[Plus logos of other financing partners]

United Nations Development Programme

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DOCUMENT[1]

Project Title: Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change

UNDAF Outcome(s): **Outcome 4.3.** By 2017, Nigeria's environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management.

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and the excluded

Expected CPAP Outcome(s) **Outcome 4**. Peaceful, secure and sustainable development path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated by policies, laws and plans that are participatory, gender responsive, funded, monitored and enforced systematically at all levels

Expected CPAP Output (s)

Output 4.3.1. A comprehensive national framework for the sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources, including water, air, oil, biodiversity, natural habitats and extractive industries.

Output 4.3.2. Environmental institutions at Federal, State and LGA levels are capable to implement policies and enforce laws for environmental management.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Federal Ministry of Environment

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment

[1] For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements

Brief Description

Nigeria ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994. As part of its international commitments under this Convention, the Government of Nigeria ensures regular reporting of climate change related trends and developments in the form of national communications. In 2014, with the financial support of Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the Federal Ministry of Environment finalized the country's Second National Communication (SNC). The main objective of this project is to enable Nigeria to prepare and submit its Third National Communication in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party to the Convention. It will contribute to the building of information/ knowledge regarding national sources of GHGs, the impacts of climate change on sustainable social and economic development, highlighting the potential which exist for opportunities to abate the emissions, and setting priorities national adaptation measures. It will also result in increased capacity to produce subsequent NCs that meet all guidelines established by the Conference of Parties (CoP) and that can serve as a source of information for national policies and measures in climate change and in key economic and social sectors.

Programme Period:	2015 -2018
Atlas Award ID:	TBC_____
Project ID:	TBC_____
PIMS #	5373_____
Start date:	_____
End Date	_____
Management Arrangements	NIM_____
PAC Meeting Date	TBC_____

Total resources required	USD 10,450,000
Total allocated resources:	USD 10,450,000
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
○ GEF	USD 1,850,000
○ UNDP cash	USD 100,000
○ Government cash	USD 2,000,000
In-kind contributions/Government	USD 6,500,000

Agreed by (Government):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date/Month/Year

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCC	Climate Change Centre
CCP	Country Cooperation Programme
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DNA	Designated National Authority
INC	Initial National Communication
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoN	Government of Nigeria
GPG	Good Practice(s) Guidance
IMCCC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change
IPCC	Inter-Government Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MEnv	Ministry of Environment
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MRV	Measureable, reportable and verifiable
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NC	National Communication
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NFP	National Focal Point
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SNC	Second National Communication
TNC	Third National Communication
TOR	Term(s) Of Reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Land Degradation)
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

LIST OF ANNEXES

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Nigeria lies roughly between latitudes 4^{o} and 14^{o}N and longitudes 3^{o} and 15^{o}E covering a land mass of approximately 923,768 km^{2} which is about 14% of the land area of West Africa. The country is bordered by Benin Republic to the West, the Niger Republic to the north, the sub-equatorial Cameroun to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. Presently, the country's population stands at about 170 million which is growing at a rapid rate of about 2.3%. The country runs a Federal system of government with a strong centre and 36 States together with a Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The climate of Nigeria is a tropical with distinct wet and dry season. Annual rainfall generally decreases from the coast inland from an annual average of about 3000 mm in the coast to less than 500 mm over the Sahel. Temperatures are more or less moderate throughout the year except in one or two months when the dry cold north-easterly wind dominates the wind system. The mean temperature is 27^{o}C.

In the southern part of the country, the coastal and marine environment stretches for about 853 km, extending inland by about 15km in Lagos area, 150km in the Niger Delta and about 25km east of the delta. It is low-lying and home to about 25% of the country's population and harbours some of the largest cities as well as oil and gas infrastructure that are prone to the effects of sea level rise. A major feature of Nigeria's coastal and marine environment is the Niger delta, which covers an area of about 70,000 km^{2} which makes it one of the largest wetlands in the world. On the other hand, in the north, climate-induced drought and desertification remain key environmental challenges in areas occupied by 35% of the country's population.

The country's 2013 rebased GDP is about USD 510billion, making Nigeria's GDP the largest in Africa and the 26th largest economy in the world. The economy is still predominantly primary product oriented (agriculture and crude oil production), with agriculture, which is climate sensitive, accounting for 24% of the nation's GDP. Despite recent improvement in GDP, majority of Nigeria's 170 million citizens live below the poverty line with limited means of sustainable livelihood as well as poor access to energy resources.

Deforestation is a very significant environmental issue in Nigeria and it is contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission in the context of land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector. Towards reducing GHG emission and protecting the natural areas for ecological purposes, efforts must be made to intensify forest reserve efforts, encourage the use of alternatives to wood and continue to sensitize the communities on the need to protect the forests.

Although Nigeria, since it ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, has been actively participating in UNFCCC's activities, it has had some challenges in preparing and submitting its National Communications (NCs). In particular, by virtue of its 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 to the enabling support

through a GEF full-size project will not only enable Nigeria to undertake analysis 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.

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. The requirement makes GEF support on a larger scale than often given to other developing countries imperative.

The strategy to facilitate mitigation and adaptation being employed within this project context is the provision of support in the creation of an environment which enables private and public sector partnerships for the effective management and the integrating planning for climate change. Climate change is expected to be promoted as a cross cutting theme for consideration within all development sectors. The proposed enabling environment will foster wide stakeholder participation in climate change programmes and addresses the economic, physical, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework within which planning would be facilitated. Throughout, there is recognition that the government is not solely responsible for achievement of development goals. All sectors of society have the right and the responsibility to act in a concerted manner. Emphasis is therefore placed on participation by the civil society in general, including NGOs and the private sector, towards enabling Nigeria to have a strengthened and responsive approach to the challenge of climate change.

II STRATEGY

Nigeria recognises the imperative for a comprehensive planning process for climate change response and the need to have a strong institutional and technical framework and capacities to address the challenges. Consequently, the goal of this project is to strengthen Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations 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, enhanced technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation, and functional, as well as sustained institutional capacity for developing future national communications.

The immediate objective of this project, therefore, is to meet the Convention's requirements by enabling Nigeria to prepare and submit its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. In particular, it is intended to support the country to:

- improve the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by adopting the most recent IPCC procedures for GHG Inventory;
- generate reliable climate projections at country level using multiple climate models;
- provide improved assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at regional level taking into consideration the different ecological zones;
- improve spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and ecological regions;
- enhance strategic frameworks for mainstreaming adaptation into national and state developmental programmes;
- develop strategies for effective estimate of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes; and
- strengthen institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of National Communications and other new requirements under the UNFCCC.

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, vulnerability analysis and technology transfer. 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 TNC.

The project will contribute to the building of information/ knowledge regarding national sources of GHGs, the impacts of climate change on sustainable social and economic development, highlighting the potential which exist for opportunities to abate the emissions, and setting priorities national adaptation measures.

This project addresses an area of growing national importance, Climate Change. UNDP Nigeria assistance to national climate change effort within UNDAF 2014 - 2017 recognizes an increase in the country's vulnerability to climatic changes and identifies that sustainable funding is

critical to addressing the challenges effectively. It also underscores the need for Nigeria to increase the percentage of energy from renewable resources to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel and thereby contribute to GHG reduction. The UNDAF highlighted as a priority the need to improve the climate change governance in the country with emphasis on strengthening the institutional and technical capacities. The TNC includes support for additional more detailed assessments of institutional and technical capacities as well as focus on vulnerability and adaptation within priority development sectors.

Nigeria's vulnerability to climate change is closely linked to the country's low adaptive capacity and its increasing dependence on resources sensitive to changes in climate. Apart from undermining national development efforts, there is growing concern that climate change can threaten or reverse the country's advances towards the MDG's and future SDGs and achievements towards human development should appropriate measures not be taken to mainstream climate change into national decision making and development planning.

In responding to the challenges of climate change, the country of Nigeria has committed itself to defining its institutional and legal landscape for climate change adaptation and mitigation, focusing on the roles of various actors, existing institutional capacities and governance issues relating to institutions. In essence, the political and administrative systems are being adopted to handle emerging national issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project will help to build additional capacity within the individuals and institutions involved in climate change activities, and conduct vulnerability assessments for certain of the development sectors in Nigeria. It will also increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change and enable stakeholders to participate in formulation of projects designed either to mitigate the impacts or to build capacity to adapt to the changes.

Although Nigeria emits minimal GHGs, it is still important to have a good book keeping on the magnitude of current and projected GHG emissions in the country so as to be able to plan and execute a low carbon economic development path, in addition to accurately determine the level of her commitment to global efforts to reduce GHGs. In responding to the challenges in the inventories of GHG emissions that were encountered in the production of the first two NCs, particularly the need to have regularly updated GHG inventory, the country has taken a bold step of trying to put in place an institutionalised approach to GHG inventories. Within its 5-year strategic plan that is being finalised, the Department of Climate Change will implement a national GHG inventory initiative that will capture many aspects of the problem to generate GHG inventory data that can be used for mitigation activities. Within an institutionalised approach, the plan will include, but not limited to (i) having a team comprising, National Coordinator for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinators for the various sectors for which GHG inventory is required (e.g. Agriculture, Archiving System, Energy, Industrial Processes, LULUCF, Oil and Gas, Quality Assurance/Quality Control etc) to coordinate the inventory in each sector; (ii) training the coordinators to have the competence required; (iii) supporting each sectoral coordinator with experts from Research Institutions; and (iv) putting in place an external reviewer to look at the outputs on a regular basis.

The strategic plan of the Department of Climate Change also calls for the establishment of a technical working group on mitigation (TWG Mitigation) that will be supported to work on

issues of GHG Inventory, NAMAs, MRV, Green Growth, Low Energy Development, and Mitigation Cost-benefit Analysis for various sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, forestry and other land use, industry, waste, transport). There could also be sectoral TWGs.

GEF support is required to strengthen the national strategic approach to the development of GHG inventory and improvement of emissions data and mitigation strategies, all of which will be properly accommodated in the implementaion of the activities for the production of the Third National Communication. The project will, therefore, enable Nigeria to conduct the third national inventory of greenhouse gases emissions and sinks and to ensure the availability of GHG inventories on a regular basis, with appropriate mitigation programmes and measures. It will also enable the country to better determine its vulnerability to climate change and allow for more effective national planning to deal with adaptation to climate change. These will provide a good basis for Nigeria's Third National Communication to the Conference of the Parties.

The key outcome will be strengthened national technical and institutional capacities for enhanced GHG inventory and reporting, improved climate change projections, impact and vulnerability assessment, as well as developing and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures for the pursuit of a climate-resilient development path.

III. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD:
3.2.1 Strengthened national capacity in dealing with legal and regulatory frameworks under Multilateral Environment Agreements, allowing for adequate mainstreaming of these conventions into national policies and strategies. **3.2.2** Increased national capacity to effectively address vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

Country Programme Outcome Indicators: Identification of national vulnerabilities within various productive sectors ; Support development of National Climate change policy

Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy OR 2. Catalyzing environmental finance OR 3. Promote climate change adaptation OR 4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.

Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Objective 6- Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention

Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention: (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

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Percentage of eligible countries receiving GEF funding

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective Strengthening of Nigeria's technical and institutional capacity to enable it respond effectively to climate change challenges and meet its obligations under the UNFCCC	Capacities of governments and civil society to take informed action on climate change National Adaptive Capacity level	The Government of Nigeria recognizes the potential threats to climate change and has put in place a number of measures that if properly harmonized into a national strategy will further strengthen its national capacity to address the challenges of climate change in the country. It has established the Department of Climate Change to coordinate the implementation of climate changes activities including the development of national policy. Nevertheless the country still needs to enhance its capacity for adaptation and mitigation as well as generation and dissemination of climate change information for inclusive	Skills and tools for climate change modelling and projections, GHG inventories, and analysis of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts. Enhanced capacity of the Department of Climate Change and other relevant institutions. At least 500 people trained in various aspect of climate change response, capacities in greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis	▪ Climate change concerns mainstreamed into Public Sector plans and programmes ▪ Accessibility to climate change information/data ▪ Availability of climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments.	▪ Inadequate coordination among institutions ▪ Tools and vulnerability studies being developed will be accepted by and socialized into line ministry and department planning ▪ Once trained, functionaries will work to mainstream CC into work programmes

		response			
Outcome 1 Comprehensive and Updated Report on National Circumstances	Updated database and literature on National Circumstance	National Circumstance as captured in the SNC reflects 2008 information/ data	Comprehensive and detailed report on Biophysical and socio-economic situations; Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels; Current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation	▪ Updated Document ▪ Validation workshop reports	▪ It is assumed that the project will provide updated data/ information on national circumstance
Outcome 2 Improved availability and management of GHG data	Sector emissions determined for 4 thematic areas for 2013 (Reference year – 2000).	Emission Inventory completed for base year 2010 and reported for sectors in energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.	Documented inventory of GHG emissions for Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors for the year 2013.	▪ Validation workshop reports ▪ Inventory Reports	▪ Reliable data available and accessible ▪ Capacity exists to carry out assessment exercises
Outcome 3 Improved availability and management of mitigation strategies	Appropriate mitigation strategies determined for various sectors.	Studies on mitigation potential in the main economic and GHG-emitting sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste), with identified priority mitigation measures.	Reports of the mitigation measures and options for the country's low carbon sustainable development in various sectors compiled and archived for regular updating Mitigation strategies for various sectors available at national and state levels.	▪ Validation workshop reports ▪ Mitigation Analysis Reports	▪ Appropriately determined mitigation strategies and options ▪ Enhanced enabling framework for the implementation of mitigation measures ▪ Strengthened analytical capacity for determining mitigation options for decision making

Outcome 4 Enhanced national capacity for climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation for gender responsive initiatives.	Climate change projections; Gender-sensitive vulnerability, impacts and adaptation assessments completed in the various sectors.	Warmer climate conditions assessed; vulnerability and impact assessment conducted for a few sectors in the 2nd communication processes.	Report on the gap analysis and constraints on access to technologies and technology transfer arrangements, finance and investment requirements developed. Climate variability maps and updated climate scenarios available at national and state levels Impacts and vulnerability assessment reports for different regions and sectors available. Nationally approved implementable and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment, energy, transport) for risk reduction in place	▪ Climate change scenario report ▪ Impact and Vulnerability assessment reports ▪ Adaptation and mitigation Policy and Strategy Documents ▪ Gender mainstreaming in national programmes and plans	▪ Capacities to carry out impacts and vulnerability assessment as well as climate change scenarios readily accessible ▪ Government utilizes output for decision making ▪ Limited awareness of Gender relevance in climate change response
Outcome 5 Enhanced awareness and sensitization of the public on climate change issues	Incorporation of climate change issues in educational curriculum Number of institutions offering climate change programmes Range of climate change information on mass media Number of	Level of awareness about climate change is still at low ebb. Poor understanding of climate change issues is leading to inadequate response by majority of Nigerian whose means of livelihood are vulnerable to climate change	Improved information dissemination system on climate change Increased participation of relevant stakeholders in addressing climate change challenge Climate change issues entrenched in educational system at all levels	▪ Project survey reports ▪ Project highlight and stage plan reports ▪ Project field monitoring reports	▪ Project is supported by the media and the ministry of Education to disseminate and socialize Climate Change information ▪ Population is capable of assimilating information provided

	professional and civil society organisations involved in climate changes activities				
Outcome 6 Compilation, Drafting, Production & Dissemination, processing for acceptance as national report.	Approved TNC	Both 1st and 2nd National Communication documents have been finalized, received national endorsement and are available on the Website of the UNFCCC Secretariat	TNC validated, formalized and published as a national document Document launch	▪ Report of validation workshop ▪ TNC document	Climate Change remains a national priority and sustains the national interest to meet its reporting obligations to the UNFCCC
Outcome 7 Enhanced institutional and analytical capacity for a responsive climate change governance structure	Timely national communications and other reports to the UNFCCC	Department of Climate Change established, but analytical capacity of staff remains weak No capacity assessment of CSOs involved in Climate Change issues Strategic action plan for the Department of Climate Change developed, but yet to be implemented.	Strengthened and pro-active Department of Climate Change Functional inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change Strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs	▪ Needs assessment reports and implementation plans for capacity strengthening ▪ No of staff of the Department of Climate Change with adequate capacity to analyze and report on climate change ▪ Framework for a Climate Change Programme ▪ No of CSOs actively involved in climate change advocacy	Current concern about the need for the country to be able to respond to global issues of climate change is sustained.
Outcome 8 M & E	Effective monitoring of project implementation	Weak monitoring resulting in poor project implementation.	Functional M&E system in the Department of Climate Change	▪ M&E plans and reports	Effective monitoring is given priority as an important aspect of project delivery.

Proposed Project Activities

Component I: Nigeria's National Circumstances

The National Circumstances of Nigeria presented in the Second National Communication will be updated to reflect new information generated through updated national surveys, demographic and socio-economic data. 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. The focus will be the collection of gender disaggregated data in order to identify gender specific gaps and impacts, develop strategies to address these gaps, allocating resources to implement the strategies, monitoring the implementation and holding actors accountable for appropriate gender mainstreaming in the national response to the challenge of climate change. In particular, gender-sensitive approaches and tools, including good practices for the application of these approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change will be used to determine the differential impact that climate change conditions and initiatives have on women and girls, and men and boys.

The information that will be generated under this component is to enable Nigeria to improve its understanding of the country's vulnerability and assess its capability to respond to climate change issues in a gender-sensitive manner. It will also provide the country a number of options that can be used for green house gas mitigation and adaptation measures that can enable the country pursue a low carbon economy and build resilient society respectively, within the broader context of sustainable development.

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. In particular, updating the national circumstance for the country will make use of the current gender disaggregated socio-economic data that had been used to recently rebase the country's GDP, as well as environmental data captured in the current State of the Environment Report. Implications of the current situation in the country for climate change will be stressed to focus national response.

The key information that would be provided under this component will include, among others, the following:

- Demographic and socioeconomic 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 programmes; and
- Assessment of existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the GHG inventory on a periodic basis at national and state levels; etc.

These sets of information need to be generated to take stock of progress on actions towards addressing issues relating to climate change. The information gathering work is also for understanding the current institutional arrangements for periodic conduct of GHG inventory as there are still many scientific, technical and institutional limitations when looked at national and

state levels. The need to have reliable GHG inventory at disaggregated state level data, downscaling of climate change projections and impact assessment models at state level, and strong state level institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the GHG inventory on a periodic basis will also be addressed. In order to do effectively address these, the abovementioned set of information are very necessary, and their generation and/or collection constitutes an important activity to guide the process of preparing the Third National Communication especially in reporting on the developmental policies and programmes at the national and state levels; and supporting the existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the GHG inventory.

Output 1.1: Updated, comprehensive and detailed account of National Circumstances with recent socio-economic and environmental data as inputs prepared and capacity to collect this information on a regular basis for future NCs strengthened.

Activities

- Validate the gaps of information identified in the Second National Communication under stocktaking exercise and recent and relevant publications.
- Take stock of post SNC development policies and strategies for various sectors in the country.
- Identify the respective sources of up-to-date biophysical and gender sensitive socio-economic disaggregated information.
- Establish links to new information and data sources
- Collect data and verify information from various relevant sources.
- Fill the gaps and generate the new information.
- Draft the updated National Circumstances section using gender disaggregated socio-economic data biophysical and socio-economic situations to describe (i) Nigeria's development priorities, policies, programmes and projects at national and state levels; and (ii) current institutional structures relevant to the periodic GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation and in compliance with the guidelines set by 17CP/8.
- Circulate the National Circumstances section for comments, receive comments and incorporate them into the report.
- Finalize the National Circumstances section under the TNC.

<u>Component II: National GHG Inventory:</u>

In preparing the GHG Inventor for the First and Second National Communications, there were capacity gaps regarding coordination, technical expert availability, data archiving and timeliness in delivery, among others. The first and second inventory processes were mostly led by individuals from consultancy firms, who worked with the government, the consultancy firms, and other private individuals. However, due to the fragile and unsustainable nature of this arrangement, there is need to overhaul the system to improve performance and work toward a more sustainable and effective institutional arrangement to ensure that the country's inventory is transparent, complete, comparable, and accurate. This will also serve to improve the quality of the national GHG Inventory and support reliable and informed policy decisions with respect to appropriate response measures. These improvements are meant to ultimately ensure that the national setup for the development and delivery of GHG Inventories are compatible with any

future reporting arrangement. The emphasis will be on putting in place a governance structure of a new institutional arrangement, indicating how various institutions will function synergistically, with a detailed description of the specific roles and tasks of the various institutions and, most importantly, the functions at different segments of the GHG inventory cycle. The national inventory system will be designed to include the following general and specific elements (to be modeled after best practices in Ghana, India and South Africa):

- *Inventory cycle* – describes the sequencing of all inventory activities and its outputs are defined within the stipulated timeframe of the entire inventory cycle.
- *Institutional arrangement* – includes all the major institutions that are involved in the GHG inventory and their specific roles or functions in the entire inventory and linkages among them.
- *Governance structure* – focuses on the legal, procedural, and other mechanisms that facilitate interconnectedness, effective functioning, and optimal performance of major components of the national system.
- *Establishment of database management including methodological issues to an extent* – describes data compilation procedures.
- *Procedure for archiving and continuous update of the database* – ensures data, assumptions and other relevant information are archived more systematically.
- *Uncertainty management issues of the inventory* – identifies key sources of uncertainties and potential ways to address them in future inventories, as feasible.

In addition to facilitating the establishment of a functional and sustainable National (GHG) inventory Management System (NIMS), involving a network of research institutions, this component also 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. 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.

Output 2.1: National (GHG) Inventory Management System (NIMS)

This 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. In addition, a national emission factor database would be developed for key sources and country's specific emission factors using different IPCC inventory categories based on multi-facet field studies; laboratory measurements; and, surveys of

industries, households, farms etc. The database would be validated along with uncertainty associated with the emission factors. Gender concerns and needs will be addressed in the sectors with availability of gender disaggregated data in recognition of the important role women need to play in addressing climate change mitigation.

Activities:

- Identify current institutional structure relevant to the periodic conduct of GHG inventory
- Establish a functional National Inventory Management System - based on best practices and knowledge sharing (including visit to a functional system), national circumstances and the processes already in place for preparing the national GHG inventory as part of the National Communication to the UNFCCC.
- Put in place sustainability mechanisms for the GHG inventory cycle (protocols, working groups, collaboration mechanisms among inventory institutions etc.); functional and well-funded institutional arrangement for the inventory system; and explicit governance structure (institutional design and clear roles and reporting lines).
- On the basis of the above, develop a national inventory management system within the Department of Climate Change within the Federal Ministry of Environment to facilitate the updating of GHG inventories in the future and sustainability of the inventory process.

Output 2.2: The GHG inventory team assembled and institutionalized.

A team comprising of national counterparts and technical experts from various research institutions and NGOs will be assembled to conduct the third national greenhouse gases inventory of emissions and sinks. The selected team members who are first time participants in an inventory exercise will benefit from the experience of the others and will be trained on the application of inventory tools and software. The long-term goal is to institutionalize the approach with support to the establishment of a team comprising National Coordinator for GHG inventory and sectoral coordinators for the various sectors for which GHG inventory is required that will ensure the availability of GHG inventories on a regular basis for inputs into NCs and other uses at minimal costs.

Activities:

- Appoint a National Coordinator for GHG inventory.
- Appoint sectoral coordinators for various sectors for which GHG inventory is required (e.g. Agriculture, Archiving System, Energy, Industrial Processes, LULUCF, Oil and Gas, Quality Assurance/Quality Control etc) to coordinate the inventory in each sector.
- Train the coordinators to have the competence required.
- Support each sectoral coordinator with experts from Research Institutions and Private Sector.
- Put in place an external reviewer to look at the outputs and provide recommendations on how to improve the inventory process.
- Integrate the arrangement into the budget structure of the Department of Climate Change

Output 2.3: Tier III methodologies and models for GHG inventory estimates analyzed, selected and validated for relevant sectors.

None of the key sectors in Nigeria use the Tier III methods for emissions estimate. The capacity that will be built during the TNC will ensure the use of the Tier III methods and models. Graduation to Tier III would potentially lead to reduction of uncertainties and complete estimation of inventory for all the relevant IPCC inventory categories for Nigeria. Thus, activities shall focus on identifying appropriate climate models, data needs and sources for undertaking impact studies.

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.

Activities

- Introduction of the Tier level based on the decision trees as guided by IPCC Good Practices Guidance.
- Decide on the source categories to which surveys for filling data gaps will be carried out.
- Assess the scientific and methodological improvements suggested in the IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines-2006 for incorporation in the TNC.
- Produce report for the assessment, selection and validation of methodologies for GHG inventory estimates.

Output 2.4: 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 for making periodic GHG inventory on a continuous basis. The technical and institutional capacity would be enhanced with additional financial support for the inventory process.

Activities

- Build capacity in GHG inventory, reporting, documentation and archiving.
- Establish GHG Emission database in specific research centres/institutions across the country.
- Update national inventory system for different sectors.

Output 2.5: Documented inventory of GHG emissions for different sectors

A team comprising of national counterparts and technical experts from various NGO grouping will be assembled to conduct the third national greenhouse gases inventory of emissions and sinks. The selected team members who are first time participants in an inventory exercise will

benefit from the experience of the others and will be trained on the application of inventory tools and software.

Activities:

- Define approaches to be adopted for data improvement.
- Identify forest categories that would be representative of forest cover at the national level.
- Literature revision of comparable sectoral research in other countries.
- Validate data through field assessments.
- Develop national biomass factors and deforestation rates for use in the Inventory.

Output 2.6: Completed national inventory of anthropogenic GHG by sources and removals by sinks for 2013

Appropriate data archiving is critical for ensuring timely updates of GHG Inventories. This will (i) Improve national GHG inventory quality and completeness; (ii) facilitate the preparation of national communications; (iii) improve access to information; and (iv) provide a reference source for comparing national emission factors. The database will be designed to help improve archiving of all data used in the GHG inventory and also ensure that general public has access in near real time. Apart from providing improved public access to the emissions data**,** database will also serve as a hub for data-sharing among the data providers. It will also contain all activity data used in all GHG inventory sectors for the period of analysis, as well as contain primary data inputs from disaggregated sub-categories to the sector level. The general public will have access to the open-source end of the database which will contain publicly- available national data. Access to the primary data section is restricted.

Activities

- Source and collate new activity data for estimates of GHG emissions for 2013.
- Incorporate generated data collected from the Biomass generated under the validation process.
- Utilize the standardized protocols developed by the IPCC in the development of data sets for the years Reference year 2013 (these data sets includes, but are not limited to,: biomass values of different forest classes, enteric fermentation, fuel consumption from mobile sources, fuel combustion in industry, fuel wood collection in rural areas, solid wastes, land conversation, etc.).
- Based on emission factors to be considered in GHG Inventory, new and continuing data gaps identified.
- Estimate technical possibilities for inventory of new gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF6) and identify the data sources.
- Re-estimate GHG emissions inventory for 1996- 2000 as provided in the SNC, using the new established emission factors.
- Develop key sources analysis and inventory (for the year 2013) and sensitivity analysis as guided by IPCC GPG.
- Carry out GHG inventory for all sectors and all gases considered in IPCC'06 guideline for the year 2000-2013.

- Train experts in GPG.
- Organize national workshop to present findings from the GHG inventory exercise and obtain additional comments.
- Implement uncertainty analysis for all sectors considered under the inventory.
- Implement QA/QC procedures for key sectors/source categories.

Output 2.7: GHG inventory finalized and archived

Nationally approved GHG inventory will be archived and properly integrated into the national planning and development processes through the following activities:

Activities:

- Prepare and archive GHG inventory.
- Prepare the national inventory report for 2000-2013.
- Revise GHG national inventory strategy.
- Present and validate findings through organized zonal and national workshops.
- Finalize inventory for use and submission in the TNC.
- Raise public awareness among the decision makers at data source institution to further validate the GHG inventory.

Component III: Climate change mitigation measures

This component will help the country to identify and evaluate existing policies, programmes and projects both at the national and state levels that are focusing on climate change mitigation. Relevant institutions and stakeholders that have potential capacity to develop and project GHG emission and mitigation scenarios will be identified and capacity strengthened to develop improved future GHG emission and mitigation 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 prioritize mitigation options for the country. In addition, the availability and relevance of proven technologies in the country national R&D programs, technology transfer needs, mitigation potential, costs and benefits along with limitations will be assessed. 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 NAMAs and TNAs for various sectors. It will also help the country to identify and prioritize mitigation options for Nigeria in various 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 that will be built in the implementation of *Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme*, particularly for prioritization of mitigation measures on the land use sectors.

The following are the main expected outputs and activities for the accomplishment of the component outcome:

Output 3.1 National climate change mitigation policies analyzed/assessed.

Activities

- Identify and evaluate existing policies and measures at the national and state levels that focus on climate change mitigation.
- Identify relevant institutions that have potential capacity to develop and project GHG emission scenarios.
- Build capacity of relevant institutions that will use models such as LEAP, MARKAL and other mitigation assessment models.

Output 3.2 Updated GHG emission scenarios for Nigeria covering the period 2015 -2050 in place.

Activities

- Identify gaps, constraints and lessons learnt in the SNC in order to update GHG scenarios for Nigeria for the period 2015-2050.
- Develop GHG emission scenarios for the period 2015-2050 based on updated data in different sectors.
- Produce Special Reports on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) and the A2-SAF reference simulation in line with the IPCC report 2000 for GHG emission scenarios.

Output 3.3 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.

Activities

- Use appropriate models to determine best mitigation options for the various sectors - energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, transportation, commercial and residential buildings.
- Prioritize the mitigation options identified on the basis of criteria developed through consultations with key stakeholders, taking into account non-GHG emission benefits, such as contribution to development needs in Nigeria.
- Produce mitigation analysis reports and disseminate among appropriate stakeholders for consideration and adoption.

Output 3.4 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) for various sectors and at national and state level identified, and assessed.

Activities

- Conduct national and state level assessment of NAMA requirements for various sectors in Nigeria – energy, forestry, industry etc.

- Produce NAMA concepts for identified sectors that would contribute significantly to mitigation efforts of the country.
- Validate and disseminate NAMA reports.

Output 3.5 Report 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.

Activities:

- Conduct national assessments of the following in the national context for climate change:
  - ✓ technologies and technology transfer arrangements,
  - ✓ financial assistance needed for technology transfer and capacity development, and
  - ✓ investment requirements for mitigation measures based on the national and state climate change action plans.
- Produce national reports on the above-mentioned assessments.

Output 3.6 Technology needs assessment (TNA) reports for different sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure, building etc)

Activities:

- Undertake Technology Needs Assessments for the country in various sectors.
- Produce reports of the TNAs.

Output 3.7 Report on the key mitigation/adaptation technology needs for the country.

Activities:

- Conduct mitigation and adaptation technology requirements for Nigeria in various sectors and on the basis of the proposed measures. This will be done through a technology needs assessment (TNA).
- Produce a report on the technology needs for various sectors.

Output 3.8 National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation

Activities:

- Organize a national workshop to highlight findings from modeling and analysis of policies and measures and NAMA and TNA reports and get more comments.
- Finalize the climate change mitigation policies and measures reports to be submitted as a part of Nigeria's TNC.
- Prepare proposal for National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation.

- Archive and document all related studies, model runs, assumptions, and estimates for the policies and measures, NAMAs and TNAs.

Output 3.9 Strengthened institutional capacity to monitor technology transfer needs and national R&D programmes.

Activities:

- Undertake an assessment of the capacity building needs to support technology transfer related activities.
- Identify national gaps for the monitoring of technology transfer for climate change mitigation and adaptation and provide recommendations on to address such gaps.

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. Multiple climate model projections and multiple impact assessment models will be adopted for realistic 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. Annex 1 indicates the generic terms of reference for scoping and implementing this component of the National Communication

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; (iii) increased understanding of projected climate change impacts and vulnerability for different regions and sectors; and (iv) improved national adaptive capacity. 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 km^2. Climate variability and climate projections would be determined at local level for different parameters such as temperature, rainfall, floods and droughts.

- **Impact assessment for all the 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 scientific groups that will develop the socioeconomic scenarios relevant to Nigerian circumstances especially for vulnerability assessment. Scenarios will be developed at national level and for agro-ecological zones.

- **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) would be assessed to identify key areas and priorities for adaptation.

- **Adaptation framework and decision tool**: 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 for different sectors and ecological zones/regions and methodologies for integrating the traditional and modern technologies will also be explored.

The following are the expected outputs and activities for the component:

Output 4.1 Improved climate models applied to profile climate variability at national and state levels

Activities:

- Identify best global models for climate variability analysis.
- Select the most applicable to the Nigerian situation and test its viability.
- Adapt the model for national and state use.

Output 4.2 Climate variability maps at national and state levels for Nigeria developed.

Activities:

- Produce new and/or update existing climate variability maps at national and state levels.
- Disseminate for national adaptation and use to reduce climate change impacts,

Outputs 4.3 Published updated climate scenarios at national and state levels using Multiple Global Climate Models (GCM) / Regional Climate Models (RCMs) and climate change parameters

Activities:

- Test various global and regional climate scenarios and modify to more appropriately reflect the Nigerian situation and identify the most appropriate for the country and West African region.

- Widely disseminate the results for adoption and use by interested stakeholders.

Output 4.4 Reports produced on projected climate change impacts and vulnerability for different regions and sectors in Nigeria.

Activities:

- Produce maps of climate change hot spots for the country based on impact and vulnerability assessment.
- Disseminate reports for planning purposes for enhanced climate resilience in the country.

Output 4.5 Local level vulnerability assessment reports prepared.

Activities:

- Use appropriate vulnerability assessment models to generate the country's vulnerability. to climate change in various ecological zones.
- Disseminate reports for impact reduction.

Output 4.6 Spatial vulnerability profiles for priority regions in GIS format at local level based on vulnerability indices developed

Activities:

- Identify the priority regions based on vulnerability indices where spatial vulnerability will be mapped.
- Produce maps of vulnerability using appropriate GIS methodology.
- Disseminate results as appropriate.

Output 4.7 National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) used to increase awareness on climate change adaptation imperative among various stakeholders.

Activities:

- Distil key messages from NASPA-CCN and generate them into information, education and communication (IEC) materials.
- Conduct 6 zonal and 1 national stakeholders' consultations/dialogues.
- Popularise the outputs from the stakeholders' consultation to increase people's awareness about adaptation options to reduce the impact of climate change at all levels (national, state, local and community) and in all sectors.

Output 4.8 Gender-sensitive climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures for various climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment etc.).

Activities:

- Use outputs from activities in 4.7 to identify key and appropriate gender-sensitive and inclusive climate change adaptation measures for disaster risk reduction in all climate-sensitive sectors
- Produce and popularise the agreed adaptation measures for impact reduction

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.

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. 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.

Output 5.1 Assessment report indicating needs (technical and financial) for adequate national research and observation network in Nigeria developed

Activities:

- Undertake situation analysis of research and systematic observations.
- Prepare an analysis of the climatologies of various stations in the country.
- Conduct an analysis of the technical and financial needs to enhance national research and observation networks.
- Identify how technical gaps in the context of national research and observation networks as well as national activities in these areas.

Output 5.2 Action plan identifying possible sources of financial and technical support for research and systematic observations made

Activities:

- Produce a national action plan for mobilizing financial resources and technological support from internal and external sources for climate change-related development activities.

Output 5.3 Report on mainstreaming gender into climate change response in Nigeria prepared

Activities:

- Conduct a gender analysis of the national response to climate change.
- Produce and disseminate report to raise awareness about the imperative for gender-sensitive national climate change response and governance.

Output 5.4 Approved national structure and process for sustainable national communication preparations

Activities:

- Review and identify gaps in the current preparation and reporting structure for the national communication.
- Conduct a stakeholders' consultation on the modality for an improved institutional structure for the preparation of national communications.
- Secure national approval by governments at all levels of the proposed structure for the production of national communications to the UNFCCC by Nigeria**.**

Output 5.5 Established financial and technical support for the national communication process

Activities:

- Establish and support technical (eg. GHG inventory and mitigation analysis, impact and vulnerability analysis, cross-cutting issues) and financial committees to facilitate available of information for NCs on a regular basis
- Develop and implement a strategy to harness financial resources from internal and external sources for the development of NCs and other climate change-related development activities.

Output 5.6 Improved information dissemination system on climate change through the use of mass media, social media, workshops, seminars, training and extension services and publications

Activities:

- Develop climate change awareness creation strategy
- Build capacity for awareness creation, as well as activities for research, implementation and monitoring of climate change mitigation-adaptation activities

Output 5.7 Increased participation of relevant stakeholders (including gender considerations) in the preparation of the national communications

Activities:

- Engage stakeholders' participation at national and state level in climate change related activities towards promoting appropriate networking.

Component VI: 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 2018. In addition, 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. Furthermore, this report and the appendices will be extensively disseminated.

Output 6.1 TNC prepared, translated, submitted and disseminated

Activities:

- Compile a draft of the country's TNC with the structure and scope of the report designed as guided by relevant CoP decisions.
- Circulate the draft for comments and review and incorporate them.
- Ensure that all recommendations from IPCC in-depth reviews of the SNC are incorporated into all aspects of the TNC and that a time-table and plan are established to address any comments that cannot be fully covered.
- Finalize the TNC.
- Publish the TNC.
- Launch and disseminate finding of the TNC widely within the country.
- Ensure official submission of Nigeria's TNC to the CoP of the UNFCCC in 2018.
- Present major findings of the TNC in a side event during a CoP /Subsidiary Body session.

Component VII: 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 realises that it needs to work with many actors and 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 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 all 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 to ensure sustainability of the envisaged institutional and policy support system at the national and state levels that is needed to implement climate change related activities on a sustained basis.

Output 7.1 Reports on identified capacity gaps at the national and state levels for enhanced climate change knowledge and awareness

Activities:

- Conduct capacity needs assessment of DDC and other relevant institutions that are involved in implementing climate activities at all levels.

Output 7.2 Needs assessment reports for technical, financial, and institutional strengthening produced

Activities:

- Produce Needs Assessment reports for technical, financial, and institutional strengthening produced.
- Disseminate reports to relevant stakeholders.

Output 7.3 Improved climate change governance structure at national and state levels in place

Activities:

- Assess the climate governance structure in the country and make recommendations for an improved and more effective structure.

Output 7.4 Framework for a National Climate Change Programme

Activities:

- Develop an implementable national climate change response programme through wide stakeholders' participation.

Output 7.5 Strengthened and functional Civil Society Organization network at the national level for climate change advocacy.

Activities:

- Identify climate change-related CSOs.
- Assess the capacities (technical and financial) of identified CSO.
- Facilitate the establishment and provide support for a sustainable CSO network on climate change in Nigeria.

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

The TNC will directly enable Nigeria to meet one of its main UNFCCC reporting requirements. Indirectly, however, the implementation process for 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:

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. A summary of key climate actors in Nigeria is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Key Climate Change Actors in Nigeria

Function/Responsibility	Principal Institutions
Government Focal Points	***National:*** (i) Department of Climate Change (Federal Ministry of Environment) – Dr. Jare Adejuwon; (ii) Ministry of Finance; (iii) National Planning Commission; (iv) Energy Commision of Nigeria; (v) National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA); (vi) Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) (vii) Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change; (viii) Presidential Implementation Committee on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). ***States:*** Delta, Lagos and Niger 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	Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)
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

Function/Responsibility	Principal Institutions
Development Partners	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNICEF, WB, AfDB, EU, DFID, CIDA, JICA, UNITAR, UN-Habitat, UNCDF, HBS.

Detailed Work Plan

The outline of the Work-Plan presented below is for planning purposes. More detailed annual work-plan and stage plans will be developed during project inception phase and during the implementation period.

Outputs/Activities	Quarters (36 month Implementation Period)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Management												
National Circumstances												
National Greenhouse Gases Inventory of Emissions and Sinks												
Collect Biomass Data from other Forest Types												
Collect Inventory Data & estimate emissions available tools												
Document and Archive GHG Inventory Results												
Programmes for Vulnerability Assessments and Adaptation Measures (New studies)												
Vulnerability Assessments (Coastal development, Water (Belize River), Agriculture)												
National Adaptation Strategy												
Programmes containing measure to Abate (Mitigate) climate change.												
Assessment of Emissions averted through the expansion of hydroelectric generation and generation utilizing biomass as its base												
Initaial estimates of abatement potential of wastewater treatment												
Public Education &Awareness information dissemination and capacity building												
Develop capacities of general public, journalist NGO etc on Adaptation issues												
Develop and disseminate CC mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability information												
Document and disseminate community best practices in adaptation												
Compiling Drafting, Production and dissemination of National Report												
Seek national endorsement of report												

IV. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Award ID:	*TBC*	Project ID(s):	*TBC*
Award Title:	Country Name Project Title		
Business Unit:	*NGA10*		
Project Title:	PIMS # CC EA Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change		
PIMS no.	*5373*		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Federal Ministry of Environment		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
OUTCOME 1: Comprehensive and Updated National Circumstances	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	0	0	36,000	36,000	1 biophysical and 1 social scientists and 1 data base experts assigned to update national information and establish information data base (6 months @$2000/expert/month)
				71400	Contractual services – individual	0	0	5,000	5,000	1 consultant to consolidate the 3 update reports
					sub-total GEF	**0**	**0**	**41,000**	**41,000**	
					Total Outcome 1	**0**	**0**	**41,000**	**41,000**	
OUTCOME 2: Improved availability and management of GHG data	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	20,000	25,000	10,000	55,000	International expert in GHG Inventory assessment methodologies to oversee and guide works of local companies/assessors (1 person for 10 days in yr1 (training) and 12days in yr2 (consolidation) and online backstopping for report finalization in yr 3

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
				71600	Travel	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	Travel includes internal travel associated with coordination, consultation and data collection requirements of Outcome 2
				71400	Contractual services – individuals	18,000	30,000	24,000	72, 000	▪ National Technical Coordinator for the GHG Inventory and to also consolidate reports at $1000/month for 36 months ▪ 3 National officers assigned to support the Inventory process (12 months(2. 6. 4) @ $1000 per/officer/month)
				75700	Training, Workshop and Confer	0	20,000	20,000	40,000	▪ 2 training workshops @S20000 each
				72100	Contractual services- companies	80,000	125,000	40,000	245,000	▪ A Consortium of Companies with GHG inventory expertise in (i) Energy; (ii) Industrial Process and Products; (iii) Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use; (iv) Oil and Gas; (v) Waste and (vi) Inventory Management System will be given consolidated contracts in the sum of $35,000; $35,000; $40,000; $35,000; $35,000 and $35,000 respectively ▪ $30,000 for a national validation workshop
					sub-total GEF	**123,000**	**210,000**	**99,000**	**432,000**	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
					Total Outcome 2	**123,000**	**210,000**	**99,000**	**432,000**	
OUTCOME 3: Improved availability and management of mitigation measures	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	20,000	25,000	10,000	55,000	International expert in GHG mitigation analysis and methodologies to oversee and guide works of local companies/assessors (1 person for 10 days in yr1 (training) and 12days in yr2 (consolidation) and online backstopping for report finalization in yr 3
				71600	Travel	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	Travel includes internal travel associated with coordination, consultation and data collection requirements of Outcome 3
				71400	Contractual services – individuals	18,000	30,000	24,000	72, 000	▪ National Technical Coordinator for mitigation policies and measures and also to consolidate reports at $1000/month for 36 months ▪ 3 National officers assigned to support the development of mitigation policies and measures (12 months @ $1000 per/officer/month)
				75700	Training, Workshop and Confer	0	20,000	20,000	40,000	▪ 2 training workshops @S20000 each

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
				72100	Contractual services -companies	70,000	110,000	30,000	210,000	▪ A Consortium of Companies with capacity in GHG mitigation policies and measures to develop NAMAs and TNAs, as well as mitigation action plans in (i) Energy; (ii) Industrial Process and Products; (iii) Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use; (iv) Oil and Gas; and (v) Waste will be given consolidated contracts in the sum of $30,000; $30,000; $35,000; $30,000; $35,000 and $30,000 respectively ▪ $30,000 for a national technical validation workshop
					sub-total GEF	**113,000**	**195,000**	**89,000**	**397,000**	
					Total Outcome 3	**113,000**	**195,000**	**89,000**	**397,000**	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
OUTCOME 4: Enhanced national capacity for climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessment and adaptation for gender responsive initiatives	**FME/UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	20,000	25,000	10,000	55,000	An international expert in climate change modelling and impact and vulnerability assessment to oversee the development of programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change by local contracted companies (1 person for 10 days in yr1 (training) and 12days in yr2 (consolidation) and online backstopping for report finalization in yr 3
				71600	Travel	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	Travel includes internal travel associated with coordination, consultation and data collection requirements of Outcome 4
				71400	Contractual services – individuals	18,000	30,000	24,000	72, 000	▪ National Technical Coordinator for Climate Change Scenarios, Impact and Vulnerability Assessment and to also consolidate reports at $1000/month for 36 months ▪ 3 National officers assigned to support the Inventory process (12 months(2. 6. 4) @ $1000 per/officer/month)
				75700	Training, Workshop and Confer	0	20,000	20,000	40,000	▪ 2 training workshops @S20000 each

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
.				71300	Local Consultants	90,000	120,000	35,000	245,000	▪ Expert in CC Projections and Climate Variability Analysis (@$35,000) ▪ Agriculture Manager: Vulnerability Modelling of national staple crops: implications on Food Security- Agriculture (1 person (@$35,000)) ▪ Coastal Planner/ Disaster Risk manager: Vulnerability Modelling Coastal planning and Population risk implication (1 person @$35,000). ▪ Hydrologist: Hydrological Vulnerability assessment/ Water Safety Plans- Water (1 person @$35,000). ▪ Infrastructure Specialist – Vulnerability of energy, roads etc (1 person @$35,000) ▪ Economist – Economics of cc in Nigeria (1 person @$35,000) ▪ Climate change policy/ planning specialist: Cc Adaptation policy and Strategy- (1 person @$35,000).
				75700	Training, Workshop and Confer	0	0	40,000	40,000	▪ Validation workshop
					sub-total GEF	**133,000**	**205,000**	**134,000**	**472,000**	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
		00012	**UNDP**	71400	Contractual services – individuals	30,000	40,000	30,000	**100,000**	UNDP Programming staff assigned to technical backstopping activities and coordination of vulnerability assessments
					Sub total	**30,000**	**40,000**	**30,000**	**100,000**	
					Total Outcome 4	**163,000**	**245,000**	**164,000**	**572,000**	
OUTCOME 5: Enhanced awareness and sensitization on climate change and other cross cutting issues	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	10,000	0	20,000	Consultancy to design CC Education Toolkit
				71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Travel includes internal travel associated with coordination, consultation and data collection requirements of Outcome 5
				74200	Audio-Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Replication and promulgation of education materials
				72100	Contractual services – companies	10,000	10,000	20,000	40,000	Training and education services associated with the implementation of Outcome 5
					sub-total GEF	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**90,000**	
					Total Outcome 5	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**90,000**	
UTCOME 6: TNC report	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants			20,000	20,000	1 Consultant for final compilation, editing and formatting of Communication document

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
preparation and dissemination for national and international acceptance				74200	Audio-Visual & Print Prod Costs			30,000	30,000	Printing and dissemination of Communication report to key national stakeholders
					sub-total GEF	**0**	**0**	**50,000**	**50,000**	
					Total Outcome 6	**0**	**0**	**50,000**	**50,000**	
OUTCOME 7: Institutional capacity at all levels strengthened	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	35,000	50,000	15,000	100,000	3 capacity (institutional, legal/regulations and finance) assessment experts to assess capacity requirements for an effective and functional climate change governance structure in the country @ $20,000 each
				72100	Contractual services – companies	0	33,000	33,000	66,000	Training and education services associated with the execution of Outcome 7
					sub-total GEF	**35,000**	**83,000**	**48,000**	**166,000**	
					Total Outcome 7	**35,000**	**83,000**	**48,000**	**166,000**	
OUTCOME 8: **M&E**	**FME**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual services –individuals	5,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	Fees for M&E experts (mid-term and terminal evaluation)
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	Audit fee
					sub-total GEF	**8,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**34,000**	
					Total Outcome 8	**8,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**34,000**	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	**FME/DCC/ IMCCC/UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual services –individuals	38,400	38,400	38,400	115,200	▪ Project Coordinator: 36 person-months (@ $2000 per effort month): Project planning, day-to-day management of project activities, project reporting, maintaining key relationships among stakeholders. ▪ Project Finance/ Administrative Assistant: 36 person-months (@ $1,200 per effort month) to support overall project logistic planning and procurement processes, provision of general secretarial support.
				72200	IT Equipment/software	5,000	0	0	5,000	2 desktop units for PMU (@ 2,500 per unit)
				71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Support of Project Execution group activities and participation in project quality assurance ($5000/year)
				72500	Office Supplies	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Support of PMU functions/ Project Execution group meetings and project M& E processes ($2500/year)
				74500	Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	Miscellaneous support to project management
				74598	Direct Project Cost - GoE	4,000	4,000	3,800	11,800	Anticipated cost for UNDP direct project support services (See Annex.4)
					sub-total GEF	**59,400**	**54,400**	**54,200**	**168,000**	
					Total Management	**59,400**	**54,400**	**54,200**	**168,000**	
					Total GEF	**501,400**	**790,400**	**558,200**	**1,850,000**	

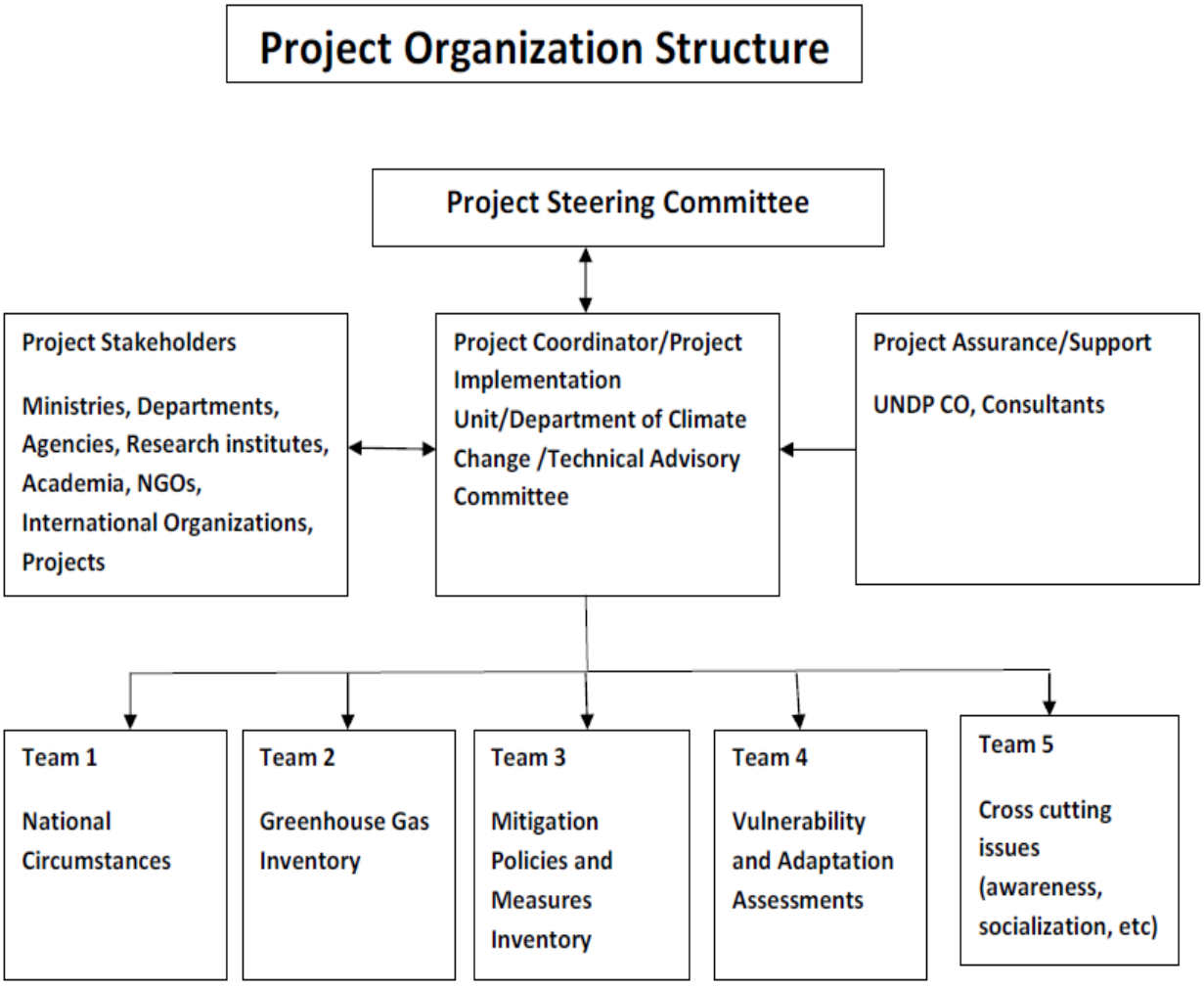
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: (no of recruitments o b determined)
					PROJECT TOTAL	**501,400**	**790,400**	**588,200**	**1,950,000**	

Summary of Funds: [2]

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Total	
GEF	501,400	790,400	558,200	1,850,000	
UNDP	30,000	40,000	30,000	100,000	
Government of Nigeria (cash and in-kind)	2,000,000	4,500,000	2,000,000	8,500,000	
TOTAL	**2,531,400**	**5,330,400**	**2,588,200**	**10,450,000**	

[2] *Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...*

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



This project will use national implementation modality (NIM) and it will be implemented by the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv). The Ministry is the lead agency on climate change in Nigeria and houses the Operational Focal Point for the GEF and Focal Point for the UNFCCC. FMEnv will make its respective staff available for consultation and will ensure appropriate access to project sites, relevant data, records, agencies and authorities. Given the nature and objectives of the Project, effective partnerships are key to successful implementation. As the project is cross-functional and involves various stakeholders, partnership between FMEnv and other government department and agencies, as well as research institutions, NGOs and the Private Sector will be built and sustained during the implementation phase

UNDP support services will include procurement, contracting and payment services in accordance with the relevant UNDP Rules and Procedures for procurement and human resources management. The UNDP Country Office will render the following services at cost to support the project in accordance with the established norms on rendering such services: hiring and administering project personnel contracts; procurement of works and services; financial

monitoring and reporting; processing of direct payments;, monitoring of the project implementation and support in outcome and impact assessment.

The management structure of the TNC will consist of a Steering Committee (SC), operating as a co-ordination and strategic organ, a Project Management Unit (PMU), and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The Terms of References for the Project Team is given in Annex 2. The project's management structure will be as follows:

Steering Committee, which will belong to the Inter-Ministerial Government Committee on Climate Change, will be established to provide strategic guidance and take decisions related to the project implementation including approval of project plan, budget and revisions. Other stakeholders can be included into the Steering Committee as required. The Steering Committee will meet twice a year, or more frequently, if deemed appropriate at the start-up phase, to build common understanding and to ensure that the Project is initiated properly. The SC will assure national ownership of the results making sure they prove useful for the development of national policies. The SC will monitor the progress reports elaborated by the PIU, and provide guidance on the structure and contents of the Project documents. The SC will have access to budget execution of activities based on reports elaborated by the PMU for each SC meeting, or as requested.

The ***Project Coordinator*** will have the overall responsibility for proper project management. The Project Coordinator will ensure political support on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, as well as represent the interests of the project within the Ministry and ensure relevance and contribution of the project to the national capacity building work and implementation of national commitments under UNFCCC.

Project Assurance. UNDP is the Implementing Agency for this project. It will designate a Development Advisor to provide independent project oversight and monitoring functions, to ensure that project activities are managed and milestones accomplished; thereby bringing to the table its wealth of experience working with the Government of Nigeria in the arena of sustainable development in general and climate change in particular.

Project Management Team. The National Project Manager, supported by a Project Assistant, will be recruited and tasked with the day-to-day management of project activities, as well as with financial and administrative reporting. He/she will be responsible for project implementation and will be guided by Annual Work Plan. Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the planned outputs by undertaking necessary activities specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. Local and international consultants will be recruited, as deemed necessary for executing certain project activities.

Project Support. UNDP CO will provide financial and administrative support to the project including procurement, contracting, travel and payments. Critical UNDP inputs will include (i) support services in selecting international/local training consultants and staff to be recruited under the project; (ii) support services in procurement and financial management; (iii) participation in the organization of training activities; (iv) quality control over the project

outputs; and (v) organization of study tours/exchange visits. The UNDP Team Leader for Environment and Sustainability Unit, Finance Officer, Procurement Officer and M&E Officer will provide technical, financial, administration, and management support to the project as is required. Additional support roles may be undertaken by the UNDP HQ office.

In its implementation, this Project will utilize dual payment modalities, direct request payment and direct cash transfers to the PMU to facilitate its timely implementation of deliverables. If the PMU requires implementation services support from the UNDP CO that are outside the purview of implementation services as is prescribed by the relevant program and financial manuals, standard ISS fees, using the universally assigned rates, will be charged to the Project.

Government Support In its support to the project, the government of Nigeria will: (i) provide free and functional office premises for project related activities and access to any information necessary for the project staff and consultants to complete their tasks; (ii) participate in the selection of project personnel, consultants and equipment suppliers; and (iii) provide overall support in the organization of project events

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M& E budget is provided in the table below.

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).

- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

- Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

  The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:
  - Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
  - Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
  - Lesson learned/good practice.
  - AWP and other expenditure reports
  - Risk and adaptive management
  - ATLAS QPR
  - Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo, if deemed necessary, an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (insert date). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look

at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Audit clause:

Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone 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 project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at:

http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

VII. M& E WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ *Excluding project team staff time*	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF	Indicative cost: 5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager 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 *output and implementation*	▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	▪ Project manager and team	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: 10,000	At the mid-point of project implementation. Not mandatory for MSPs but may be undertaken if deemed necessary.
Final Evaluation	▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost : 10,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US$34,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

Standard text has been inserted in the template. It should be noted that although there is no specific statement on the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency in the SBAA and the supplemental provisions, the second paragraph of the inserted text should read in line with the statement as specified in SBAA and the supplemental provision, i.e. "the Parties may agree that an Executing Agency shall assume primary responsibility for execution of a project."

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Generic terms of reference for scoping and implementing the Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment component of the National Communication

These generic terms of reference for the preparation of the V&A studies identify the basic set of activities that the V&A expert/consultant will be responsible for under the supervision of the National Communication's Coordinator. It is important to note that these generic terms of reference do not intend to limit the work of the expert but to guide countries on the general profile of the V&A expert and on the activities generally expected to be carried out.

Profile of the V&A expert/consultant

The V&A expert should be very knowledgeable and with hands-on experiences on V&A issues, have a solid understanding of the gaps and needs for developing/improving vulnerability assessments, and have technical expertise in the formulation of adaptation options. The V&A expert should be able to scope technical studies in the V&A area and design an implementation strategy to carry out the different V&A activities within the framework of the NC. He/She should also have a solid understanding of the institutional arrangements and resources required to carry out the V&A work, and some experience utilizing Integrated Vulnerability Assessment methodologies.

Although the NC project document provides the framework for the V&A studies, the expert should be able to advise on any adjustments if needed, both at the organizational and technical levels, for a successful implementation of the V&A studies.

Activities

In general, the V&A expert/consultant should be responsible for ensuring that the following set of activities is carried out. Emphasis on different activities will depend on the scope of the work already described in the NC project document and/or on the specific activities the V&A expert would be assigned to.

Policy and institutional issues

1. Identify the key policy issues the V&A study of the SNC project aims to address, e.g.,
a. to scope the scale of risks associated with projected climate change;
b. to aid in the identification of priorities for adaptation;
c. to support the development of a national adaptation strategy.
2. Identify the expected output of the V&A study of the SNC project on the basis of the project document, e.g.,
a. impacts assessment at the sectoral level for the given priorities identified in the project document;
b. a national adaptation strategy, including policies, programs and projects.

3. Develop a clear strategy to link the V&A outputs to national development planning. This would include, among others:
a. assessment of institutional arrangements/stakeholders engagement required to facilitate linking the outcome of the V&A studies to sectoral or national planning;
b. framework for assessing how the above linkage can be monitored and measured in the short and long terms, for instance through the development of practical indicators.

Technical issues
Scope of the V&A study
4. Elaborate on the scope (geographic, thematic, sectoral coverage, time horizon) of the V&A study, e.g.,
a. designing a strategy to build on but advance what was done within INC, and while applicable, NAPA project;
b. elaborating on the scope of studies to address sectors/regions not covered by INC, sectors/regions identified as sensitive/vulnerable to climate change, as per the NC project proposal;
c. preparing a detailed workplan for each of the study to be carried out, including a strategy to involve the relevant stakeholders, timeline, etc.;
d. designing a strategy, as applicable, to link the V&A studies with previous and ongoing related projects/activities (e.g., land degradation, biodiversity, international waters.)

Methodological framework
5. Elaborate on the overall methodological framework for the V&A study as per the project document and in consultation with the project coordinator. In doing so, the V&A expert should ensure that:
a. The proposed methodological framework is the most appropriate given the policy questions to be addressed, the characteristics of the study (e.g., sectoral focus, spatial and temporal scales, stakeholders involved, and data requirement, etc.), and data availability;
b. In-country expertise required for such a methodological framework is available. If needed, the V&A expert should develop a strategy to address technical capacity gaps. For instance, by exploring the possibility of applying another framework in which more in-country expertise exists, or by designing a training/technical backstopping strategy, etc.
Scenarios development
6. Identify the types of scenarios required to conduct the V&A assessment, e.g., climate, socio-economic, sea level, adaptive capacity, technology, land-use land-cover.
7. Identify the temporal and spatial resolution needed for these scenarios (e.g., national, sub-national, watershed, community, farm level, multi-decadal average, annual, monthly, daily, mean conditions, extreme events, etc.). In doing so, the expert should justify the choices.
8. Develop the strategies for developing such scenarios, e.g., model-based, expert judgment, etc.
In the preparation of the scenarios development strategy, the expert should assess the feasibility of the scenario needs and the methods for developing these scenarios, given the characteristics of the studies, and data availability. For instance, the expert would be expected to advice on alternative options to running regional climate models or other resource intensive and time consuming exercises. The V&A expert would also assess whether there is enough in-country expertise to develop such scenarios and/or identify options to address the needs for additional expertise.

Sectoral assessment (to be considered by each of the sectors to be covered in the IV&A study)

9. Elaborate on the methods and tools, as per the project document, chosen to undertake sectoral assessments, e.g., numerical models, elicitation of expert views, stakeholder consultations, focus groups, etc. In doing so, the expert will advise on any adjustments needed to the options identified in the project document.

ANNEX 2

Terms of References for the Project Team

2.1. Project Coordinator

In consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the Project Coordinator (PC) is responsible for day-to-day management, co-ordination and supervision of the implementation of the preparation of Nigeria's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. Specifically, his\her responsibilities are but not limited to the following:

- To supervise and ensure the timely implementation of the project relevant activities as scheduled in the work plan;
- Prepare a detailed work plan for the project and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts, in consultation with the PSC and the inter-ministerial committee on climate change (IMCCC);
- Draft the scope of the work and TOR and other procurement documentation required for the identification and the recruitment of experts and consultants contributing to the assessment processes;
- Compile the various section reports and content of the overall TNC document in consultation with Consultants;
- Provide technical assistance and administrative support to national experts and institutions in the execution of required deliverables inclusive of the GHG Inventories, the updating of the national circumstances document;
- Coordinate the work of the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Consultants;
- Organize the validation of project products through training workshops and sensitization sessions
- Liaise directly with the IMNCCC and with the relevant ministries, national and international research institutes, NGOs, and other relevant institutions in order to ensure national involvement in project actions as well as to facilitate the gathering of information required for analysis
- Prepare quarterly progress reports to the PSC for distribution to the IMCCC;
- Summarize and synthesize the results of the project;
- Support the drafting of the TNC in collaboration with the National Focal Point, national counterparts/ experts and consultants
- Identify necessary follow-up activities to ensure synergies between TNC activities and other ongoing initiatives
- Assist in the mobilization of additional resources to the extent available;
- Ensure that the TNC process is in the line with guidance provided by the COP of the UNFCCC;

Qualifications and Experience

- An advanced degree (at least M. Sc. or equivalent) in energy, environmental management or other field relevant to the project
- Minimum of 5 yrs experience working on climate change and/ or related issues
- Understanding of Nigeria's environment/development issues as and Climate Change activities in Nigeria;

- Excellent communication (Written and Oral) Skills;
- Demonstrated experience in project management;
- Demonstrated experience working with government structures at local levels, and working with NGOs and private sector;
- Past involvement in National Communication processes will be considered an asset
- Knowledge of methodologies for inventories (IPCC Revised 1996 Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance, etc)

2.2 Project Administrator/Finance Assistant

The Project Administrator/Finance Assistant is responsible for the financial and administrative management of the project activities and assists in the preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and progress reports for review and monitoring by the PSC. This position also provides support to the Project Manager for the day-to-day management of the project.

Principal activities include:

Financial management:

- Responsible for providing general financial and administrative support to the project.
- Take own initiative and perform daily work in compliance with annual work schedules.
- Assist project management in performing budget cycle: planning, preparation, revisions, and budget execution.
- Assist the Project Coordinator in all project implementation activities.
- Provide assistance to partner agencies involved in pilot initiatives, performing and monitoring general administrative and financial aspects of pilots to ensure compliance with budgeted costs and in line with UNDP/Government of Nigeria policies and procedures.
- Monitor project expenditures, ensuring that no expenditure is incurred before it has been authorized.
- Assist project team in drafting quarterly project progress reports concerning financial issues.
- Ensure that UNDP procurement rules are followed in procurement activities carried out by the project and bear the responsibility for the inventory of the project assets.
- Perform preparatory work for mandatory and general budget revisions, annual physical inventory and auditing, and assist external evaluators in fulfilling their mission.
- Provide assistance in all logistic arrangements concerning project implementation.

Administrative management:

- Make logistical arrangements for the organization of meetings and round tables.
- Draft contracts for international/local consultants.
- Draft correspondence related to project actions: clarifies, follows up and responds to requests for information.
- Assume overall responsibility for administrative matters of a more general nature, such as registry and maintenance of project files.
- Perform all other administrative and financial related duties, upon request.

- Provides support to the Project Coordinator in coordination and arrangement of planned activities and their timely implementation.
- Assist the Project Coordinator in liaising with key stakeholders from the Government of Nigeria counterpart, donor community, civil society, and NGOs as required.

Qualifications and skills:

- At least an Associate Degree in finance, business administration or related fields.
- Experience in administrative work, preferably in an international organization or related to project execution.
- A demonstrated ability in financial management of development projects and in liaising and cooperating with government officials, NGOs, mass media.
- Ability to develop and interpret financial statements.
- Self-motivated and ability to work under the pressure.
- Team-oriented, possesses a positive attitude and works well with others.
- Flexible and willing to travel as required.
- Excellent interpersonal skills.
- Excellent verbal and writing communication skills in English.
- Good knowledge of Word, Outlook, Internet Explorer, and Excel is necessary.
- Problem solving and conflict resolution
- Ability to work towards specific goals and objectives
- A professional demeanor in undertaking all aspects of the position and with project personnel.

2.3 Project Steering Committee

As indicated in the management arrangements described in the Project Document, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to oversee the implementation of the TNC Project and will be tasked with ensuring that activities and outputs are in line with the approved proposal document. The PSC will meet during at least twice a year during the implementation phase of the project phase in order to clarify implementation arrangements, including the specific reporting and execution responsibilities and requirements. It may call ad hoc meetings as become necessary.

Proposed Composition:

Representatives of:

- Ministry of Environment- Department of Climate Change
- Ministry of Environment - GEF Operational Focal Point
- UNFCCC Operational Focal Point
- Ministry of Water Resources (CC Desk)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (CC Desk)
- National Planning Commission (CC Desk)
- Representative of the Academia
- National CC Research Institution (FUT Minna?)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Nigeria etc.

The PSC will:

- provide general policy guidance and technical advice on implementation;
- review progress of the implementation of project activities and participate in annual project reviews;
- ensure consistency of activities with the project proposal and work plan as well as ensure timely and effective implementation of project activities;
- ensure that procurement of good and services are consonant with relevant procedures and guidelines;
- approve work plans as well as quarterly and annual narrative reports;
- make recommendations to the PMU for modifications to the project, to the work and to the implementation arrangements including work plans as the project evolves, provided these are consistent with project objectives;
- approve all revisions in project document inclusive of financial revisions;
- make recommendations to the relevant authorities on policy matters which are likely to have an impact on project results;
- assist in facilitating collaboration among the relevant non committee stakeholders;
- review and approve terms of reference for consultants;
- champion the progress of project activities within the SC member's institution / government department;
- provide strategic direction on the work plan;
- support resource mobilization action undertaken by the PMU;
- disseminate lessons learned and encourage replication of best practices among the PSC member's institution/government department and relevant constituent

ANNEX 3: RISK ANALYSIS

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1.	**Limited coordination among relevant institutions**: The adaptation and mitigation agendas in Nigeria involve a variety of sectors, institutions and states. There is a risk that studies and Project activities may not be completed because of limited institutional support, lack of dissemination of results, and insufficient coordination of inputs.	At project document development point	Organizational	May delay the production and collation of sectoral analysis into solid national reports P = 2 I = 2	Strong coordination and involvement of concerned institutions will be sought from the outset to ensure adequate assessments, continuous access to data and integration of the results into sector planning. The Project Steering Committee which will include a core group of representatives from the relevant Governmental agencies, and research institutions, CSOs and private sector will be made functional to play its oversight responsibility effectively to ensure proper coordination of project activities. In addition, to avoid the mistakes of the past, consultancies will be given mostly to companies and not individuals to ensure timely delivery of good deliverables. Furthermore, the Project will develop a continuous and extensive consultation process to include key stakeholders and sectors during its implementation.	Department of Climate Change			Reducing
2.	**Limited implementation experience in DCC:** Limited implementation experience of the agency responsible for the technical implementation of the	At project document development point	Strategic	Technical incompetence may lead to poor results	The Department of Climate Change which was established in 2012 is a relatively young unit inside the Federal Ministry of	Department of Climate Change			Dead

	Project.			P = 3 I = 2	Environment, However, it has technical personnel who have extensive experience working on issues related to climate change, and it undertakes regular training for its personnel, who should be able to facilitate/coordinate the project activities effectively for timely delivery.				
3.	**Sectoral approach:** Formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies, and measures (P&M) implies important risks due to conflicting interests between sectors. Though the TNC will not implement any concrete measures on the ground, the Project needs to consider the political risks related to the P&M to be designed. Additionally, the general elections in 2015 expose the Project to the possibility of delayed implementation, as well as the possibility that conclusions and outcomes of the TNC could become politicized, thereby undermining their technical merits.	At project document development point	Political	Political interference may slow the process of project implementation P = 2 I = 2	Project preparation has included a detailed planning exercise including a detailed budget elaborated following local costs and a timeline to ensure proper inter-linkage between studies. Both will also be included in the Operational Manual of the Project. Project will thus benefit from the access to advanced modeling tools and training opportunities in applying adequate climate models on a regional basis. The Project will also be isolated from any political influence as stakeholders will be highly sensitized about the global nature of climate change issue that know no political boundaries or lineages.	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change			Reducing
4.	**Cost-overruns and a short Implementation period:** The Project involves a significant number of technically challenging studies, which are closely interlinked with each other. There is a substantial risk of related cost overruns and possible need to extend the Project	At project document development point	Organizational	Poor management of project resources may lead to incomplete project activities.	Project preparation has included a detailed planning exercise including a detailed budget to ensure proper coordination of the studies and their timely delivery. The detailed workplan will be further elaborated during implementation and included				Reducing

	implementation period.			P = 3 I = 3	in the Project's Operational Manual to promote timely delivery of Project's outputs.				
5.	**Data and information:** Limited robustness and completeness of GHG emissions and climate data which poses possible risks for the proposed Project activities that are associated with the robustness and completeness of the data required to carry out the different studies that will be part of the TNC. In addition, much of the data required is dispersed among different public and private institutions and often difficult to gather.	At project document development point		Inconsistent data may delay the production and collation of sectoral analysis into solid national reports P = 3 I = 3	The DCC as the responsible entity for the technical implementation of the Project will coordinate with the relevant institutions to collect the necessary data. DCC will use its good relationships with relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Research Institutions to source relevant data and information. It will also engage qualified scientists and researchers with experience in the implementaion of the SNC to provide information and experience. DCC will also contact globally leading climate research institutions and development partners like the World Bank and African Development bank, as well as the IPCC to facilitate access to solid climate data and tools for the GHG inventories.				Dead
6.	**Financial Management:** These are related to the general financial management risks in public sector and possible ffluctuations in the exchange rate that may affect the available resources for project implementation	At project document development point	Financial	Poor financial management has the risk of poor and incomplete project delivery, just as exchange-induced liquidity changes may affect project delivery rate.	The financial management risks will be mitigated by ensuring an adequate internal control framework which includes an integrated accounting system, formal written procedures, segregated designated account, and an independent external auditor. UNDP financial rules and procedures will be fully adhered to with the support				Dead

				P = 3 I - 2	and recruitment of a Financial Assistant to manage the project's financial transactions and processes. In addition, upon audit findings here will always be a follow up on the action plans to address the auditors' recommendations. Furthermore, an appropriate workplan with timeline and concrete deliverables will be developed and implemented to avoid undue prolong project implementation period.				
7.	**Procurement:** The key procurement risks have to do with (a) limited experience at the Department of Climate Change (DCC) in GEF/UNDP-financed Projects, (b) limited direct involvement of the staff of DCC in management of procurement using GEF/UNDP procedures; (c) the overwhelming large number of contracts to be carried out in a short time.	At project document development point	Operational	Procurement issues may delay project implementation P = 3 I = 2	The corrective measures that have been agreed are the following: i) staff in the procurement unit should participate in the Basic Procurement Training delivered by the UNDP, ii) before negotiations, a Project operational manual would be developed including the implementation arrangements and the procurement procedures, iii) while the technical unit identifies the dimension and number of the firms interested in participating in the processes of consulting services under the Project, packaging contracts in accordance with the market size will be considered, and iv), most of the contracts are consulting services and will thus be simple to implement.				Reducing

Annex 4. Standard Letter of Agreement on the Provision of Support Services

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change

Project ID: TBC / Output ID: TBC / PIMS ID: 5373

Excellency,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of *Nigeria* (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:
(a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
(b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;
(a) Procurement of goods and services;

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Authorities of the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), signed by the Parties on 1976 (the "SBAA") including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,

_____

Signed on behalf of UNDP

Country Director

_____

For the Government
Mr. Ladapo
[Date]

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the Ministry of Environment, the institution designated by the Government of Nigeria and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed programme or project **Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change**, Project ID: TBC / Output ID: TBC / PIMS ID: 5373

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed and the programme support document (*project document*), the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Programme as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services (insert description)	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
1. Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel * Project Coordinator *Project Financial/Administrative Assistant	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	UNDP will directly charge the project upon receipt of request of services from the Implementing Partner (IP)
2. Procurement of goods: * Data show * PCs * Printers	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	As above
3. Procurement of Services Contractual services for companies	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	As above
4. Payment Process	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	As above
5. Staff HR & Benefits Administration & Management	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	As above
6. Recurrent personnel management services: Staff Payroll & Banking Administration & Management	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	As above
8. Ticket request (booking, purchase)	Ongoing throughout implementation when	As per the UPL	As above

	applicable		
10. F10 settlement	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per the UPL	As above
Total		Up to USD 11,800 from GEF budget	

4. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved:

UNDP will conduct the full process while the role of the Implementing Partner (IP) will be as Follows:

- The Implementing Partner will send a timetable for services requested annually/ updated quarterly
- The Implementing Partner will send the request to UNDP for the services enclosing the specifications or Terms of Reference required
- For the hiring staff process: the IP representatives will be on the interview panel,
- For Hiring CV: the IP representatives will be on the interview panel, or participate in CV review in case an interview is not scheduled

Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Criteria

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change
2. Project Number	5373
3. Location	Nigeria

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, during the design, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive collaborative management of the project. Stakeholders will participate in various project activities including (i) GHG Inventory, (ii) GHG mitigation, (iii) Impact and Vulnerability Assessment and (iv) capacity development activities. The project will also support the development of an enabling environment conducive to the active engagement of stakeholders in national response to climate change, particularly in ensuring timely development and submission of NCs to the UNFCCC. This participatory and inclusive approach that will be adopted in the implementation for the project is consistent with the participation and inclusion of human rights principle, including the principles as set forth in the Aarhus Convention, to which Nigeria is a party. 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, which will ensure that the perspectives of all relevant stakeholders are adequately reflected in as many project activities as possible through their participation in national validation workshops and awareness-raising dialogues that will be used in the production of the TNC.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Gender equality was taken into account in the formulation of the project. Key and appropriate gender-sensitive and inclusive climate change adaptation measures for disaster risk reduction in all climate-sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, health, water, coastal environment etc.) will be identified, produced and widely popularised for impact reduction. The implementation of the project will involve working with experts in gender issues to undertake many cross-cutting issues in

various components of the project. The UNDP Gender Focal Point will be actively engaged in ensuring that gender inclusive issues are adequately taken into account in the implementation of the project.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
This project is a requirement for Nigeria to be able to report effectively and timely to the UNFCCC. The results of activities related to i) GHG Inventory, (ii) GHG mitigation, and (iii) Impact and Vulnerability that will be generated during the implementation of the project will enable Nigeria to have good information on its GHG being generated, the appropriate mitigation options, potential impact of climate change on the country and how vulnerable the country is to climate change impact. All these will enable the country to have in place strategies, policies and measure towards the pursuit of a low carbon development growth that will promote environmental sustainability.

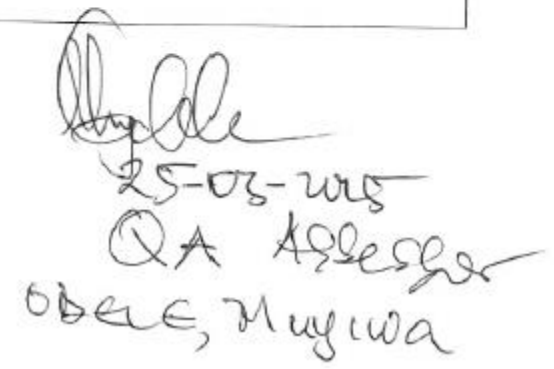
Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: None	I = P =	N/A	N/A	N/A
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk	**X**		**There are no environmental or social risks related to this project.**
	Moderate Risk	☐		
	High Risk	☐		

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	None required
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	None required
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	None required
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	None required
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	None required
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	None required
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	None required
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	None required
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	None required

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.



SESP Attachment 1: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [3]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
3.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing	No

[3] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[4] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No

[4] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g., dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g., from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g., due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No

5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[5]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No

[5] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol	
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No