



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Non-expedited Enabling Activity

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|------------|
| Project Title: | Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change ¹ | | |
| Country(ies): | Nigeria | GEF Project ID: ² | |
| GEF Agency(ies): | UNDP (select) (select) | GEF Agency Project ID: | 5373 |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | Federal Ministry of Environment | Submission Date: | 2014-03-07 |
| GEF Focal Area (s): | Climate Change | Project Duration (Months) | 60 |
| Name of parent program (if applicable): | | Project Agency Fee (\$): | 175,750 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> For PPP <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

| Focal Area Objectives | Trust Fund | Indicative Grant Amount (\$) | Indicative Co-financing (\$) |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| CCM-6 (select) | GEFTF | 1,850,000 | 15,868,882 |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) | (select) | | |
| Total Project Cost | | 1,850,000 | 15,868,882 |

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

| Project Objective: To prepare the Third National Communication and strengthen national capacity (institutional, analytical and financial) to meet obligations under the UNFCCC | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Project Component | Grant Type ⁴ | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | Indicative Grant Amount (\$) | Indicative Cofinancing (\$) |
| 1. Nigeria's National Circumstances | TA | 1.1 Comprehensive and Updated Report on Nigeria's National Circumstances | 1.1.1 Comprehensive and detailed report with the following information: (i) Biophysical and socio-economic situations and the sensitivity of various sectors to climate variability and change. (ii) Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels. (iii) Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic updated of GHG inventory. | GEFTF | 75,000 | 339,468 |

¹ Nigeria is also preparing a project proposal for the BUR that should be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2014

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

⁴ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|--|-------|---------|-----------|
| | | | (iv) Progress on national actions to reduce GHG emissions. (v) Progress on national initiatives for climate change adaptation. | | | |
| 2. National GHG Inventory | TA | <p>2.1 Information of GHG inventory for 2013 and trend for 2000 to 2013.</p> <p>2.2 More accurate GHG data for relevant sectors</p> | <p>2.1.1. Documented inventory of GHG emissions for (a) Energy, (b) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), (c) Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) and (d) Waste sectors.</p> <p>2.1.2. National GHG database with established Emission Factors and information for different source categories for the year 2013 and trends for the period 2000-2013.</p> <p>2.2.1. Approved national methodologies for GHG inventory.</p> <p>2.2.2. Documented application of tier III methodologies and models for inventory of GHG emissions in relevant sectors as feasible, including the adoption of the 2006 IPCC inventory guidelines where relevant.</p> <p>2.2.3. IPCC Good Practice Guidance and other improved methodologies adopted, as appropriate.</p> <p>2.2.4 QA/QC Assurance Procedures described.</p> <p>2.2.5 Procedures for National Inventory Management System developed.</p> | GEFTF | 400,000 | 2,037,142 |
| 3. Climate Change Mitigation Measures | TA | <p>3.1. Improved GHG mitigation policies and measures at national and state levels.</p> <p>3.2. Improved understanding of gaps and constraints to</p> | <p>3.1.1. National climate change mitigation policies assessed.</p> <p>3.1.2. Updated GHG emission scenarios for Nigeria covering the period 2015 -2050.</p> <p>3.1.3. Identified and prioritized mitigation options for Nigeria available in a number of priority sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, transportation, as well as commercial and residential buildings.</p> <p>3.1.4. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) for various sectors and at national and state level identified.</p> <p>3.1.5. Potential mitigation options as a basis for the intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement identified</p> <p>3.2.1. Gap analysis and constraints carried out on (i) access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, (ii) financial</p> | GEFTF | 400,000 | 1,867,076 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|--|--|-------|---------|-----------|
| | | technical, financial and capacity needs to climate change mitigation response. | assistance needed for technology transfer and capacity development, and (iii) investment requirements for mitigation measures based on the national and state climate change action plans. 3.2.2. Mitigation technology priorities for different sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, infrastructure, building etc) identified. | | | |
| 4. Impacts and vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures | TA | <p>4.1. Improved climate change projections with the use of current Regional Climate models.</p> <p>4.2. Improved access to and understanding of climate scenarios for Nigeria.</p> <p>4.3. Increased understanding of projected climate change impacts and vulnerability for different regions and sectors.</p> <p>4.4 Improved national adaptive capacity.</p> | <p>4.1.1. Improved climate models applied to climate trends.</p> <p>4.2.1. Updated climate scenarios using Multiple Global Climate Models (GCM) and Regional Climate Models (RCMs).</p> <p>4.3.1. Reports produced on projected climate change impacts and vulnerability for different regions and sectors in Nigeria. 4.3.2 Spatial vulnerability profiles in GIS format at local level based on vulnerability indices developed.. 4.3.3. Local level vulnerability assessments carried out.</p> <p>4.4.1. National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) used to increase awareness on climate change adaptation imperative among various stakeholders. 4.4.2 Implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment etc.)proposed</p> | GEFTF | 400,000 | 2,206,903 |
| 5. Other cross-cutting issues | TA | 5.1. Situational assessment of the systematic observations and research on climate change for | <p>5.1.1. Assessment report indicating needs (technical and financial) for adequate national research and observation network in Nigeria developed.</p> <p>5.1.2 Action plan identifying</p> | GEFTF | 69,000 | 424,335 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|-------|---------|-----------|
| | | <p>Nigeria.</p> <p>5.2 Strategy for mainstreaming gender into climate change.</p> <p>5.3 Mitigation/adaptation technology needs.</p> <p>5.4. Enhanced awareness and sensitization of the Nigerian public in the area of climate change.</p> | <p>possible sources of financial and technical support for research and systematic observations made.</p> <p>5.2.1 Report on mainstreaming gender into climate change response in Nigeria prepared.</p> <p>5.3.1 Report on the key mitigation/adaptation technology needs for the country.</p> <p>5.4.1. Improved information dissemination system on climate change through the use of mass media, social media, workshops, seminars, training and extension services and publications.</p> <p>5.4.2. Increased participation of relevant stakeholders (including gender considerations) in the preparation of the national communications.</p> | | | |
| 6. Institutional strengthening for climate change reporting to the UNFCCC | TA | <p>6.1 Strengthening the institutional capacity at national and state levels.</p> <p>6.2. Strategy and strengthened national institution for a sustainable national communication process.</p> | <p>6.1.1. Reports on identified capacity gaps at the national and state levels for enhanced climate change knowledge and awareness.</p> <p>6.1.2. Needs assessment reports for technical, financial, and institutional strengthening produced.</p> <p>6.1.3. Improved climate change governance structure at national and state levels in place.</p> <p>6.1.4. A well formulated framework for a National Climate Change Programme.</p> <p>6.1.5. A strengthened and functional Civil Society Organization network at the national level for climate change advocacy.</p> <p>6.2.1. Approved national structure and process for sustainable national communication preparations</p> <p>6.2.2 Financial and technical support for a continuous national communication process identified.</p> | GEFTF | 213,000 | 7,654,490 |
| 7. Third National Communication reporting process | TA | 7.1 Approved TNC Report submitted to UNFCCC. | 7.1.1 TNC report submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017 | GEFTF | 50,000 | 339,468 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| M&E | TA | M&E of the project activities and results | M&E plan implemented | GEFTF | 75,000 | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| Subtotal | | | | | 1,682,000 | 14,868,882 |
| Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵ | | | | GEFTF | 168,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total Project Cost | | | | | 1,850,000 | 15,868,882 |

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

| Sources of Cofinancing | Name of Cofinancier | Type of Cofinancing | Amount (\$) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| National Government | Federal Ministry of Environment | Cash | 2,000,000 |
| National Government | Federal Ministry of Environment | In-kind | 13,368,882 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | In-kind | 500,000 |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| Total Cofinancing | | | 15,868,882 |

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

| GEF Agency | Type of Trust Fund | Focal Area | Country Name/Global | Grant Amount (\$) (a) | Agency Fee (\$) (b) ² | Total (\$) c=a+b |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| UNDP | GEFTF | Climate Change | Nigeria | 1,850,000 | 175,750 | 2,025,750 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| Total Grant Resources | | | | 1,850,000 | 175,750 | 2,025,750 |

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

| | <u>Amount Requested (\$)</u> | <u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁷</u> |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| • No PPG required. | -- 0-- | --0-- |
| • (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million | | |
| • (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million | | |
| • (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million | | |
| • (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million | | |
| • (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million | | |

⁵ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

⁶ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

| Trust Fund | GEF Agency | Focal Area | Country Name/ Global | (in \$) | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | PPG (a) | Agency Fee (b) | Total c = a + b |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| Total PPG Amount | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁸

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE PROJECT, INCLUDING ; 1) THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, ROOT CAUSES AND BARRIERS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED; 2) THE BASELINE SCENARIO AND ANY ASSOCIATED BASELINE PROJECTS, 3) THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO, WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT, 4) INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE , THE GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF AND CO-FINANCING; 5) GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEFTF, NPIF) AND/OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF); 6) INNOVATIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP

A.1.1 Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes and Barriers that the Project seeks to address

Climate change continues to pose a serious development challenge to Nigeria. The country's response capacity within the global framework depends on how much the world knows about its vulnerability to future scenarios of extreme events and its mitigation and adaptive capacities. This requires that Nigeria is technically and financially capable of communicating effectively the status of climate effects on its development and the national response strategies and activities.

Although Nigeria, since it ratified the UNFCCC in 1994, has been actively participating in UNFCCC's activities it has had some challenges in preparing and submitting its National Communications (NCs). Thus, it has successfully submitted only its Initial National Communication (INC) in 2003 and is in the process of submitting its Second National Communication (submission to UNFCCC is scheduled for April 2014). In addition to limited capacity, a major barrier to timely submission of National Communications is financial constraints. By virtue of its national circumstances in terms of areal and economic size and complex political and ecological terrain, the resources from enabling activities have proven to be inadequate to enable the country undertake complex analysis to unravel the challenge and implications of climate change to its people and economy and propose multifaceted mitigation and adaptation gender-sensitive approaches and measures to the problem of climate change. Thus, additional resources will not only enable Nigeria to undertake necessary analyses in the preparation of its third National communication on a timely basis, but will also strengthen its national institutional and technical capacity to have a sustainable structure and process for future submissions of its National Communications.

A.1.2 Baseline Scenario

The preparation of the INC and the SNC has led to the development of some networking and building of capacities of a limited number of climate change scientists and practitioners for GHG inventories as well as assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. Despite the activities undertaken during the preparation of the two NCs, many limitations still exist with respect to GHG inventories, mitigation analysis, vulnerability and impact assessment and projection of climate change at national and state levels. This is due to limited institutional, financial and technical capacities, which has led to many scientific and technical gaps as related to (i) comprehensive GHG inventories that take into national circumstances; (ii) development of specific emission factors for different sectors; (iii) adoption of multiple Global Climate Models (GCMs) and Regional Climate Models (RCMs) for impact assessment and downscaling of climate change projections for different ecological zones; (iv) adoption of impact

⁸ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

assessment models at different ecological zones; (v) carrying out impact assessment for short term periods such as up to 2020; (vi) appropriate data for inventory and impact assessment models; (vii) absence of models to suit the different ecological zones; (viii) absence of information, data, maps for preparation of vulnerability profiles to enable mainstreaming of adaptation in developmental programmes; (ix) estimation of climate risk related damages and costs; (x) climate impact assessment on infrastructure; (xi) involvement of stakeholders at regional and state levels for climate change education and awareness creation; and (xii) building capacities to enable adaptation decision making at different levels.

A.1.3 Alternate Scenario

This TNC will provide a good opportunity for filling the gaps identified in the two previous NCs. In particular, it is intended to support the country to:

- ☐ improve the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by applying higher tier levels where possible, while adopting the relevant scientific elements of IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines of 2006;
- ☐ generate reliable climate projections at the country level using different climate models;
- ☐ provide improved assessment of climate change impacts using different GCM scenarios and impact assessment models ;
- ☐ provide spatial vulnerability indices and profiles;
- ☐ propose strategic frameworks for mainstreaming adaptation into national and state developmental programmes;
- ☐ estimate the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes; and
- ☐ develop sustained institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of National Communications, and other new requirements under the UNFCCC.

The preparation of the TNC and the strengthening of institutional and analytical capacities would enable the country to prepare improved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, and functional sustained institutional capacity for developing future national communications. All these activities would enable Nigeria to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC as well as strengthen its capacity to address global climate change challenges with particular emphasis on mitigation, adaptation, and vulnerability analysis. It will also facilitate the country's shift to a low carbon green economy for sustainable development through the development of appropriate strategies and plans with the capacity that will be built in the implementation of the activities of the TCN.

Component I: Nigeria's National Circumstances

This component would involve thorough analysis and updating of the biophysical and socio-economic situation of the country at the national and state levels with emphasis on issues that are related to climate change. This is to enable Nigeria to improve its understanding of the country's vulnerability and assess its capability to respond to climate change issues. It will also provide an overview of the potential options that Nigeria can consider to address climate change in a comprehensive manner, which will assist the country pursue a low carbon economy and build resilient society respectively. Critical information that this component will focus on include, but are not limited to: (i) Biophysical and socio-economic situations and the sensitivity of various sectors to climate variability and change; (ii) Demographic and socioeconomic features, such as occupation patterns, rural-urban population; (iii) Land use pattern and systems, area under different cropping systems, forest types and soil types, etc.; (iv) River basins and drainage systems and irrigation systems; (v) Climatic systems, rainfall and temperature trends and variability; (vi) Status of natural resources; (vii) Climate sensitive sectors and vulnerable populations and regions; (viii) Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels; (ix) Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG

inventory; and (x) Progress on national mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

These critical sets of information would enable the country to, amongst others:

- evaluate past and current efforts toward tackling climate change issues;
- understand limitations (scientific, technical, financial, and institutional) inherent in previous climate change studies;
- provide GHG inventory at appropriate disaggregated level;
- put in place institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the GHG inventory on a periodic basis; and
- allocate appropriate financial resources that will ensure the alignment of mainstreaming efforts at regional level in the context of national climate change strategies.

This component will take good cognizance of the changes that have taken place in the development trends of the country since the preparation of the Second National Communication which started in 2006, and their implications for climate change.

Component II: National GHG Inventory:

This component seeks to provide information on GHG inventory for 2013 and trend for 2000 to 2013, using the latest IPCC guidelines as well as good practice guidance that will reduce the uncertainty associated with GHG inventory. By reducing the uncertainty associated with GHG inventory; this exercise will provide more accurate GHG data for all relevant sectors. It will also contribute to the identification of procedures to establish a National (GHG) inventory Management System (NIMS), involving a network of research institutions. The purpose is to bridge the gaps identified in the SNC particularly with respect to generation of information on the status of GHG emissions for the GHG inventory for the different selected base years. In this regard, the TNC will help in understanding the drivers of emissions of greenhouse gases which will contribute to the establishment of appropriate policies and mitigation measures based on key sectors of the economy. It will also identify trends in the growth of emissions and estimate reductions resulting from national actions. In addition, the TNC will be a useful tool to support the design of policies, programmes, projects and activities to enable Nigeria respond more effectively to climate change challenges and follow the path of low carbon development for social, economic and environmental sustainability. The inventory will cover (a) Energy, (b) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), (c) Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) and (d) Waste sectors.

The expected outputs of this component include:

☐ Procedures for National (GHG) Inventory Management Systems (NIMS): It is crucial to widen the current network of the various institutions that will examine several aspects of GHG inventory development. It will help to bring their wealth of research experience to bear on the inventory development.

☐ Higher Tier methods and models: The capacity that will be built during the TNC will ensure the use of higher Tier methods and models, where possible, potentially leading to the reduction of uncertainties. Thus, activities shall focus on identifying appropriate climate models, data needs and sources for undertaking GHG inventories.

☐ Adoption of IPCC 2006 GHG Inventory Guidelines: In the preparation of the TNC, Nigeria will ensure that the latest IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance recommended by the UNFCCC are

adopted. In addition, the scientific and methodological improvements suggested in the IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines-2006 would also be incorporated.

☐ Improved National GHG inventory database: The country will not only build on the base of existing knowledge institutions engaged in the preparation of earlier national communications but will also increase the network of institutions in order to improve the national GHG database. Researchers and groups that will be involved in the assessments and complete institutional arrangements for reporting, documentation, archiving mechanisms for undertaking GHG emission estimates would be identified. A national inventory system for different sectors will be further updated and improved by identifying lead institutions, to be supported by a network of institutions to prepare periodic GHG inventories in sustainable manner. The technical and institutional capacity would be enhanced with additional financial support for the inventory process.

☐ Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC): In order to meet the requirement for sustained QA/QC procedures as recommended by the IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance, the country will design the internal procedures to ensure the quality standards for GHG inventories.

Component III: Climate change mitigation measures

This component will help the country to identify and evaluate existing policies, programmes and projects that are focusing on climate change mitigation. Relevant institutions that have potential capacity to develop and project GHG emission scenarios will be identified and capacity strengthened to develop improved future GHG emission scenarios for Nigeria using current methods and up-to-date information. In particular, capacity will be built for the use of models such as LEAP, MARKAL and other mitigation assessment models, to determine and prioritized mitigation options for the country. In addition, the availability and relevance of proven technologies in the country national R&D programs, technology transfer priorities, mitigation potential, costs and benefits along with limitations will be listed. Emphasis will be placed on energy and land use sectors.

The component will contribute to an improved national understanding of GHG mitigation policies and measures, with critical outputs such as NAMA options and technology priorities. It will also help the country to identify and prioritize mitigation options for Nigeria in different sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, transportation, as well as commercial and residential buildings. In the energy sector in particular, this component will utilize the capacities built and leverage from the key outputs of the GEF-support project on “Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria” (GEFSEC Project ID 3794). It will also build on the technical and institutional capacities from the implementation of Nigeria’s REDD+ Readiness Programme, particularly for prioritization of mitigation measures in the land use sectors. The information collected and analyzed in the context of this project will be used to identify potential mitigation options that can be used as a basis for Nigeria’s inputs to the 2015 Agreement as intended nationally determined contributions.

Component IV: Impacts and vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures

In this component, climate change impacts and vulnerability of different sectors and regions assessment as well as adaptation strategies and practices will be developed. Several climate model projections and impact assessment models will be adopted for a more comprehensive assessment of climate change impacts. Vulnerability profiles will be developed at local level to enable mainstreaming adaptation into developmental programmes and projects. Climate impacts and vulnerability will also be assessed on a short term (2020), medium term (2030) and long term (2050) basis.

The expected major outcomes of this component will include: (i) improved climate change projections with the use of current Regional Climate models; (ii) improved access to and understanding of climate scenarios for Nigeria; and (iii) increased understanding of projected climate change impacts and vulnerability for different regions and sectors. Key expected outputs include:

☐ Development of climate projections using multiple GCMs and RCMs: During the preparation of the two previous NCs, only one GCM and RCM model was used. Given the variations in the projections for the future climate for the TNC, multiple GCMs will be adopted to make reliable projections along with uncertainty estimates. Climate projections would be made by down-scaling the GCM outputs to finer grid scales such as 20×25 km². Climate variability and climate projections would be determined at local level for different parameters such as temperature, rainfall, floods and droughts.

☐ Impact assessment for the key sectors using multiple models: Nigeria will identify and draw researchers and groups that will be involved in the development of climate change scenarios using the most advanced multiple climate models. The impact assessment will cover all the relevant sectors wherever possible using multiple models such as INFOCROP and Cropsyst for Crop production, SWAT for Water resources and LPJ, IBIS and CLM for forest ecosystems.

☐ Vulnerability profiles: It is very necessary to identify and prioritize vulnerable sectors at the national level, as well as develop vulnerability indicators and profile for these sectors, regions and population. This will require the conduct of activities such as identification of scientist and groups that will develop the socioeconomic scenarios relevant to Nigerian circumstances especially for vulnerability assessment.

☐ Adaptive capacity: The adaptive capacity of the natural and socioeconomic systems, the institutions (such as departments of agriculture, forests and irrigation) and local communities (farmers, coastal fishermen and forest dwellers) will be assessed.

☐ Adaptation framework: It is necessary to identify priority adaptation strategies. An adaptation framework will be developed incorporating the impact assessment, vulnerability profile development, adaptation capacity assessment and participation of different stakeholders. Studies will be conducted to assess the traditional adaptation practices and coping strategies. In addition to traditional adaptation strategies, modern scientific methods and practices for enhancing adaptation will be developed and methodologies for integrating the traditional and modern technologies will also be explored.

Component V: Cross-cutting issues for the preparation of the TNC

This component will address key cross cutting issues that will further enhance national capacity to mainstream climate change into development process. It will involve the assessment and/or analysis of the following:

- ☐ Extent of gender mainstreaming in national and state level policies, strategies and programmes
- ☐ Assessment of key mitigation and adaptation technology needs of the country
- ☐ Research and Development and technology transfer needs at national and state level, including financial and technological limitations.
- ☐ Capacity needs for awareness creation, as well as activities for research, implementation and monitoring of climate change mitigation-adaptation activities

- ☐ Situation analysis of research and systematic observations
- ☐ Financial resources and technological support from internal and external sources for climate change-related development activities.
- ☐ Stakeholders' participation at national and state level in climate change related activities towards promoting appropriate networking.

In addition to the TNC report which will be widely distributed and of which results will be extensively disseminated, a number of technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, V&A adaptation assessments, mitigation options, gender mainstreaming and other key policy issues will be appended, used to sensitize the wider public and raise awareness on the multiple dimensions of climate change.

Since this is the first time that cross cutting issues will be addressed at state level in the NC, additional resources will be required to carry out the activities. The government is, however, aware of the imperative to carry along stakeholders at the sub-national level, and will therefore contribute significantly towards the development and implementation of the activities of this component.

Component VI: Strengthening of institutions and analytical capacities at all levels

While attention to climate adaptation has increased, Nigeria is yet to have consistent procedures to incorporate climate risk assessment in project design and appraisal. In particular, the country is yet to have any strategic approach to addressing the issue of climate change. Although the Department of Climate Change (DCC) in the Federal Ministry of Environment is the Designated National Authority (DNA) responsible for coordinating climate change activities for sustainable development in the country, it realizes that it needs to work with a wider range of stakeholders in the country, including government ministries, departments and agencies, research institutions, private sector operator and civil society organizations.

While the climate change actors are many, their capacities to get properly involved in tackling climate change at national and state levels remain weak. Moreover, there is limited coordination among the various institutions and actors at national and state levels that are involved in the preparation of policies, strategies and programmes on climate change in the country. This requires assessment of institutional and analytical capacity needs at the national and state levels.

Support by this project is necessary to enable Nigeria to identify potential overlaps in the institutional structure at the national and state levels and facilitate the building of adequate capacities formulate climate change strategies and plans at different levels, as well to strengthen institutional arrangement for effective policy response. There will be the identification of options and priorities for capacity building and development of strategies for capacity strengthening. Key stakeholders will be involved and supported to form strong networks in order to ensure sustainability of the envisaged institutional and policy support system at the national and state levels. The ultimate objective of these activities is to ensure the necessary institutional capacity and coordination needed to implement climate change related activities on a sustained basis, including the preparation of timely submitted and quality NCs and under the UNFCCC.

Component VII: Third National Communication report preparation and related studies

The Third National Communication report will be prepared and presented at stakeholders' dialogue

workshops to incorporate the opinions of different stakeholders. Following this, the TNC report comprising the components (National circumstances, GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation etc.), as well as the descriptions of the TNC process/methodology will be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017.

A.1.4 Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions

For Nigeria to have a coordinated response to the challenges of climate change, the importance of up-to-date evidence-based information cannot be over-emphasized. In its present state, the country does not have adequate data in all the relevant sectors that can be used for appropriate planning. The costs associated with this project will enable Nigeria to generate information on scenarios to avoid ad hoc efforts and promote the reduction of uncertainties in climate change analysis. This will allow Nigeria to prioritize for a low carbon pathway, where resources could be cost-effective in the long term. Furthermore, it would provide additional information to disseminate the issue of climate change so that the incremental costs would decrease. Without this kind of support from GEF, climate change issues may remain poorly integrated into the sectoral strategic development plans in Nigeria and their assessments might be delayed. This may make it difficult to give appropriate consideration to sustainable development issues including mitigation policies and measurements to climate change in the country.

A.1.5 Global Environmental Benefits and/or Adaptation Benefits

By general account, Nigeria is potentially highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change particularly extreme events. However, the extent and severity as well as the gender dimension of the vulnerability are yet to be fully ascertained. This is due to limited information and financial resources to undertake large scale vulnerability and impact analysis.

The TNC will support the country to generate disaggregated database that can be used to undertake the required analysis. It will also help to address gender concerns by identifying required and critical adaptation capacities of women to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and how to enhance their resilience and sustainability.

By having good information on climate data, climate change scenarios, as well as disaggregated gender information, the TNC activities will put Nigeria in a good position to plan on how to reduce the impact of extreme climate events on the socio-economic and environmental development. It will also enable the country to develop climate resilient gender-sensitive programmes and projects in the various sectors of the economy (e.g. agriculture, health, water resources, energy, infrastructure etc) in line with the recommendation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Also, the process will identify resources and expertise for implementing such strategies, develop steps that would monitor the results of implementation, and identify institutions that can be made accountable for outcomes to promote gender equality.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

The process for the preparation of the Third National Communication will be implemented by the project implementation unit of the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment with experts drawn for each thematic areas from the academia, and relevant research oriented national agencies such as Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and National Space Research and Development Agency (NARSDA). To carry out the project, the DCC will facilitate interaction of experts with line agencies such as Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Communications and Transportation, Work, Women Affairs, Energy, Foreign Affairs, Finance which constitute the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC), and among others the Ministry

of Tourism, Education and Interior. The IMCC will have the oversight responsibility for the project implementation.

More in detail, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) in the Federal Ministry of Environment is the Designated National Authority (DNA) responsible for coordinating climate change activities for sustainable development in the country. It has begun to demonstrate critical interest in mainstreaming climate change into national efforts to promote low carbon development and enhance the resilience of national development to climate change impacts. To do this effectively, however, DCC realises that it needs to work with many actors and stakeholders in the country.

The multi-complex nature of climate change has necessitated the involvement of many actors, including government, private sector, civil society, communities and development partners in the struggle to minimize its risk in Nigeria (Table 1). The Federal Ministry of Environment administers climate and other environmental policies at the national level. It established the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU) in 2006 and upgraded it to a full-fledged Department of Climate Change (DCC) in December 2011 to drive the national response to climate change at the national and international levels. The DCC is the country's Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism, and works with a number of Ministries through the Inter-Ministerial Council on Climate Change. In 2009, it established a climate change desk in the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, with a plan to expand the structure to other Ministries in the very near future. In 2010, the National Assembly passed a bill to create a national Climate Change Commission, which, once established, will likely facilitate coordination and support for the multi-level and cross-sectoral climate change responses response, but the President is yet to assent to the bill.

In addition to the Department of Climate Change, the Energy Commission of Nigeria has been an active governmental climate actor, but principally from mitigation point of view. The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and the Centre for Climate Change and Freshwater Resources, Federal University of Technology, Minna are active climate change actors at the national level. NIMET is to improve the national capacity to generate observational climate data, conduct research and develop climate monitoring systems. In addition, the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) has been increasingly involved in enhancing Nigeria's adaptive capacity along the coastal and marine environment of the country. The National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) has also shown some interest in climate change adaptation, while the focus of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is in climate mitigation. Another important potential governmental actor at the national level includes the National Planning Commission (NPC), which is the primary coordinator of government development programmes. At least two state governments have become active climate actors. They are Delta and Lagos States. They are members of the Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC), which is a partnership of five UN agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, UN-Habitat and UNCDF) with sub-national territories and their associations.

Among the active NGO climate change actors, Nigeria Climate Action Network (NigeriaCAN) stands out very well as perhaps the most active, particularly in the area of advocacy. Another active NGO climate actor in Nigeria, particularly in the area of knowledge and research, is the Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST). There are other many registered NGO climate actors that are working in different aspects of adaptation. Prominent among these are the Climate Change Network (CCN) Nigeria, Youth Organization for Climate Change, Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF); Women Farmers Advancement Network, Kano Nigeria (WOFAN); Women Environment Programme (WEP); African Radio Drama Association (ARDA) Nigeria; Coalitions for Change (C4C); Centre for Education and Leadership Development (CELDEV); and Nigeria Model United Nations Society (NigMUNS). In the

private sector, the Bank of Industry and Access Bank are reportedly showing interest in issues of climate change.

Table 1: Key Stakeholders of Climate Change Activities

| Function/Responsibility | Principal Institutions |
|---|--|
| Government Focal Points | National: (i) Department of Climate Change (Federal Ministry of Environment); (ii) Ministry of Finance; (iii) National Planning Commission; (iv) Energy Commission of Nigeria; (v) National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA); (vi) Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) (vii) Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (including the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development); (viii) Presidential Implementation Committee on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). State: Delta and Lagos States |
| Research | (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 |
| Meteorological | <u>Nigerian</u> Meteorological Agency (NIMET) |
| Sectoral and Multisectoral Initiatives/Policies | (i) Vision 20 :2020; (ii) National Climate Change and Response Strategy; (iii) National Adaptation and Strategic Plan of Action (NASPA); (iv) Renewable Energy Master Plan; (v) Power Sector Reform Plan |
| Civil Society | (i) Nigeria Climate Action Network (NigeriaCAN); (ii) Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST); (iii) Climate Change NetworkNigeria (CCNN); (iv) Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF); (v) Women Farmers Advancement Network, Kano Nigeria (WOFAN); (vi) Women Environment Programme (WEP); (vii) African Radio Drama Association (ARDA) Nigeria; (viii) Coalitions for Change (C4C). |
| Private Sector | Central Bank of Nigeria, Bank of Industry, Access Bank |
| Development Partners | UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNICEF, WB, AfDB, EU, DFID, CIDA, JICA, UNITAR, UN-Habitat, UNCDF, HBS. |

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Possible risks are summarized in the following table:

| Risk Type | Risk Description | Risk Rating | Mitigation Measures |
|------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Political | Limited political support for climate change issues, including for the presentation of National Communications due to limited awareness on climate issues | Low | Pursue the implementation of the climate change policy and ensure proactive interactions with decision makers on different issues on climate change including the production and dissemination of national communications. |
| Strategic | Generated climate change scenarios require finer spatio-temporal resolutions particularly with respect to socio-economic issues. There are | Low | Strengthen capacities to generate scenarios at finer scales and reduce uncertainties. |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|---|
| | inherent uncertainties. | | |
| Operational | Potential delays in project approval, fund release and disbursement | Medium | GEF, UNDP and national executing agency will undertake constant dialogue to facilitate project implementation. |
| Financial | Fluctuation in the exchange rate may affect the available resources for project implementation. | Low | Develop and implement an appropriate workplan with timeline and concrete deliverables to avoid undue prolong project implementation period. |

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

By virtue of its mandate, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) in the Federal Ministry of Environment coordinates and synchronizes climate change programmes in Nigeria, and ensures its mainstreaming in synergy with disaster risk reduction into national, sectoral and local development plans and programmes. It also works with a number of Ministries through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change and the Presidential Implementation Committee on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in the Presidency. The DCC will be responsible for the TNC. Thus the preparation of the TNC will further enhance the capacity of the DCC to oversee and coordinate ongoing climate change initiatives and leverage on the activities and outputs from other relevant GEF-supported projects, including (i) Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria (GEFSEC Project ID 3794); (ii) Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which has climate change response as a major component; and (iii) Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme. The TNC will build on existing assessments, institutions, capacities in existing GEF projects and initiatives and encourage linkages to ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid duplication of efforts. It will also tap into the capacity building resources available in the UNFCCC.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

This project is consistent with and further builds upon and provides additional insights to national priorities/plans set out in key documents like the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS); National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action (NASPA)' Vision 20:2020; and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The strategic goal of the NCCPRS is to foster low-carbon, high growth economic development path and building a climate resilient society. The goal of NASPA is to take action to adapt to climate change by reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and increasing the resilience and sustainable wellbeing of all Nigerians; and to reduce or minimize risks by improving adaptive capacity, leveraging new opportunities, and facilitating collaboration inside Nigeria and with the global community. Its main objective is to reduce the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures that can be undertaken by the Federal, State and Local governments, civil society, private sector, communities and individuals.

Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 recognizes a changing climate as a threat to sustainable growth in the next decade. It sees climate change as a critical challenge globally and, in Nigeria, as a potential driver of "damaging and irrecoverable effects on infrastructure, food production and water supplies, in addition to precipitating natural resource conflicts." This recognition is an important first step towards a climate

change mitigation and adaptation strategy and action plan. Other policies and plans relevant to climate change include the National Policy on the Environment, the National Agricultural Policy, the National Forestry Action Plan, Nigeria's National Agenda 21 and Nigeria's National Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is necessary for Nigeria, as a Non-Annex I country, to fulfill its obligations to the UNFCCC in accordance with Articles 4.1 and 12. It is based on the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties (COP) for Non-Annex I countries (Decision 17/CP.8). Apart from enabling the country prepare its Third National Communication (TNC), the project will also support the country to strengthen its capacity to meet other obligations under the Convention, including the preparations and timely submissions of Biennial Update Reports. This project is in line with the GEF-5 strategic objective 6 (SO-6), which is to support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention, with the following expected outcomes: (i) Completed climate change enabling activities under the UNFCCC; and, (ii) Strengthened human and institutional capacities to enable Nigeria comply more proactively and effectively to its obligations to the UNFCCC.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:


The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage, as articulated in the GEF matrix, in the area of capacity building, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation. UNDP is particularly and uniquely placed among development agencies to address the complex issue of sustainable development in an integrated manner. It has a mandate to serve as the operational arm of the UN system at the country level on environment (including climate change) and development, and as an advocate for developing country interests in the global policy dialogue on sustainable development issues. UNDP is most effective as a catalyst for policy and institutional reform, especially in sensitive areas that are challenging or off-limits to other partners. It also has the mandate and the capacity to work at the global level (contributing to the development and implementation of global conventions and regimes), regional level (advocating regional perspectives), and national level (integrating environment and development objectives), and to ensure proper linkages among these levels. Moreover, its capacity to integrate global funds (e.g. GEF, MP, Cap 21) with its overall work in environment, energy and poverty reduction makes it a leader among UN Agencies for finance mobilization that will be extremely beneficial to the proposed project.

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\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

| NAME | POSITION | MINISTRY | DATE (MM/dd/yyyy) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Abu-Bakr Sulayman | Director/GEF Focal Pint | MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT | 03/07/2014 |
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| | | | |

B. **GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

| This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation. | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Agency Coordinator, Agency name | Signature | DATE (MM/dd/yyyy) | Project Contact Person | Telephone | Email |
| Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator and Director a.i. UNDP-GEF |  | 03/07/2014 | Maude Veyret-Picot UNDP-GEF (Green-LECRDs) | +1 212 906 6169 | maude.veyret-picot@undp.org |
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