organizations working under different project components.
- b. Ensure that all IPCC reviews on the TNC are incorporated into the 4NC and BTR1.
- c. Ensure BTR related needs are identified and matched by the project team.
- d. Circulate the draft report among key stakeholders to receive comments and revise the report accordingly.
- e. Submit the report to the UNFCCC.
- f. Define needs for future NC/BTR processes, including technical and capacity gaps.

Institutional Arrangements

The project will be implemented under National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the Federal Ministry of Environment as the implementing entity. The Project Implementation Unit will be the Department of Climate Change (DCC) under the Federal Ministry of Environment, which is the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities. The Government of Nigeria will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. The preparation process of the 4NC will be closely coordinated with the UNFCCC National Focal Point in the Federal Ministry of Environment. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the Project Manager, who will be responsible to set the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the 4NC: (i) National Greenhouse Inventory and Mitigation Analysis; (ii) Vulnerability and Adaptation; (iii) Research and systematic observation; and (iv) Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and capacity-building. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts, drawing from both the public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) (also called Project Board) will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Nigeria.

The UNDP Country Office will act as the GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements.

Project Organisation Structure

Project Board/Steering Committee

Development Partners
UNDP

Project Executive
Federal Ministry of Environment

Beneficiary Representatives
Relevant Ministries
Research Institutes and Academy
Civil Society Organizations
International Organizations

Project Assurance
UNDP
UNDP CO
RTA at UNDP Regional Hub
PTA at UNDP-NCE, HQ

Implementing Partner
Federal Ministry of
Environment

Teams:
1 – National Circumstances
2 – GHG Inventory
3– Mitigation Actions
4– Vulnerability Adaptation Actions
5 – Cross-cutting Issues

Responsible Parties
To be selected during
implementation in case
needed

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The Project will identify synergies with other ongoing projects/ programmes to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programs undertaken at national and local levels. The list of ongoing projects/programmes are provided in Table 5 under Section A. The 4NC Project will access the information, data and results provided by other initiatives and incorporate them in the relevant mechanisms and reports. The 4NC Project will also leverage existing capacities developed during the process of previous National Communication preparation. Moreover, existing national and local capacities will be strengthened as part of the project strategy that will in turn add value to existing government initiatives for compliance with reporting requirements under international conventions on climate change.

The Project design contains several elements that will ensure sustained impact beyond the project lifetime, which Nigeria will use for integrated planning and implementation of its policies and programmes. These include: (i) Transformational change towards cross-sectoral analysis for integrated reporting to UNFCCC; (ii) Institutionalized participatory approaches for data collection and analysis of emissions using higher tier methods; and (iii) Enhanced capacity to use appropriate UNFCCC guidelines on climate change reporting. The project will help Nigeria to scale up its climate actions at the national level with an enhanced understanding of the complex interlinkages of climate change impacts. The tools developed through the project will support undertaking assessments for planning and implementation of key mitigation and adaptation policies and programmes. The project will support initiatives that have the potential to be scaled up as full programmes and activities in the domain of inventory preparation, mitigation action and adaptation.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year's annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Mid-term Review (MTR): The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants (independent evaluators) that will be hired by the UNDP Country Office to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants (independent evaluators) should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/UNDP-NCE Directorate.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other

networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants (independent evaluators) that will be hired by the UNDP Country Office to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants (independent evaluators) should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/UNDP-NCE Directorate. The final TE report and TE ToR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC.

Table 6 – Monitoring and Evaluation framework

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	§ Project team	§ Indicative cost: USD 20,000	Within first two months of project start up
Development of M&E system	§ Project team, MoE (DCC)	§ None	At the beginning of project implementation
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results	§ DCC will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.	§ To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	§ Oversight by Project Manager § Project team	§ To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
PIR	§ Project manager and team § UNDP CO § UNDP RTA	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	§ DCC and Project team	§ Part of PMU cost	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	§ Project team	§ Indicative cost: 25,000	At the mid-point of project implementation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNDP CO and UNDP RTA § External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 		mentation.
Terminal Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Project management team § UNDP CO and UNDP RTA § External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	§ Indicative cost: 25,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNDP CO § UNDP RTA (as appropriate) § Government representatives 	§ For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST		US\$ 70,000	
Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		(+/- 5% of total budget)	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

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
Mr. Stanley Jonah	Director	Federal Ministry of Environment	11/3/2020

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	8/29/1994	Mrs. Sikeade Egbuwalo
UNFCCC	8/29/1994	Mrs. Halima Bawa Bwari
UNCCD	8/7/1997	Mr. Bala Gukut
Stockholm Convention	5/24/2004	Mr. Charles Ikeah
Minamata Convention	2/1/2018	Mr. Charles Ikeah