

United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project title: Accelerating Nature and Climate Action to Advance Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' Targets		
Country(ies): Nigeria	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria	Execution Modality: Partially Assisted National Implementation (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Country Programme Document for Nigeria 2023-2027 UNSDCF (or equivalent) Strategic Priority 2 Outcome Involving UNDP #3: By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters. Related Strategic Plan (2022–2025) Outcome 3: Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. National Priority Goal: NDP 2021–2025: Environmental sustainability (SDGs 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 17).		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial		UNDP Gender Marker: GEN2: Gender equality as a significant objective
Quantum Award ID: 1385403		Quantum Project ID: 01004374
UNDP PIMS ID number: 9592		GEF Project ID number: 11092
LPAC meeting date: 7 th March 2025		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: 28 June 2024		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 28 December 2024		
Project duration in months: 60 months		

Planned start date: 1 March 2025	Planned completion date: 28 February 2030
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: 31 August 2027	Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF: 31 August 2030
Expected Operational Closure Date: 30 November 2030	Expected Financial Closure Date: 31 May 2031
Brief project description: The project is part of global Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program (NZNPA IP) funded by GEF, covering 11 countries besides Nigeria. This project aims to support a transformational shift in Nigeria's developmental pathway towards its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), by supporting the Federal Government of Nigeria in planning for NZNP implementation at national and state levels, incorporating NZNP measures in sector specific policies and regulations. The project also aims to create a demonstration effect via catalytic, community-level investments – combined with substantial co-investments from national/international development partners, private sector and civil society partners – into ecosystem restoration of degraded forests / protected areas as well as into access to energy via solar mini-grids and clean cooking solutions in the two key Niger Delta states of Bayelsa and Rivers. The project also aims to create an enabling environment to scale up by designing financial de-risking instruments and mobilizing capital for NZNP investments across Nigeria, particularly in the Niger Delta, thereby supporting the country to achieve its NDC targets by 2030 and committed Net Zero target by 2060. The project will also support updating of Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets and integration of LDN into land use planning.	
FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD \$7,139,450
UNDP TRAC resources ¹	NA
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	NA
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD \$7,139,450
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	USD \$93,854,881
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD \$100,994,331
SIGNATURES:	

¹ This is not a mandatory requirement.

Signature:	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year:
Signature:	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature:	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

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List of Abbreviations

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AFW	Agrifood loss and waste
BOO	Build-Own-Operate
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community based Organisation
CEHRD	Centre for Environment, Human Rights and Development
CMAP	Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform
CO ₂ /CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DARES	Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
e-waste	Electronic waste
FAO EX-ACT	Food and Agriculture Organisation Ex-Ante Carbon balance Tool
FIs	Financial Institutions
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Analysis
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographic information system
GiZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Ha	Hectares
HOMEF	Health of Mother Earth Foundation
HYPREP	Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IP	Implementing Partner
IP&LC	Indigenous Peoples and local communities
kWh/m ²	Kilowatt hour per square metre
kWp	Kilowatt peak
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDB	Multi-lateral Development Bank

MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MST	Minimum Subsidy Tender
MT	Million tons
MTR	Mid-term Review
MW	Megawatt
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NCCC	National Council for Climate Change
NCF	Nigerian Conservation Foundation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NEP	Nigeria Electrification Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NOSDRA	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NPS	National Parks Service
NPS	National Parks Service
NSEAI	Nature Scope Environmental Advocacy Initiative
NZNP	Net Zero Nature Positive
NZNPA IP	Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program
OPEX	Operational Expenses
PA	Protected Area
PACT	Partners Capacity Assessment Tool
PbG	Performance based Grants
PbP	Performance based Payment
PHED	Port Harcourt Electricity Distribution
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PM	Particulate Matter
PMC	Project Management Cost
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries
RP	Responsible Party
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

SOC	Soil organic carbon stocks
SOx	Sulphur oxides
tCO ₂ e	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa with a GDP of USD 472 billion², and is the most populous country on the continent with 218 million³ people. It is projected to become the third most populous country in the world by 2050 with 401 million people⁴. With the richest oil resources in the African continent, Nigeria has widespread activities of the oil industry, particularly across the length and breadth of the Niger Delta. Petroleum accounts for 40% of GDP and 80% of government profits in Nigeria, making it a significant contributor to the country's economy⁵. Nigeria has also witnessed high urban population growth rates, with an urban population that has grown from 9.4% in 1950 to 52% in 2020 and is predicted to reach 70 % in 2050⁶.

Nigeria emitted 369.38 million tons of CO₂ equivalent representing 0.78% of global emissions in 2021⁷. Estimated GHG emissions in 2060 under the business-as-usual scenario is 1,053 million tons of CO₂ equivalent⁸. Nigeria is the second highest emitter of GHGs in Africa with the country's energy and AFOLU sectors accounting for 85% of total GHG emissions. The main sources of emissions in the energy sector are fugitive emissions from oil and gas, which are followed by transportation, power generation (both on- and off-grid), and residential and industrial energy consumption⁹. The effects of climate change without adaptation could cost Nigeria between 6% and 30% of GDP by 2050, amounting to between USD 100 billion and USD 460 billion¹⁰.

Nigeria is home to the most extensive mangrove ecosystem in Africa and the third largest in the world, most of which are in the Niger Delta Region. Nine out of Nigeria's 36 states span the Niger Delta Region: Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers States. The Niger Delta is also the third largest delta in the world and the largest in Africa¹¹. Located in the southern part of the country within the lower reaches of the Niger and Benue River, the terrain is composed of a variety of ecological zones including rainforests in the north and mangrove swamps along the shoreline, with a transition zone of freshwater swamp in between. About half of the delta is covered with water, making up 55% of Nigeria's freshwater swamps¹². Home to a growing population of over 45 million¹³ people, belonging to more than 40 ethnic groups, it is one of the world's most important wetlands and coastal ecosystems providing a vital habitat for a multitude of species, many of which are endemic and critically endangered. Furthermore, the Niger Delta plays a critical role in carbon sequestration, making it a key area of importance in the fight against climate change. Its extensive mangrove forests are among the most productive and carbon-rich ecosystems on the planet, serving as crucial buffers against coastal erosion and sea-level rise. However, multiple economic and social drivers such as population growth, unsustainable agricultural activities, demands for more farmland, unplanned settlements, lack of planning, and utilization of wood as an energy source have destroyed many wetlands and threatened biodiversity in the region. **The rise in oil spills/pollution from the formal and informal oil sector activities also contributes to localized degradation of ecosystems, but it is not the primary cause.** Fuelwood is used widely for domestic and commercial uses (cooking, small scale industries and artisanal refineries, charcoal making etc). The Niger Delta region, which is the target area of this project and spans over 70,000 square km, is not only an area that represents a cornerstone of globally significant biodiversity but also the source of Nigeria's petroleum products. In the late 1950s, oil exploration and production began in the Niger Delta, followed by significant exports from 1965 with the development of pipeline and terminal infrastructure. Currently, Nigeria is the world's thirteenth-largest producer of crude oil. The Niger Delta alone provides more than 90% of the value of Nigeria's export through oil, and more than 80% of central government revenues through royalties. Oil spills are a common by-product of oil exploration, with more than 9,000 oil spills recorded between 2006 and 2015 in the Niger Delta region¹⁴. Sabotage of oil installations, illegal refining of stolen oil, corrosion of pipelines and storage tanks as well as accidents in oil production operations are the primary causes of oil spills in the Niger Delta. In addition to having an impact on marine and terrestrial resources like mangrove forests, these

² [The World Bank Data](#) – accessed on 15 April 2024

³ [The World Bank Data – Population, Nigeria](#) – accessed 20 February 2024

⁴ [UN-Habitat, "Nigeria – Achieving Sustainable Urbanization"](#)

⁵ [Nigeria's National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants](#)

⁶ Ibid

⁷ [Climate watch data](#)

⁸ Nigeria's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy – 2060

⁹ [Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution](#)

¹⁰ [Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution](#)

¹¹ Uwadiae Oyegun, Charles, Olanrewaju Lawal, and Mark Ogoro. "The Niger Delta Region." In *Landscapes and Landforms of Nigeria*, pp. 107-121. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2023.

¹² Okonkwo, Chidumeje Ndidi Patience, Lalit Kumar, and Subhashni Taylor. "The Niger Delta wetland ecosystem: What threatens it and why should we protect it?" *African Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 9, no. 5 (2015): 451-463."

¹³ [Energy Crises and State Policies. The case of Niger Delta, Nigeria.](#)

¹⁴ [World Bank, Blue Economy for Resilient Africa Program](#)

spills have also resulted in polluted surface and groundwater, destruction of ancestral houses, farmland, fishing grounds and decline in the fish population.

The Niger Delta holds 60-80% of all species found in Nigeria and is a home to many globally endangered species, including especially primates: (i) the (Niger Delta) forest elephant (*Loxodonta Africana cyclotis*), (ii) the West African manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*), (iii) the White-throated guenon (*Cercopithecus erythrogaster*), (iv) the Sclater's guenon (*Cercopithecus sclateri*), (v) the Niger Delta red colobus monkey (*Procolobus epieni*). The area contains eleven Important Bird Areas, habitat of global conservation concern bird species. It also harbours globally outstanding fish fauna, endemic to this area.

Biodiversity in the Niger Delta faces severe threats from oil pollution, deforestation, and habitat degradation. These threats also affect the livelihoods of millions of people living in the region who are dependent on natural resources for a living. Although the forests in the Niger Delta still have a strong carbon sink function, forests are still being lost, especially near roads and outside protected areas (PAs), which are a critical component of Nigeria's conservation strategy, designed to safeguard the country's rich biodiversity and natural heritage. According to Nigeria's Sixth National Report to the CBD, protecting mangrove forests in the Niger Delta region, and the threatened species that they harbor, requires decisive management action in terms of addressing threats to biodiversity, both within and outside protected areas.

According to the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria currently lacks a consolidated and comprehensive database of pollution caused by its oil and gas industry, which has operated mostly in an unregulated fashion in the Niger Delta region for decades. Any estimates of the extent and intensity of this pollution are likely underestimation, although important attempts were made in the past. In 2011, the UN Environment published a major independent and science-based environmental assessment of Ogoniland¹⁵. Although geographically restricted, the report highlighted the extent of oil and gas pollution from over 50 years of oil operations in the region. It recommended comprehensive clean up and ecosystem restoration activities, not just in Ogoniland, but across the entire Niger Delta.

Despite being home to the nation's oil and gas reserves, the Niger Delta region is experiencing its worst energy crisis. Niger Delta has limited on-grid electricity supply, with 8.5% rural electrification and 42.8% blackouts¹⁶. The heating and lighting needs of the rural population are met by firewood, kerosene, candle, battery/dry cell torch and others. The Port Harcourt Electricity Distribution Company (PHED), which provides service to the states of Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River receives just 6% of daily generation. The total electricity supply to these states is not more than 250 MW, notwithstanding the fact that the nation generates about 4,300 MW¹⁷. Increased power outages have led to widespread usage of diesel and gasoline generator sets as back-up, the environmental impacts of which are significant due to the release of pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), particulate matter (PM), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

It is estimated that only 17% of the population of Nigeria has access to clean cooking¹⁸. Nearly 175 million¹⁹ Nigerians and 35 million households depend on firewood for cooking on traditional three-stone fires with consequences to health, well-being of women, deforestation and climate change. Cooking smoke causes serious health issues and results in 95,300 premature deaths²⁰ in Nigeria annually. Nigeria's indoor air pollution is costing it USD 2.9 billion in annual economic losses. Use of traditional biomass stoves has led to 55 million metric tonnes of CO₂e (16% of total national GHG emissions) and about 700,000 metric tonnes of PM_{2.5} emissions²¹, felling of 1.2 million trees with a total environmental cost of USD 6.5 billion²². This makes ensuring access to clean cooking a critical component in achieving Nigeria's net zero and nature-positive commitments.

This project is part of the Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program (NZNPA IP) funded by GEF and which involves at least 11 other countries besides Nigeria. The IP has been designed to address two closely related global issues:

- The first one relates to the significant ambition gap that still exists between the pace of current global efforts to slow down and reverse climate change and ecosystem loss and the investments in systems transformation that the scientific evidence indicate is needed during this decade to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

¹⁵ <https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/environmental-assessment-ogoniland-site-factsheets-executive-summary-and-full>, accessed on 10-Apr-2024. Ogoniland is home to the first oil producing site in Nigeria and also the birthplace of a grassroots resistance movement against the socio-environmental degradation caused by the industry in the Niger Delta.

¹⁶ [Policy pathways for renewable and sustainable energy utilisation in rural coastline communities in the Niger Delta zone of Nigeria](#)

¹⁷ [Access to Energy Policy for The Niger Delta](#)

¹⁸ [World Bank](#)

¹⁹ [Nigeria Clean Cooking Forum, October 2023](#)

²⁰ [Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) - accessed on 22 March 2024

²¹ [Strategic Action Plan for Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cooking \(January – December 2023\)](#) - accessed on 22 March 2024

²² [UNDP - Air Pollution](#)

- The second issue relates to the lack of coordination that currently exists between responses to the climate and biodiversity crises, as they are inextricably linked.

Part of the Net Zero Nature Positive (NZNP) approach pathway, which is described in the Program Framework Document, implies taking a whole of society approach and supporting the participating countries to ensure coordination and coherence between strategies and plans developed for implementing both the Paris Agreement and the GBF. This approach has programming entry points both at the upstream level (i.e. by focusing on policies, plans, strategies) and at the downstream level (i.e. by striving to yield results on the ground, especially targeting the expected benefits to underserved communities, women included). The NZNP pathway is slated to create more integration in governmental action. In Nigeria, this is particularly important, as not just coherent governance and policies are needed, but also wider societal benefits from ecosystem conservation and restoration.

The Government of Nigeria has already operationalized the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) that reports to the Officer of the President of Nigeria. The NCCC has been designated as the key nodal agency in Nigeria to coordinate climate change related policies, programs and achieving NDC targets, thereby enabling cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration among various line ministries and agencies. The NCCC is also responsible for incorporating nature positive and socio-economic considerations into climate change and net zero related policymaking by various federal and state-level ministries in the country, thereby enabling a whole of society approach to achieving NDC and net zero targets in Nigeria. Together with the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME, this project's main implementing agency) and the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, the NCCC has operationalized a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change issues, planning and mobilizing investments, which incorporate net zero and nature positive aspects of sustainable development in the country.

Addressing climate change and achieving its commitments under the Paris Agreement is a priority for the Nigerian government. Its updated NDC, submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2021, increases the country's mitigation targets from 45% to 47% in the conditional scenario and recognizes nature-based solutions as critical measures to reach both mitigation and adaptation targets. Furthermore, Nigeria has implemented a number of sector-specific legal frameworks and strategies to integrate environmental and climate change management into economic growth. Key climate change and biodiversity conservation policies identify the need to accelerate nature-positive, net-zero investments. Nigeria committed to net zero emissions by 2060, with a major focus on the energy transition, ecosystem conservation and restoration, nature-based solutions and AFOLU sectors.

This NZNP Child project in Nigeria aims to build on these existing frameworks and mechanisms instituted by the Government of Nigeria, to develop an NZNP Implementation Plan under the project's upstream component, with NCCC as the key implementing partner of this project component. The NCCC will coordinate incorporation of net zero and nature positive aspects into various policies and regulations to be promulgated by all federal and state level line ministries in Nigeria, while incorporating existing policy and regulatory frameworks as well as NDC targets and net zero commitments into the NZNP Implementation Plan to be developed under this project. The NCCC will also ensure that the NZNP Implementation Plan incorporates socio-economic and financial/fiscal considerations into the plan in coordination with ministries such as the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, the Federal Ministry of Power and others, thereby making the plan credible, viable and signifying the NZNP child project's whole of society approach.

In addition, it is proposed that NCCC will engage with key stakeholders in the oil and gas sector (included in Stakeholder Engagement Plan) in the Niger Delta, including Nigeria Downstream Midstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority, Federal Ministry of Power, Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, in addition to oil and gas industry players, to address the complex challenge of bringing an end to oil spillages and leakages in the Delta, and also clean up polluted ecosystems and water bodies in the region. The Government of Nigeria's Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), a project of the Federal Ministry of Environment, has been included as a key project partner and co-finance provider to this NZNP Child Project, thereby signaling the government's commitment to addressing the challenge of oil leakages under this project.

The Energy Transition Plan (ETP) targets energy usage in 5 sectors – including the power sector – that contribute to 65% of Nigeria's GHG emissions. ETP targets increasing installed electricity generation capacity to 250GW by 2050, 90% of which needs to be from renewable sources of energy. ETP aims to align existing government and development programs such as the Energizing Economies initiative, Solar Naija Programme that focus on solar connections through mini grids/solar home systems for households and MSMEs. Nigeria's NDC also targets 13GW of off-grid renewable energy by 2030, specifically 5.3GW from mini-grids. Thus, the proposed NZNP child project's proposed pilot interventions in energy access directly align with the country's energy decarbonization plans, as outlined in ETP, LT-LEDS and NDC.

The majority of the investments made in the Niger Delta region through different programs and initiatives have been directed towards Rivers State with relatively minimal penetration in Bayelsa State. The national REDD+ Program, active since 2008/9, has initially

focused its activities on Cross River State, and has only recently extended its activities of avoiding deforestation and forest degradation to other Niger Delta states. Yet, Bayelsa has not yet been included in the REDD+ Program.

The other important aspect of the NZNP approach in Nigeria is the conservation and sustainable use of the country’s biodiversity. Under such an approach, the role of PAs and participatory engagement of adjacent communities, including women, in conservation action is crucial. It is equally important to ensure the functioning of these PAs and their supportive buffer zones through a landscape approach, which the project proposes. This idea of community-based conservation and ecosystem restoration as a contribution to 30x30 targets is also reflected in key policy documents concerning biodiversity such as the 2015 NBSAP v.2²³, revalidated through the 6th National Report to the CBD (2021). The NBSAP stresses the need for prioritizing conservation, ecosystem restoration and participatory approaches, but also recognizes that biodiversity is under serious threat in the Niger Delta. At the same time, PA coverage in the Niger Delta Region is insufficient (Table 1) and for most states, it is below the national average of 13.9% (Figure 1) Considering the population pressure on landscapes in the Niger Delta, the only viable approach to conservation, including PAs, is to secure the local population’s buy-in through sustainable livelihoods and tangible benefits from NZNP investments.

Table 1 - Assessment of Terrestrial PA Coverage in the Niger Delta (Areas are approximated) ²⁴

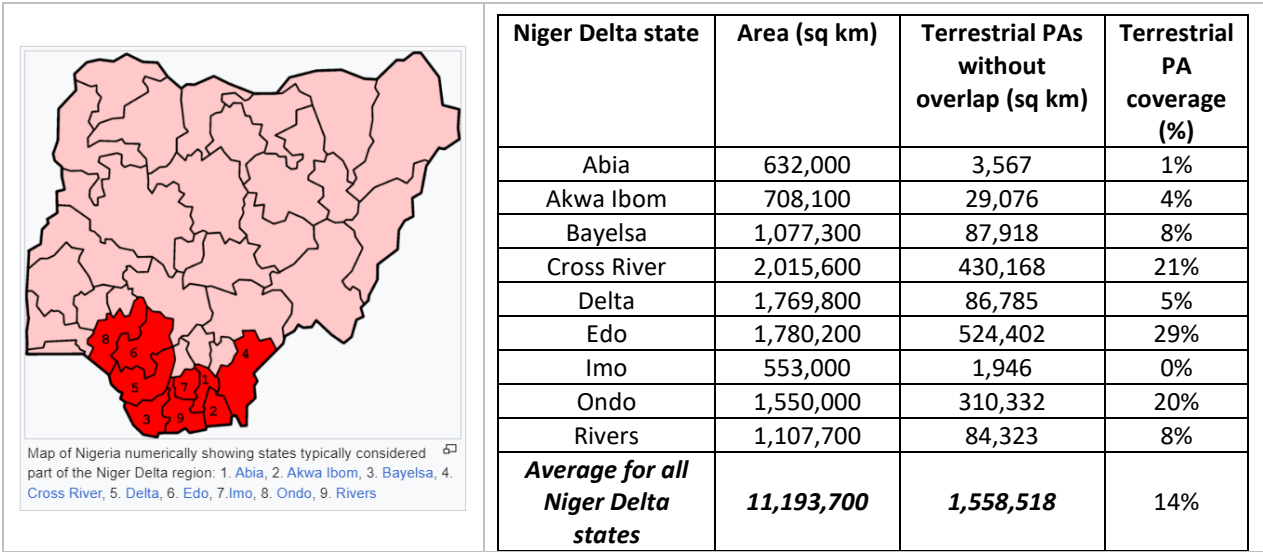
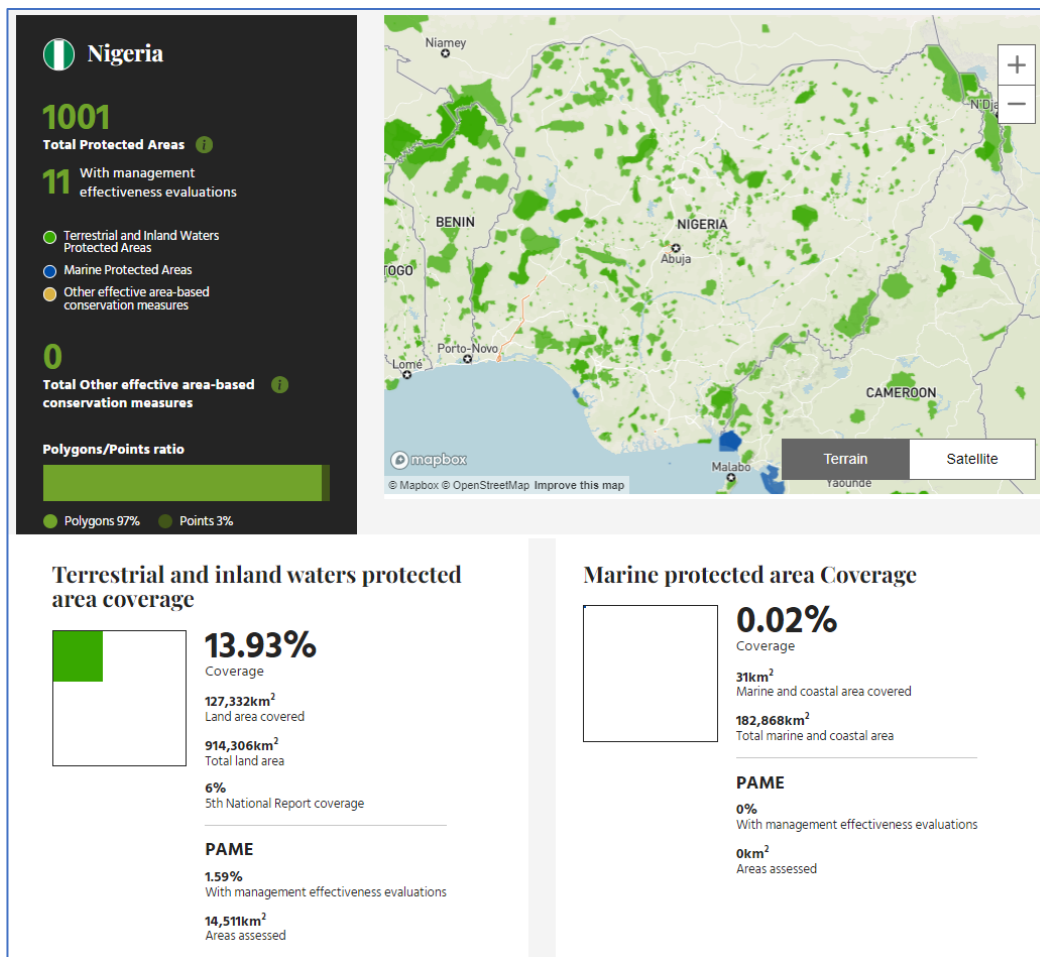


Figure 1 - Nigeria PA Coverage From WDPA²⁵

²³ [Nigeria’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan \(2016-2020\)](#).
²⁴ Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niger_Delta#/media/File:NigerDeltaStates.png for the picture and “UNEP-WCMC (2024). Protected Area Profile for Nigeria from the World Database on Protected Areas, April 2024. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net” for the table.
²⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niger_Delta#/media/File:NigerDeltaStates.png for the picture and “UNEP-WCMC (2024). Protected Area Profile for Nigeria from the World Database on Protected Areas, April 2024. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net” for the table



In the Niger Delta, biodiversity is being lost due to a combination of factors and it manifests itself in different ways. The most conspicuous threat is deforestation and forest degradation, pushed by land use change, use of fire and also the spreading of invasive alien species (IAS) such as the Nypa Palm (known to take over entire habitats stressed in certain areas²⁶). Nypa palm, introduced in 1906 in the region for coastal stabilization and food production, has now infested the entire mangrove ecosystem. It rarely provides any benefits for the communities, limits mangrove ecosystem services especially as serving for breeding grounds for fish and impacts the aquatic biota. Restoration of the mangrove ecosystem taken over by Nypa requires their removal, increasing the cost of restoration. In addition, water hyacinth, (*Eichinocloa crassipes*) also spread through the swamps, creeks, and rivers of the Niger Delta. It forms a huge mass displacing native vegetation and suffocating aquatic resources. Large and small fauna tends to disappear from forested areas following extensive and repeated forest clearings, which are driven by either logging, shifting agriculture or a combination of these, but also driven by infrastructure construction (roads, pipelines and urbanization). The loss and degradation of aquatic biodiversity is however less conspicuous, but equally serious, and in the Niger Delta, it is primarily driven by pollution linked to oil spills.

In 2017, Nigeria committed to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030 as compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional 20% improvement (net gain) of the following regions: South western region, South East region, South Southern region, North western region, North Eastern region, North Central region, Imeko Game Reserve of Imeko/Afo LGA, Ogun state, Aworo Forest Reserve of Yewa North LGA, Ogun state, Saki of Saki East LGA, Oyo state, Ilesha Ibaruba of Baruten LGA, Ejeba of Ughilli North LGA, Delta, Oroma-Etiti of Anambra west LGA, Anambra state, Orishaeze of NgorOkpalla LGA, Imo state, Ifiang Nsung of Bakasi LGA, Cross Rivers, Badoko of Kachia LGA, Kaduna state, Amba of Nsarawa LGA, Nasarawa state, Banaga of Anka LGA, Zamfara State. Specific targets to avoid, minimize and reverse land degradation include i) Improve land productivity and soil organic carbon stocks (SOC) in 463,300 hectare of cropland and grasslands by 2030 as compared to 2015 ii) Rehabilitate 1,722,660 ha of cropland showing declining land productivity and 10,565,040 ha of cropland showing early signs of declining land productivity by 2030 iii) Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2020 iv) Increase forest cover by 20% by 2030 as compared to 2015 and v) Reduce

²⁶ See e.g. Numbere, A.O. (2019). Impact of Invasive Nypa Palm (*Nypa Fruticans*) on Mangroves in Coastal Areas of the Niger Delta Region, Nigeria. In: Makowski, C., Finkl, C. (eds) [Impacts of Invasive Species on Coastal Environments](#). Coastal Research Library, vol 29. Springer, Cham.

the rate of soil sealing (conversion to artificial land cover) by 40% by 2030 as compared to 2015²⁷. In the case of the Delta, negative trends due to conversion of forests into cropland were identified for corrective measures on 85.22 hectares during the LDN Target Setting process in 2017 through SLM practices to avoid soil erosion, use of agroforestry practices to improve cropland productivity and enforcement of compensation.

Nigeria is one of the 18 countries selected to pilot the second phase of the LDN Target Setting with support from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The process involves reviewing and revising the targets set in 2017 to ensure that they are geographically and spatially explicit, gender responsive and also aligned with the relevant targets under the NDC's, NBSAPs, AFR100 among other national commitments. Efforts are also being made to ensure LDN is integrated into land use planning.

This project targets ecosystems and communities in the Niger Delta region, home to the world's third largest mangrove ecosystems. The Niger Delta region's natural ecosystems have been severely impacted by a variety of economic activities, including pollution from oil spills and gas flaring (see e.g. Figure 2), demand for natural resources by an increasing population, including clearing of land for agriculture, uncontrolled exploitation of the forest (wood) resources, including for timber trading, over-fishing, and poorly planned infrastructure developments and urban expansion. Poverty levels are rising, with most residents lacking access to basic services such as water and electricity. Residents use petrol and diesel generators increasingly fueled with products from the region's growing informal refining industry. The kerosene that the majority of residents use for cooking and lighting is now almost exclusively produced in the creeks' own artisanal refineries. Bayelsa state was selected as one of the two states in the Niger Delta for implementation of downstream components of this project due to significant number of oil leakage incidents and also the fact that state has limited access to clean electricity and clean cooking energy (one of the lowest rates in Nigeria); Bayelsa also has limited protection measures of its natural ecosystems (described with data in the next paragraph). Rivers State was selected as the other state for implementation of downstream components of this project due to large number of incidences of oil leakage, is home to Port Harcourt (epicenter of Nigeria's oil and gas industry), and the fact that despite relatively higher levels of access to electricity and protection measures than Bayelsa, incidences of artisanal oil refining and mangrove/ecosystem degradation are significant; this is also one of the reasons for HYPREP's ongoing restoration activities in Rivers State.

Figure 2 - Leaky Pipelines: Recent Incidents Since April 2022. (Source: <https://Oilspillmonitor.Ng/> With Author's Own Compilation)



Well managed Protected Areas (PA) offer refugia to threatened biodiversity and the PA estate of the Niger Delta includes several areas of varying sizes that currently enjoy formal protection. However, there are very few national parks, given that a significant population

²⁷ Federal Ministry of Environment. (2017). National Land Degradation Neutrality Targets. Federal Republic of Nigeria. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnbpcjpcglcfindmkaj/https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Nigeria%20LDN%20Country%20Commitments.pdf

is present in most creeks. Compared to other states in the Niger Delta, Bayelsa displays less intense rates of deforestation²⁸ than e.g. Rivers, Akwa Ibom or Delta states. At the same time, biodiversity in Bayelsa enjoys insufficient protection (only 7.45% of the state's terrestrial surface are within PAs, while this indicator is 13.93% at the national level²⁹). To address this, two PAs that harbor globally important biodiversity were prioritized by the Federal Ministry of Environment as sites for this project, so that threats to biodiversity can be addressed through the NZNP approach: **Apoi Creek and Edumanom**. These two PAs were established in 2008 as forest reserves (in terms of PA category) and are falling under the jurisdiction of the Bayelsa state government with respect to management. Since January 2023, the process of upgrading these two PAs to national park category had started. From a legal point of view, this was marked by their proclamation³⁰ as IUCN PA category II or "national park", which is typically a non-consumption PA category. In the Nigerian context, this upgrading implies a stricter conservation approach to the sites' management and investment. It also implies that the responsibility for their management will be transferred to the Federal Ministry of Environment³¹.

Currently, the National Parks Service (NPS) would retain the responsibility of managing these two sites as PAs. In April 2024, the National Parks Services announced that between 50-100 permanent staff would be deployed to Apoi Creek and Edumanom newly created (or upgraded) national parks, and that a supplementary investment of around \$73K would be made in each site to strengthen PA management³². However, a few legal and operational hurdles still stand in the way of making these plans concrete. In the meantime, there is no management plan or surveillance in the terrain, no PA staff is present on the sites and no investment has been made.

Located in the transition zone between swamp forests, mangroves and upland forests and inland wetlands in Bayelsa, the two targeted PAs (Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Figure 3) are at the center of the two proposed project zones, which form multi-use landscapes when their buffer zones are considered. Both project zones have significant potential for ecosystem restoration (Figure 2, right). Ecosystem management activities are proposed to be conducted within and outside these PAs. This will involve the application of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) concept for managing specific habitats – implying an approach of either avoiding, reducing or reversing forest degradation trends within specific areas.³³ It also implies the active engagement of adjacent communities, including among them women and self-declared indigenous peoples, who are the sites' residents.³⁴ (see Box 1). Considering that Nigeria is one of the pilot countries participating in the second phase of the LDN Target Setting process, this project will ensure that the review and revision of the national LDN Targets are aligned with the NDC's and NBSAPs by supporting this process in conjunction with the development of the National NZNP Implementation Plan to concretely demonstrate alignment with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria.

Figure 3 - Location of Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Bayelsa State: Featuring Land Cover (map to the left) and Ecosystem Integrity Index

²⁸ Global Forest Watch data. See <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map>.

²⁹ Estimates based on WDPA data. Source: UNEP-WCMC (2024). Protected Area Profile for Nigeria from the World Database on Protected Areas, April 2024. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.

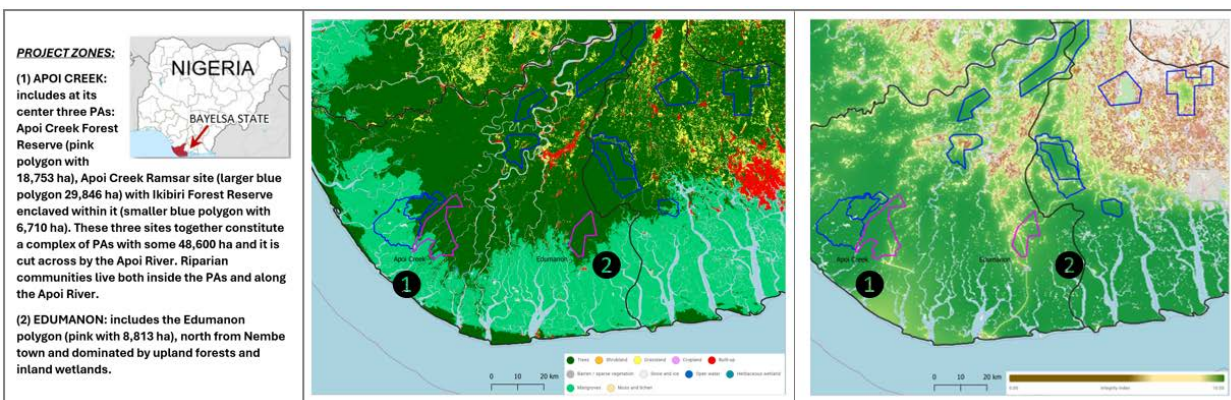
³⁰ Refer to Gazette, No. 17, Vol 110 (25-Jan-2023) for the Presidential order that proclaimed the sites as national parks.

³¹ In 2021, the Department of Forestry and the National Park Service conducted surveys in the Niger Delta area in view of identifying potential marine protected areas, with four sites encompassed in the study. Apoi Creek and Edumanom Forest Reserves were considered viable for reclassification as "marine protected areas". [\[Link\]](#). In a follow up report by the Ministry of Environment in 2022, the state of PA management was assessed, concluding that both sites still harbor globally significant biodiversity, including emblematic species of fauna (Chimpanzees, Red Colobus Mokey, Red River Hog and Hippopotamus). However, no management plan or PA staff was securing the areas' biodiversity assets.

³² Refer to the METT completed for the sites in April 2024 (appended to the project's documentation).

³³ Refer also to the completion of the FAO ExACT Tool for a calculation of the potential carbon benefit from ecosystem restoration activities, including some details on the approach in the calculation sheet.

³⁴ According to a PPG site-level survey and consultations conducted in eight localities in the two project zones, 54% of participants in town hall consultations have self-identified themselves as indigenous and speakers of Ijaw, Izon and Ebureni local languages. A Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) procedure and methodology was used with engaging with all community members during the mentioned consultations.



Box 1 – PPG Consultations in Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zone

During the week of 25 March 2024, two PPG consultants spent 5 days visiting eight localities in the two project zones. The residents of these localities fit the definition of “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities” (IP&LC), to the extent that they are organized communally and that land tenure frameworks include a mix of legal and customary. Most importantly, riparian communities are IP&LCs because 47% of those consulted had self-declared themselves as indigenous. During the visits, PPG consultants applied a tailor-made methodology with the aim of both consulting people in the localities (women included) about the project and collecting primary data for developing the full-sized project. The following were the localities visited, which represent a sample of areas that are planned to be targeted by project activities on the ground through a landscape approach (see map further down):

IN THE EDUMANOM PROJECT ZONE

- 1) Okoroba
- 2) Ogbema (also known as "Ogbeba")
- 3) Opume
- 4) Idema

IN THE APOI CREEK PROJECT ZONE

- 1) Apoi
- 2) Kokologbene
- 3) Keme-Ebiana
- 4) Azama

PPG consultants met with community leaders and women’s groups, and they held town hall meetings in each of the communities during local events that typically last half a day each. **An FPIC statement**, aimed at presenting the project (including visually) and explicitly requesting participants’ consent was applied. In addition, **three types of questionnaires** were applied with the respective aims of collecting data on: (1) local conditions; (2) ecosystem restoration; (3) sources of energy and willingness to pay for solar energy. A wealth of pictures and film material was yielded from the field visits and geo-locations were recorded throughout the trip.

The summary of results follows (see also graph further down):

- A total of 309 people (all IP&LCs) were effectively consulted about their views on the project through town hall meetings held in the eight (08) localities listed over a 5-day period. Of these, 38% (n=118) were women.
- With the exception of the Apoi community, whose town hall meeting had 80 people present, the average attendance was 32.7 people for the seven other communities.
- Of the 309 people consulted across all localities (i.e. those who gave names and data through attendance lists), 146 (or 47%) had identified themselves as “indigenous” (of which 35% were female).
- The average age of participants is 43-44 (similar for M and F) and ranges from 16 to 85 years of age.
- All participants provided their unanimous consent for the project to go ahead through an FPIC initial consultation at these localities, and none of the participants manifested dissent. Consent statements were filmed.
- Seven out of eight communities said that the information shared with them about the project was sufficient, while one community (Opume) requested additional information (but still provided their unequivocal consent).
- “Farming” is the most common profession among those who attended the meetings (50%, and 65% for women), followed by “business” (13.3% - same ratio for men and women).
- Most community respondents (90-100%) indicated that they are aware of the existence of a protected area in their vicinity, and of the rules that apply for accessing resources. Yet, PPG consultants observed several land use activities that may not be compatible with the PA status, especially with the areas being upgraded to national parks.

- Community questionnaires indicate that only 3 out of 8 communities consulted do not have oil and/or gas industry / infrastructure present in their localities. PPG consultants also observed logging as a widespread activity, in addition to forest clearings driven by farming activities. Clearings are visible and identifiable in riverine habitats from GIS data; and so is the infrastructure.
- Fishing is also a commonly observed activity, but few respondents identified themselves as (full-time) fishermen/women. Yet, little is known about the level of oil contamination in the aquatic environment.
- Most of the community members consulted understand the benefits of ecosystem restoration and are willing to dedicate time and labor to ecosystem restoration (50-75%), but primarily if remunerated, rather than as a volunteer.
- There are several barriers to ecosystem restoration in the project zone (and those were confirmed through questionnaires), but “availability of land to set aside” [for restoration] is less of a challenge.
- Kerosene (50%) and firewood (50%) are the main sources of energy for lightning and cooking.
- Most of the communities consulted (7 out of 8) do not have trained technicians who can handle simple operations and maintenance (O&M) tasks for solar and efficient/cooking technologies.

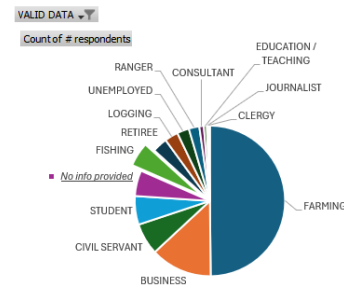
For additional results refer to Annex 21 (REPORT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION_12Apr2024.docx). For details on the methodology and questionnaires refer to [\[Link\]](#).

Participation in Town Hall Meetings per locality (sex disaggregated)				
Count of #	sex			
Town Hall Meetings participants	F	M	Grand Total	
APOI1) Apoi	32	48	80	
APOI2) Kokologbene	12	24	36	
APOI3) Keme-Ebiama	3	21	24	
APOI4) Azama	13	19	32	
EDUMANON1) Okoroba	28	12	40	
EDUMANON2) Ogbema	14	20	34	
EDUMANON3) Opume	12	20	32	
EDUMANON4) Idema	4	27	31	
Grand Total	118	191	309	
Women ==>	38%			

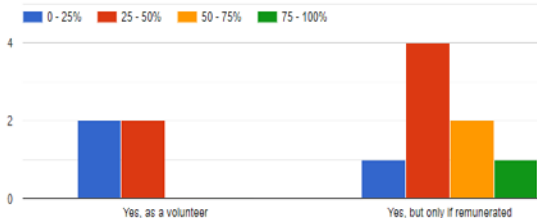
How many have self-identified as indigenous?				
Count of # Indigenous	sex			
Row Labels	F	M	Grand Total	
YES	51	95	146	
Grand Total	51	95	146	
Women ==>	35%	Of total consulted -->	47%	

Participants' age: min 16; max. 85. (n=309)	
Average age	Average of Age
F	43.2
M	43.9
Both	43.6

Occupations	Count of # respondents
FARMING	49.8%
BUSINESS	13.3%
CIVIL SERVANT	6.8%
STUDENT	6.1%
No info provided	5.5%
FISHING	5.2%
RETIREE	3.2%
LOGGING	2.9%
UNEMPLOYED	2.6%
RANGER	2.3%
CONSULTANT	1.0%
EDUCATION / TEACHING	0.6%
JOURNALIST	0.3%
CLERGY	0.3%
Grand Total	100.0%



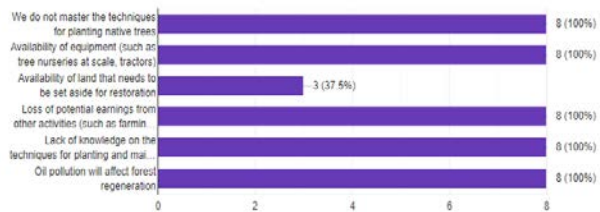
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION: 6) Are you willing to dedicate some of time and labor to an ecosystem restoration project? [Seek group consensus]

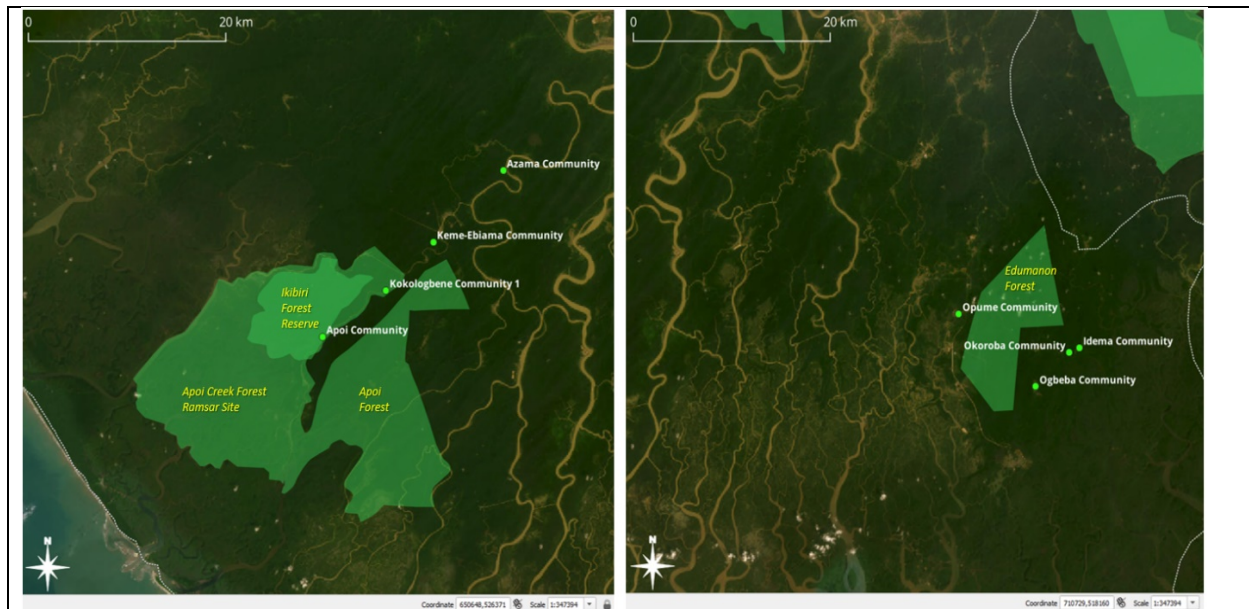


KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS: 5) What are the biggest challenges to restoring ecosystems in your community?

Tick the boxes if the majority agrees with the following statements:

8 responses





Barriers to ecosystem restoration, clean energy, and clean cooking solutions in Nigeria:

Lack of implementation framework and insufficient regulation relating to net zero nature positive solutions:

While Nigeria has multiple policies (described in Additional Annex 22) which support an NZNP pathway amongst key sectors, they are fragmented, and lack implementation plans and require coordination at the federal and provincial level. This can be seen in the case of the context of clean cooking where the presence of multiple goals and targets has led to unclear market signals and supply constraints, which has become an impediment to implementing clean cooking in Nigeria. In addition, weak regulatory frameworks and inadequate enforcement of environmental laws contribute to unchecked environmental degradation in the project zones. Despite the formal establishment of several protected areas in the Niger Delta region, their low management capacity and effectiveness along with difficulties in inter-institutional coordination exacerbates environmental degradation, highlighting the urgent need for stronger enforcement mechanisms. In the relevance of the project, both Apoi Creek and Edumanom await investments, management planning and deployment of dedicated staff to be maintained as PAs beyond the legal proclamation of designating the sites as national parks.

Lack of substantiated information dissemination on systemic pollution linked to oil and gas activities and deficient control measures: Pipelines and oil extraction facilities are often old and poorly maintained. This has led to frequent oil spills, which contaminate water bodies, soil, and destroy habitats critical for local biodiversity and affects living organisms in many ways that are complex and poorly studied. Pollution from oil spills may be present everywhere in the Niger Delta to different degrees, but it tends to be particularly serious near the pipelines. If pollution cannot be minimally controlled and reduced, ecosystem restoration activities will not yield the desired results. While oil and gas infrastructures also are present almost everywhere in Niger Delta, it is noted that Bayelsa is a hotspot for oil spills (Figure 4) and pipelines happen to cut right across the proposed project sites (Figure 5). For instance, a 2022 study highlighted how continuous pollution affects the Niger Delta region's ecosystems, particularly near oil infrastructure, where leaks and spills are common³⁵. The study also highlighted that there is no reliable data or system for monitoring and estimating this pollution, which not only harms wildlife but also affects local communities reliant on these ecosystems for food and employment. While environmental oversight is critical (including pollution monitoring and control), it remains under-enforced by both state and federal authorities in Nigeria, allowing pollution to persist at detrimental levels.

Poor and unreliable data on energy availability and supply is also a major barrier to policy and decision making and thus sustainable and clean energy development in Nigeria³⁶. Currently, reliable customer data on energy access and use, renewable energy (solar PV) installations, access and use are unavailable. Thus, planning and policymaking become difficult. This constitutes a major obstacle to energy development, especially in the renewable energy development in the country³⁷.

³⁵ [Ansah, C.E. et al \(2022\).](#)

³⁶ Akuru UB, Onukwube IE, Okoro OI, Obe ES. Towards 100% renewable energy in Nigeria. *Renew Sustain Energy Rev.* 2017;71:943–53

³⁷ Adeyanju, G.C., Osobajo, O.A., Otitoju, A. *et al.* Exploring the potentials, barriers and option for support in the Nigeria renewable energy industry. *Discov Sustain* 1, 7 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-020-00008-5>

Figure 4 - Oil Spill Areas (in red), Protected Areas (in green), IUCN Red List Species and Ecoregions in the Niger Delta, 2016–2020.
Figure From Publication: Ansah, C.E. Et Al. (2022)³⁸

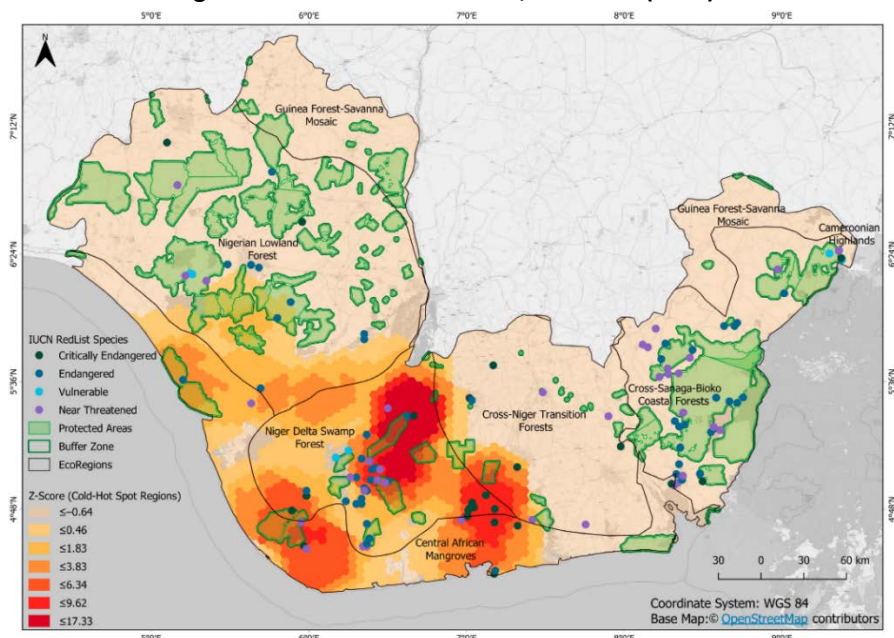
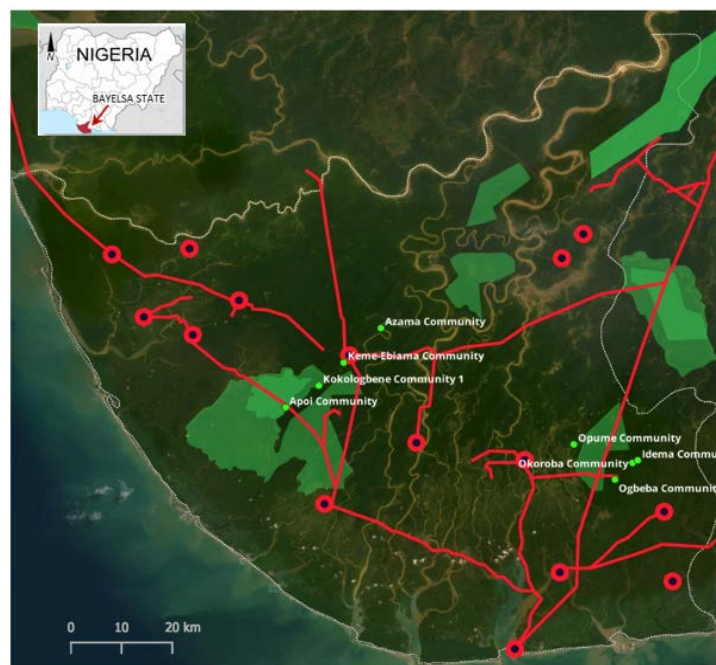


Figure 5 – Protected areas and pipelines in the Niger Delta: Focus on Bayelsa State. Green dots provide the location of communities consulted during PPG. (Source: Author compilation)



Insufficient level of community engagement and delay in the reflection of benefits on community livelihoods due to ecosystem restoration: The long wait for benefits creates a disincentive for IP&LCs to engage in ecosystem restoration. The needs of IP&LCs, including women, are many and much more immediate. Most residents in the localities surveyed in the project zone are farmers who cultivate the land for subsistence. Very few have employment and income, and fertility rates are assumed to be high, which also puts a heavy burden on women. Restoring forests may yield environmental benefits to IP&LCs, but probably none that are significant or

³⁸ Ansah, C.E.; Abu, I.-O.; Kleemann, J.; Mahmoud, M.I.; Thiel, M. Environmental Contamination of a Biodiversity Hotspot—Action Needed for Nature Conservation in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. *Sustainability* 2022, 14, 14256. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114256>

immediate in terms of their livelihoods. Therefore, in the Niger Delta, and particularly in Bayelsa State, a significant barrier to ecosystem restoration is the gap between the long-term nature of ecological benefits and the immediate needs of IP&LCs, including women. These communities often depend directly on their environment for survival, requiring immediate access to resources for their livelihoods. Therefore, while the ecological recovery from restoration activities might take years or even decades to become evident, IP&LCs (including women) live in poverty and deprivation. They need immediate improvements to their living conditions and access to resources. This misalignment can hinder community support for long-term conservation initiatives, as the benefits are not readily apparent or aligned with their urgent needs. Results from field-level consultations underpinned this conclusion (See BOX 1). Insufficient level of community engagement is also a contributor to the delay in reflection of ecosystem restoration benefits to community livelihoods. Often, development or environmental programs are rolled out with an insufficient level of community consultation and therefore their engagement is weak. In extreme situations, the community may even be averse to the project's propositions, even though they may be conceived with the best intentions in mind vis-à-vis IP&LC's welfare. Programs that are not sensitive to the cultural dynamics and the specific needs of IP&LCs, including women tend to fail. Ecosystem restoration or clean energy projects that do not consider these factors may fail to gain community support and can lead to ineffective and unsustainable outcomes. Women and indigenous groups are integral to ecosystem management but are frequently underrepresented in decision-making processes and technical training initiatives that development projects bring along. A pattern of marginalization bias towards women was observed by PPG consultants during the community consultations conducted in March 2024 (e.g. women felt that they had to ask for permission to speak before they were given the word), although marginalization was less obvious towards indigenous peoples in the sites visited. According to the FPIC consultations conducted, the latter group turned out to be a rather 'large minority' in the project sites (46% indigenous across all sites, and 35% for women, based on self-identification in the attendance sheet).

High costs and scarcity of qualified technical expertise for ecosystem restoration: There is limited information on the actual costs of mangrove restoration in the Niger Delta, and costs tend to vary significantly based on the scope and specific interventions of the project. A three-year project aimed at the restoration and sustainable management of the Niger Delta mangrove ecosystems in Akwa Ibom State estimated the cost of planting mangroves at about \$0.50 per tree. The implementation phase of this short-cycled project aimed to plant approximately 100,000 mangrove trees and it was budgeted at \$50,000 (One Planet network). Yet, this provides an incomplete picture. The area covered was not informed but it was likely small, and there was no follow-up after the three-year period. If mangroves are restored for the sake of biodiversity and carbon through AFOLU methodologies, not only a longer-term perspective and follow-up are needed, but also qualified technical expertise to accompany the project. Specialized skills are required not only for planning the actual restoration work, but also to address complex environmental degradation, including from a mix of oil pollution, localized forest clearings and IAS such as *Nypa Palm (Nypa Fruticans)*. Local capacity to evaluate threats to biodiversity in a multi-use landscape such as those targeted by the project, and to conduct multi-layered ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation activities is quite limited. Financial constraints further exacerbate this issue, as the necessary technologies and expertise for effective restoration are costly and not readily available. More specifically, Nigeria's 6NR to the CBD indicates the following barriers for scientific and technical inputs into conservation and restoration efforts in the Niger Delta: *"The obstacles encountered [...] are mainly inadequate funding, dearth of skilled manpower and appropriate technology, the terrain, militancy in the Niger Delta, insurgency in parts of the country, and government bureaucracy. There is [a need] for capacity building on the management of wetlands. There is need to build capacity on the use of survey tools such as ArcGIS software, satellite imageries etc."* These aspects are in different ways directly linked to capacity limitations, including the lack of specialized expertise.

Limited dedicated investments into clean energy and clean cooking solutions: As per Nigeria's energy transition plan, to achieve Nigeria's Net Zero targets by 2060, USD 1.9 Trillion will be required across four decades³⁹. The Electricity Act 2023 empowers state governments and promotes the generation, distribution and supply of electricity from renewable energy sources through various measures including simplified licensing, fee regime and attractive tax incentives⁴⁰. It particularly focuses on the establishment of state-level electricity markets and decentralizing the entire power sector value chain. For successful implementation of the Act, States are required to perform feasibility assessments, due diligence and establish deep insight of the local electricity market. Although renewable energy has seen growth in Nigeria with attractive government policies, further scale-up of these technologies, including solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies requires targeted investments through a combination of public and private sources of finance. In addition, viable business models and financial solutions are needed to make the technology more affordable. There is a lack of availability of clean cooking stoves and clean cooking fuels in the local Nigerian and community markets. While there are a few SMEs that produce clean cooking stoves, wider selling and distribution has not occurred. Thus, communities suffer from a lack of choice and are unaware of having the option of switching to cleaner options.

Lack of awareness and acceptance among consumers: Awareness around social, economic, and environmental benefits of solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies are necessary to encourage communities to adopt these new technologies. In the access to clean

³⁹ [Nigeria 30-30-30 and beyond](#)

⁴⁰ [Electricity Act 2023](#)

cooking context, there is a need for change in consumer behavior towards adopting clean cook stoves in a region where biomass/kerosene is easily available and sometimes more affordable, in addition to cultural perceptions about using traditional cooking methods being better, despite significant health risks associated with these fuels and methods.

Lack of affordability and access to finance: Most households in the Delta region use biomass/kerosene for cooking as it is the most affordable option. Clean cooking transition involves a substantial initial upfront cost, which means that even if communities understand the advantages of shifting to clean cooking technologies, affordability remains a critical barrier in their actual adoption. In addition, lack of access to finance, especially affordable finance, proves to be another hurdle in the uptake of clean cooking solutions. Hence, funding channeled through targeted subsidies and flexible business models are necessary to promote actual uptake of clean cooking solutions. Willingness to pay as a function of affordability poses a major challenge in introducing clean energy. Mini-grid tariff negotiations with communities can be difficult especially when comparing solar costs to achieving grid electricity. Despite such negotiations, low willingness to pay by end-consumers is a significant risk. Even with mini-grids for “productive use” consumers such as MSMEs, their variability in revenue cycles (for example, agriculture based MSMEs), along with lack of information on customer creditworthiness, is a business risk for mini-grid developers/operators and banks/financial institutions alike.

STRATEGY

The proposed objective of the Nigeria Child Project is “To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria”.

The focus of this child project is to facilitate Nigeria in achieving its Net Zero target. *The various components of the project will contribute to this overarching objective. Component 1* targets building national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, supporting key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP implementation plan. *Component 2* will operationalize PAs and a multi-layered approach to ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation, engaging local communities. *Component 3* focuses on decarbonizing the power sector through mini-grids and providing access to clean energy to targeted communities. *Component 4* targets the derisking and mobilization of NZNP investments in the Niger Delta. *Component 5* facilitates knowledge management, M&E, and peer-to-peer knowledge sharing activities.

Component 1 focusses on addressing the barriers of lack of an implementation framework and insufficient regulation relating to net zero nature positive solutions in Nigeria. In Nigeria, the proposed NZNP implementation plan will be an action plan of the policy frameworks under development and implementation by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), many of which have linkages to biodiversity through forest REDD+ and restoration initiatives. The NZNP implementation plan will prioritize implementation of recommendations and objectives of LT-LEDS. The NCCC, constituted to be national nodal agency on climate change, net zero and natural resource management issues, reports to the Office of the President, and NCCC will convene the stakeholder consultations, discussions and negotiations among all key stakeholders – federal and state governments, other government institutions such as NDDC, HYPREP, private sector oil and gas companies, renewable energy companies, civil society, local communities - that would lead to the development of NZNP Implementation Plan. The NCCC would own and publish the NZNP Implementation Plan, which will incorporate an implementation plan (including timelines, budgets and responsible entities) for all aspects of achieving Nigeria’s stated NZ and NP as well as NDC targets, backed by the existing policies and program documents. The key goal of the NZNP Implementation Plan – with NCCC at its core – is to tackle the challenge of limited on-the-ground implementation activities to achieve the stated goals and objectives of Climate Change Act and other NZ and NP policies in the country, starting with the stated NDC goal of phasing down diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation, and incorporating a whole-of-society approach via cross-sectoral engagement and coordination. Stakeholder oriented plan for inclusive processes for a gender- and culturally – sensitive just transition will also be part of the NZNP implementation plan (Local Livelihoods Framework), namely by integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda into cohesive policies that are viable and implemented on the ground. The implementation plan will provide roadmap for decarbonizing the energy sector by adopting renewable energy interventions in off-grid zones and gradual phase out of dependence on oil and gas, which is responsible for more than 50% of emissions from the energy sector⁴¹. This helps in developing a national consensus on NZNP targets, strategies to enable national and sub-national governments to achieve their Net Zero targets by 2060 and the 30x30 biodiversity targets. This component aims to accelerate implementation of NZNP solutions by enforcing recommendations from various strategies/plans. It has a four-pronged approach – firstly, it enables the development of an NZNP implementation plan, which shall be a supportive policy document to the LT-LEDS. This NZNP implementation plan will help in providing the roadmap to operationalize the objectives laid out in LT-LEDS to provide the policy/regulatory framework for the introduction of NZNP solutions.

⁴¹ [Nigeria’s Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy – 2060](#)

The second pillar aims at aligning the NZNP implementation plan with sector specific strategies in Nigeria, which will further enable the operationalization of NZNP strategies tailored to the Nigerian sector specific context. This pillar will be enhanced by concretely supporting the revision and updating of Nigeria's LDN Targets, ensuring alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land-use planning. This pillar would also incorporate into the NZNP Implementation Plan, learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3). The third pillar enables capacity building aimed at strengthening local expertise to design, promote, finance, and implement NZNP solutions. The final pillar in this component focuses on strengthening coordination mechanisms amongst various state governments and the central government in Nigeria in all matters relating to NZNP solutions. This will be achieved by establishing a NZNP committee under NCCC.

Component 2 focuses on Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals and is aimed at directly operationalizing those on the ground in Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Bayelsa (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers state (secondary sites). The proposed protection and restoration of mangroves as carbon sinks (AFOLU sector) will focus on the localities in **project zones** dominated by PAs in Bayelsa (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers State (secondary sites). The locality of primary sites are described below:

1. **The Apoi Creek complex of PAs** (approximately 48,600 ha and including three PAs, two of which are juxtaposed⁴²), located within Ijaw Local Government Area; and
2. **The Edumanom PA** (with 8,813 ha, but with borders likely to be expanded as a result of future assessments to be conducted with project support).

In the two project zones, targeted riparian communities (IP&LCs) live both inside and outside the PAs and may reach some 20,000 (52% women) as potential beneficiaries⁴³. The second component simultaneously addresses the barriers linked to regulation and enforcement for protecting biodiversity and sustaining restoration benefits, and the fact that these benefits tend to take time to show (another barrier). It will do so by considering people's needs in the conceptualization of NbS and by considering IP&LC's food and water security needs. This means that more immediate benefits will need to be made available by the project to the beneficiaries (including women) and in view of securing the much-needed community buy-in – without which improved biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management landscape cannot be delivered. Component 2 equally addresses the barrier of high costs and scarcity of qualified technical expertise for ecosystem restoration (and other conservation-friendly approaches to land use), and of the insufficient level of community engagement as a barrier in and of itself. The PAs upgraded to national parks status (Apoi and Edumanom) will be operationalized, without which ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation in PA riparian areas will have no effect. Feasibility studies will be conducted in Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt to attract investments in restoration activities. Finally, the precise choice of site and location for the implementation of NbS linked to ecosystem restoration (and for other nature-positive land use changes) is critical. The work under Component 2 will avoid investment in overly polluted sites, but it will also try and address the barrier of lack of knowledge on pollution linked to oil and gas activities, namely by supporting citizen-action, driven by women, in the monitoring of water quality in the Niger Delta creeks, where the project is slated to be implemented. Challenges linked to leveraging funds for ecosystem restoration at scale will be tackled under Component 4.

It is understood that promoting ecosystem restoration in the Niger Delta, which continues to be a hotspot for new oil and gas exploration and refining activities, entails some measure of risk and these risks have been considered in the project design. However, phasing out new oil and gas infrastructure in the Niger Delta is a complex discussion Delta – including the discussion on phasing out fossil fuel subsidies entirely – that needs to be convened at the national level by this project's implementation agencies (NCCC, FME) together with all project stakeholders (proposed under Outcome 1). A "Just Energy Transition" approach is necessary and large financial and technology transfer commitments will be needed by the global community to obtain Nigerian commitments to phase out new oil and gas exploration/infrastructure building in the Delta.

However, the project does promote ecosystem restoration, conservation and improved management of 2 key protected areas in Bayelsa State (now designated as national parks) as well as secondary sites in Rivers State (Ogoniland). The project's interventions, together with interventions of FME and HYPREP (co-finance provider – currently operational **government** program for cleaning up oil leakages/polluted ecosystems followed by restoration) will ensure that these specific project sites will be cleaned up (**using co-finance and not using GEF resources for cleaning up**) and protected from further oil leakages before restoration activities are implemented.

⁴² Except for 19 ha, Ikibiri Creek Forest Reserve is almost in its entirety (99.8%) located within Apoi Creek Ramsar Site (29,715 ha), west from Apoi Creek newly created National Park.

⁴³ These are estimates based on GIS analysis (EarthMap.org), given that demographic data from Nigeria is either scarce or outdated. As rough approximations, GIS data indicates that some 110,000 probably live in the main creeks of the two identified project zones (60,000 in zone 1 and 50,000 in zone 2). Of these, it is assessed that up to 10% of them may be interested and actively engaged in the project as direct beneficiaries. Figures will need to be confirmed during implementation through additional site level assessments.

The purpose of these proposed activities is to demonstrate the viability of restoring degraded ecosystems, protecting them from future leakages and restoration, and they will serve as demonstration projects for the entire Niger Delta to implement. Nonetheless, it is important to note that the specific landscapes in the project’s primary sites selected for ecosystem restoration (the 2 protected areas in Bayelsa state) are places where the risk of oil leakages is low (reference Annex W), and degradation in these landscapes are primarily due to productive activities of local communities and not due to oil industry infrastructure or leakages.

Component 3 helps in addressing the barriers of the lack of technology and investments needed in the clean energy sector in Niger Delta. Furthermore, the proposed clean energy investments, particularly the installation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and deployment of clean cookstoves, will provide clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the informal waterfront settlements in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Bayelsa State, and in the Port Harcourt Local Government Area in Rivers State. This intervention will have a transformative impact on people’s lives by improving indoor air quality, reducing household energy expenditure, opening the door to productive uses of electricity, and providing a source of green jobs.

This component approaches clean energy access to targeted communities through two main interventions - solar mini-grids for underserved communities (households and MSMEs including productive use of energy) and promoting sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses in Niger Delta. Under the solar mini-grid intervention, the project seeks to conduct detailed assessments of the existing policy and regulatory framework for this sector, feasibility studies of proposed mini-grids, tendering, construction and operationalization of 8 greenfield solar mini-grids in Port Harcourt (Rivers State), Apoi Creek and Edumanom communities (Bayelsa State) and setting up of an upscaling platform to enable further solar mini-grid investments across Niger Delta. The sustainable clean cooking technologies intervention aims to shift the reliance on wood-based fuel to cleaner sources. This will be achieved through a range of activities including collaboration with the existing National Clean Cooking Committee in Nigeria whose mandate is to enable the transition to clean cooking fuels, distribution of clean cook stoves, public awareness programs and setting up a sustainable finance mechanism for clean cooking including technical and financial support for community members (emphasis on women and youth members of these communities) in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom communities to set up and operate biomass briquette production facilities using agricultural waste.

Component 4 focuses on the barrier of lack of investment and access to finance relating to NZNP solutions, particularly in ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies. This component has two pillars – the de-risking instrument development intervention and capital mobilizing intervention. This component aims at attracting investments for NZNP solutions, particularly in ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies. The de-risking instrument intervention enables carrying out all the preliminary work ranging from developing investment prospectuses, investment pipelines to deployment of de-risking financial measures such as guarantees, results-based financing, green/blue/biodiversity linked bonds and others. This helps in creating an enabling environment and financial instruments that are essential to catalyze NZNP investments at scale. Learnings and best practices from the field from this project’s downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3) will inform the design and structuring of the de-risking and financial instruments to be developed under this Component 4. This also sets the stage for the second intervention – mobilization of NZNP investments, which would once again take into consideration the national NZNP investment needs as well as learnings from this project’s downstream components.

Component 5 has two key outputs – Knowledge management and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E). The Knowledge Management pillar focuses on ensuring that the experience gained through the operationalization of this project is shared through publications, training, case studies and workshops. Knowledge products, case studies and information dissemination/training workshops under this Component will incorporate ongoing progress on this project’s upstream activities - NZNP Implementation Plan (Component 1) and investment mobilization (Component 4) – as well this project’s learnings from the field via its downstream activities under Component 2 and 3. The M&E pillar aids in assessing the operationalization of the project, its successes and drawbacks. It also ensures that the experience gained, and lessons learnt through this project are disseminated through the Global Knowledge Platform.

The GEF’s support to this child project has the potential to facilitate coordinated dialogue and catalyze key actions at policy, technical and investment levels for Nigeria’s NZNP pathway. While these conversations are ongoing in Nigeria, they are not necessarily in coordination between the key sectors working on nature and those working on climate action and energy. This initiative will thus help to shape the dialogue and influence action, at least at the local levels where the on-the-ground investments will take place.

Box 2 - Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

The Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform aims to support Country Child Projects in several key areas, including: adoption of net-zero long-term strategies and policies, effective integration of the climate and nature agendas at both national and global levels, investment in NZNP-aligned pipelines of projects that generate multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), and development of robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP targets. The Global Platform will add value to Country Child Projects by providing the following support:

- **NZNP knowledge and capacity**, ensuring new global knowledge is created and applied in participating countries drawing upon increased capacity in achieving net-zero nature-positive targets and integrating net-zero and nature-positive agendas:
 - Opportunities to participate in working groups, global webinars, regional peer-to-peer workshops and study tours; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (on NZNP planning and modelling).
- **NZNP finance and investment**, supporting participating countries to strengthen their enabling environments for net-zero nature-positive public financing and capital flow:
 - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional peer-to-peer workshops; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (including on fiscal policy, [Sustainable Budgeting Approach](#), NZNP taxonomies and the [ENCORE](#) tool).
- **NZNP tracking and communication**, providing the tools for participating countries and the global community to take steps to track progress and communicate efforts in achieving a net-zero and nature-positive future:
 - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional workshops; access to project needs assessments, country clinics, communications support and manual on measuring progress towards a net-zero nature-positive economy.

The Nigeria Child Project will be able to engage in the Global Platform activities through the following actions:

1. The *project* will **set aside resources for relevant stakeholders to participate in peer-to-peer capacity building workshops and study tours**. The Nigeria Child Project will ensure the engagement (with gender balanced participation) of national and local government officials, academia, private sector and civil society in Global Platform activities. This will allow the country to not only learn but also share knowledge with other countries on how to accelerate action to achieve a net-zero nature-positive economy. The country will also be able to share the knowledge gained within the country to maximize engagement of a broad set of stakeholders.
2. The *project* will **engage in more bespoke in-country activities offered by the Global Platform**. The Global Platform will tailor in-country NZNP support based on country demand and budget availability. This support will strengthen national capacities in NZNP planning and modelling, fiscal policy, sustainable budgeting approaches, and measurement.
3. The *project* will apply knowledge acquired through the Global Platform in upstream and downstream components, for instance on developing Long-Term Strategies that incorporate nature-positive aspects, NZNP-aligned policies and regulations, NZNP investments, pilots, public budget alignment, bankable projects, tracking frameworks, etc.
4. The *project* will **share the national knowledge products developed, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt with the Global Platform** from both upstream and downstream components, including from demonstrations and pilots. The Nigeria Child *project* will generate gender sensitive lessons learnt and success stories from these experiences and share them with the Global Platform for fine-tuning knowledge products, training and for broader dissemination through the NZNP website.
5. The *project* will introduce an innovative approach to financing NZNP-aligned strategies and infrastructure, including through potential pilots of NZNP-linked financial instruments offered by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), as proof-of-concept to validate their feasibility and explore their potential for wider application and scalability.
6. The *project* will **appoint a country focal point to coordinate activities and ensure the flow of information with the Global Platform**. The focal point for the Nigeria Child Project will be - both the Project Director and Project Manager. This focal point role will facilitate effective and ongoing communication between the Global Platform and the country project team, ensuring that necessary actions are well-coordinated and communicated, and information is shared in a timely fashion.

The GEF's support to this child project has the potential to facilitate coordinated dialogue and catalyze key actions at policy, technical and investment levels for Nigeria's NZNP pathway. While these conversations are ongoing in Nigeria, they are not necessarily in coordination between the key sectors working on nature and those working on climate action and energy. This initiative will thus help to shape the dialogue and influence action, at least at the local levels where the on-the-ground investments will take place.

Below is a brief summary of the stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan and the private sector engagement plan envisaged under this child project.

A stakeholder assessment was conducted to support the collaborative initiative between UNDP, the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), and other stakeholders in Nigeria, aimed at accelerating nature and climate action to advance the country's net-zero and '30x30' targets. The project, supported by the GEF-8 Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program, seeks to bridge the gap between global climate action plans and the goals of the Paris Agreement by addressing implementation challenges and policy inconsistencies, particularly in coordinating responses to climate change and biodiversity crises.

During the project preparation phase, extensive consultations were conducted with key stakeholders at national, state, and community levels, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs), to ensure their understanding, buy-in, and ownership of the project. This consultation process is crucial for fostering dialogue, building trust, and respecting the rights and interests of IP&LCs throughout the project lifecycle.

The stakeholder engagement plan aims to identify and engage various stakeholder groups optimally and appropriately during project development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Key objectives include ensuring stakeholders' full understanding and identification with all aspects of the project, harnessing their buy-in and support, mainstreaming their views and aspirations, and establishing a grievance redress mechanism for the project. It is guided by principles of inclusiveness, transparency, integrity, participation, gender equity, effective communication, and optimization of synergies.

The stakeholder mapping identified stakeholders categorized based on their levels of influence and interest, including promoters, defenders, latents, and apathetics. Promoters, with high influence and interest, are key to project success and include government ministries, agencies, and community leaders. Defenders, with high interest but low influence, represent civil society organizations and community-based groups advocating for environmental and social issues. Latents, with high influence but low interest, include regulatory bodies and financial institutions, while apathetics have low influence and interest, such as certain private sector entities.

This stakeholder assessment provides valuable insights into stakeholder dynamics, enabling project planners to develop strategies that effectively address stakeholder needs and concerns while fostering collaboration and support throughout the project lifecycle. Detailed analysis was conducted using a 5-point scale to identify stakeholders' relevance to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the project and their relative levels of interest and influence on the project's success.

Government stakeholders at both national and state levels, including ministries, regulatory bodies, and local authorities, emerge as critical players with high importance and influence. These stakeholders hold custodianship over national commitments to GESI, biodiversity conservation, land restoration and renewable energy transition, aligning with the SDGs. Their involvement is pivotal for operationalizing policy frameworks, facilitating capacity building, and coordinating multi-stakeholder efforts.

Chiefs and community leaders around protected areas in Bayelsa also hold significant importance and influence, representing local communities' interests and serving as key decision-makers in project implementation.

Furthermore, key regulatory bodies and financial institutions, such as the National Electricity Regulatory Commission and banks, play crucial roles in overseeing, regulating, and financing GESI-related initiatives within the project. Their involvement ensures financial sustainability, feasibility, and accountability of GESI mainstreaming activities.

Private sector actors, including mini-grid developers and cookstove manufacturers, contribute to advancing GESI objectives by developing and deploying energy solutions that prioritize gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches. NGOs and civil society organizations, such as the Nigeria Conservation Foundation and Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform, engage in advocacy, community mobilization, and grassroots projects to promote GESI and environmental conservation.

However, some stakeholders, such as private sector companies engaged in oil and gas sector, exhibit relatively lower levels of importance, interest, and influence in GESI-related aspects of the project, despite their significant roles in the sector. The project will

facilitate engagement with these entities to sensitize them about the importance and benefits of GESI commitments as best practice for businesses.

The stakeholder engagement methods proposed for the NZNP project are tailored to the diverse interests and influences of key stakeholders. The methods aim to ensure inclusivity, participation, and effective collaboration throughout the project cycle, aligning with commitments to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and indigenous rights.

A comprehensive GESI audit of government policies, plans, and processes related to all components of the NZNP project will be conducted. This participatory process involves relevant ministries, departments, agencies, and local authorities, promoting organizational learning and mainstreaming GESI principles into project implementation. In addition, work sessions and capacity building initiatives on GESI will be organized for stakeholders at both federal and state levels, private sector representatives, financial institutions, and influential community leaders. These sessions aim to promote understanding, share tools and methods, and establish a hand-holding process to support GESI integration throughout the project.

Expert consultations and lesson learning exercises will be conducted to gather insights, guidance, and best practices from thematic experts and partners. Sensitization and knowledge-building activities will target diverse stakeholders, including small-scale retailers, energy sector players, and indigenous communities, to promote acceptance and understanding of project interventions.

Capacity building for business development and alternative livelihoods will be provided to IP&LCs affected by project activities, ensuring that they benefit from new opportunities while minimizing displacement. Project coordination committees will facilitate stakeholder engagement, while monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) meetings will promote transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. Advocacy and lobbying efforts will target local chiefs, landowners, custodians, and parliamentary representatives to garner support, secure access to resources, influence policy and legislation, and mobilize funding for project activities.

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to provide stakeholders with a clear process for making comments and raising grievances anonymously. All grievances will be investigated and addressed to ensure that stakeholders' aspirations are met reasonably.

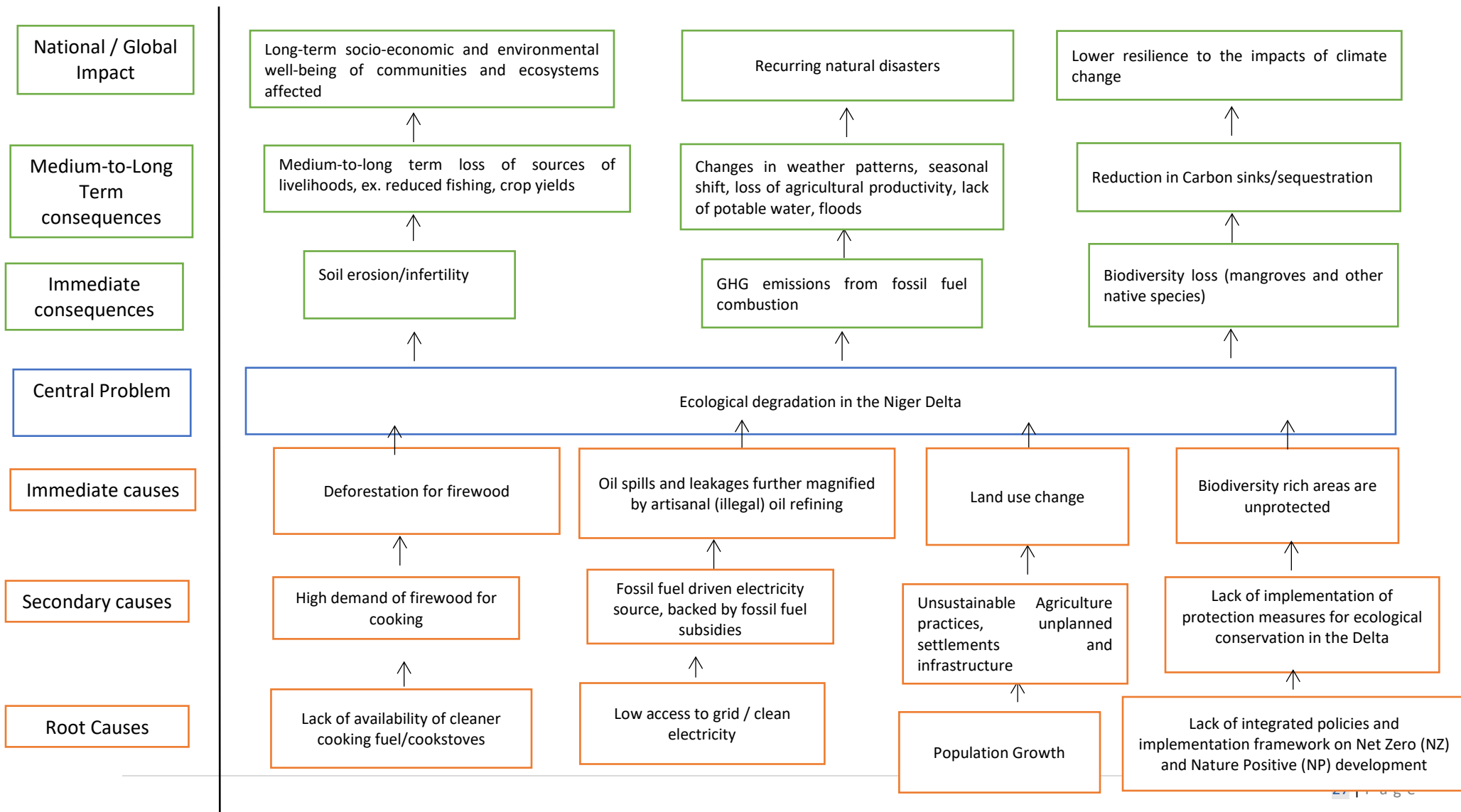
Achieving the objectives of the project and ensuring that the project activities are sustained, particularly regarding enhancing energy access through renewable energy, ecosystem restoration and creation of alternative livelihoods, especially through small businesses in the communities, requires the involvement of the private sector. Different private sector practitioners will be involved directly or indirectly in the project, given the need to enhance emission reduction and biodiversity conservation while reducing the dependency on fossil fuels, enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities, and facilitating poverty reduction. For effective and tailored engagement, the private sector groups, or individuals for the NZNP project can be categorized into three groups as follows:

1. Co-financers that may contribute through grants or innovative financial mechanisms to support investments under the project.
2. Private sector groups involved in project implementation (developers) – those that may be directly involved in the implementation of the project, especially those to be recruited through a bidding exercise.
3. Business investors who may invest in business enterprises in the locations.

The stages of the project within which the private sector will be engaged are the planning and development stages, project inception and implementation stages. The project will utilize various engagement methods to encourage, attract and sustain the operations of private sector groups to facilitate the achievement of emission reductions and biodiversity conservation under the project.

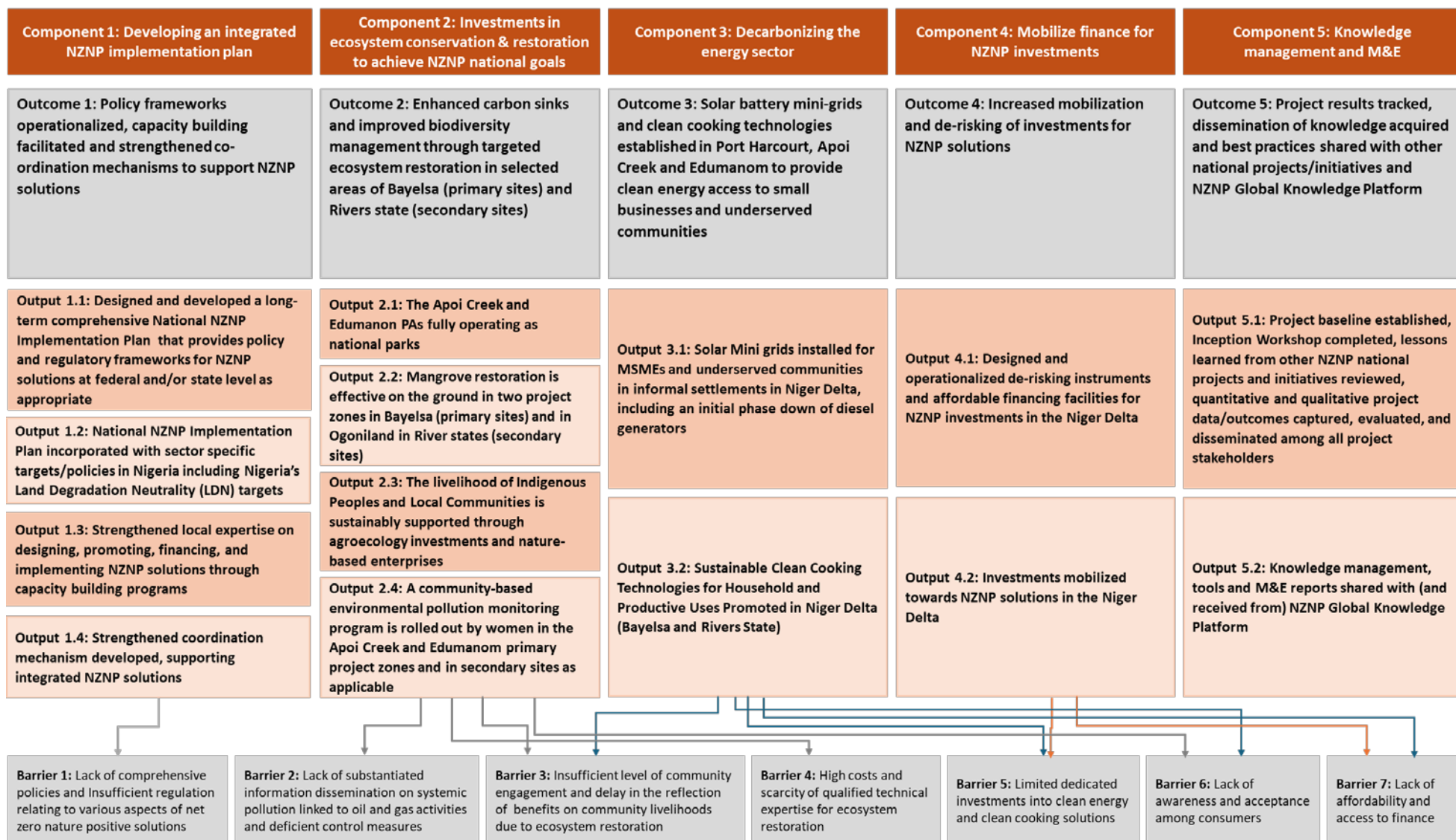
The project's proposed Theory of Change is described in the graphic below:

Figure 6 – Problem Tree Analysis and Theory of Change
PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS – NZNP Nigeria Child Project



Project Goal: To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria

Key Project Impact: Carbon sequestration, Sustainable productive land use, Access to clean cooking, GHG emissions reduction, Gender inclusive growth and Increased RE capacity



RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

The proposed objective for the Nigeria Child Project is “To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria”.

Expected results

The focus of this child project is to facilitate Nigeria in achieving its Net Zero target. *The various components of the project will contribute to this overarching objective. Component 1* targets building national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, supporting key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP implementation plan. *Component 2* will operationalize PAs and a multi-layered approach to ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation, engaging local communities. *Component 3* focuses on decarbonizing the power sector through mini-grids and providing access to clean energy to targeted communities. *Component 4* targets the derisking and mobilization of NZNP investments in the Niger Delta. *Component 5* facilitates knowledge management, M&E, and peer-to-peer knowledge sharing activities.

COMPONENT 1

Component 1: Build national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP Implementation Plan.

Outcome 1: *Policy frameworks operationalized, capacity building facilitated and strengthened co-ordination mechanisms to support NZNP solutions.*

Indicators:

- A comprehensive NZNP implementation plan is developed and approved by the Nigerian government. A draft comprehensive NZNP plan will be developed as a mid-term target and the revised NZNP plan will be submitted for approval as an end term target.
- Policies and regulations to attract investment in NZNP solutions are developed, approved and put in force. At least 3 policies and/or regulations (at least 3 among Climate Change Act, ETP, LDN targets, NBSAP, INFF are revised and approved or new policies introduced) that are implementation focused and can attract investments from domestic and international investors towards NZ and NP targets. Draft policies and regulations focused on attracting investments in NZNP solutions are developed as a mid-term target. The revision and submission of these policies and regulations for approval constitute the end term target of this indicator.

Output 1.1: Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate

Baseline:

Nigeria has a crucial role in addressing climate change and achieving its commitments as per the Paris Agreement. In 2015, the Nigerian Government presented a clear and ambitious first NDC, followed by an updated version in 2021. The country has implemented a number of sector-specific legal frameworks and strategies to include environmental and climate change management into economic growth.

- The Nigeria Energy Transition Plan (ETP) highlights Nigeria’s pathway to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 whilst also meeting the nation’s energy needs. The Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment developed the National Climate Change Policy, as well as the Long-Term, Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) which aims to translate Nigeria’s vision for a low carbon and a climate resilient country into measurable and implementable strategies (Refer to Additional Annex 22 for National Policies description). Nigeria has also committed to both the Global 30x30 goal for conservation, LDN targets and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) to restore 4 million hectares of degraded land and forests.
- GIZ is helping Nigeria update the NDC which will be submitted mid-2025 and also undertaking net zero modelling and investment gap analysis relating to net zero solutions in Nigeria.

- Nigeria's LT-LEDS emphasizes on less dependence on oil and gas to drive economic growth in line with the global transition. Suggested mitigation measures for the oil and gas sector include incorporating renewable energy technology to meet at least 50% of operations energy demand by 2050, introducing carbon capture storage technologies and to eliminate gas flaring by 2030.
- Nigeria Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) aims to strengthen the planning process and overcome existing challenges to finance sustainable development and help Nigeria meet its commitments and attain United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The NZNP Implementation Plan will be aligned with the goals of INFF and will act as a vehicle for implementing the INFF.
- LDN targets is focused on Nature Positive models and LT-LEDS caters to Net Zero modelling, an integrated Net Zero Nature Positive modelling is required to tackle the climate situation in Nigeria. The implementation plan will focus on the Green Economy Model (by World Resources Institute through New Climate Economy initiative) approach which generates scenarios for climate, environmental and socio-economic variables.
- National NZNP Implementation Plan will cater to the gaps identified in the Nigeria modelling landscape: (a) Structuring and modelling of financial instruments and resource mobilization to achieve net zero targets. (b) Annual/five yearly targets/roadmap for GHG modelling. (c) A national scale biodiversity modelling. (d) Modelling individual and collective species responses to climate change
- National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), constituted to be national nodal agency on climate change, net zero and natural resource management, reports to the Office of the President, and NCCC will convene the stakeholder consultations, discussions and negotiations among all key stakeholders – federal and state governments, other government institutions such as NDDC, HYPREP, private sector oil and gas companies, renewable energy companies, civil society, local communities - that would lead to the development of NZNP Implementation Plan. The NCCC would own and publish the NZNP Implementation Plan document, which will incorporate an implementation plan (including timelines, budgets and responsible entities) for all aspects of achieving Nigeria's stated NZ and NP as well as NDC targets, backed by the various policies and program documents (Climate Change Act, ETP, LT-LEDS, LDN targets, NBSAP, INFF) that already exist in Nigeria. The key goal of The NZNP Implementation Plan – with NCCC at its core – is to tackle the challenge of limited on-the-ground implementation activities to achieve the stated goals and objectives of Climate Change Act and other NZ and NP policies in the country.
- The country's effort towards climate action and carbon neutrality are beset by uncertainties, despite numerous policies and frameworks dedicated to these goals. The policies and frameworks have been disparate so far, with each policy existing independently or failing to build on the previous one. Hence, there is a need to integrate all these disparate policies and frameworks to formulate a national, comprehensive NZNP Implementation Plan to implement the objectives and recommendations emanating from LT-LEDS.
- The proposed NZNP Implementation Plan will aim to incorporate a policy dialogue among all key government, private sector, civil society and local community stakeholders – convened by NCCC under its “whole of society” approach – to develop a roadmap and an implementation plan to phase out new oil and gas infrastructure in Nigeria, starting with the stated NDC goal of phasing down diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation by 2030 as a first step. This policy dialogue, roadmap and implementation plan to phase out new oil and gas infrastructure in the country will be part of Nigeria's broader Energy Transition Plan (ETP) and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP – currently under development) policy dialogue and investment mobilization activities of the Federal Government of Nigeria.
- Nigeria will begin the process of revising its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) through the support of UNDP as part of a global project funded by the GEF. It is expected that the country's previously declared plans to strengthen PAs, including the ones under this project, will feature as a key part of the NBSAP and the country's operationalization of its 30x30 ambitions.
- NCCC and FME will ensure future NDC (NDC 2025 consultations have been initiated by NCCC) and NBSAP targets and provisions are incorporated into the NZNP Implementation Plan as well.
- Nigeria will also initiate another GEF-financed UNDP-managed project called the Global Biodiversity Finance Plan project, which is designed to support countries to review their current biodiversity finance status, including the policy

enabling the environment and sources of financing (public, private), assess gaps in financing (i.e., Biodiversity Expenditure Review) and develop plans to close these gaps (i.e., Biodiversity Finance Plans).

Activity 1.1.1: Conducting comprehensive baseline review of existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans

Activity 1.1.2: Preparing a detailed gap analysis to identify potential areas of improvement for the integration of NZNP principles into existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans

Activity 1.1.3: Planning and operationalizing a multi-stakeholder consultation-based approach, including consultations with the private sector and the targeted communities, for developing and securing government approval of National NZNP Implementation Plan

Activity 1.1.4: Policy dialogue among all key government, private sector, civil society and local community stakeholders – convened by NCCC – to develop a roadmap and implementation plan to phase out new oil and gas infrastructure. This will form an important part of the broader ETP and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP – currently under development) policy dialogue and investment mobilization activities

Activity 1.1.5: Environmental and social safeguards and gender mainstreaming assessments (GESI audit) and their incorporation into National NZNP Implementation Plan

Activity 1.1.6: Building on UNDP's tools and models for Biodiversity/Nature Finance, climate expenditure review (CPEIR), and INFF financing mechanisms for NZNP investments.

Activity 1.1.7: Facilitating the development of a comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan for Nigeria

Activity 1.1.8: Assisting states/provinces to incorporate National NZNP Implementation Plan into their state/provincial level policies and plans.

Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets

Baseline:

Nigeria currently boasts of numerous policies and frameworks tailored to specific sectors, indicative of a diversified approach to addressing various challenges. The NZNP plan will seamlessly align with these existing objectives, supplementing them and accelerating their achievement. Refer to description in Additional Annex 22.

- The Nigeria Renewable Energy Master Plan targets to raise the share of renewable electricity from 13% of total electricity generation in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030.
- The target for the power sector in Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan includes universal access to electricity by 2030, 197 GW of solar PV installed and 100% diesel generators replaced by 2050, ~250GW of solar PV installed and ~112 GW of storage deployed by 2060.
- The 2050 Long-Term Vision for Nigeria aims to decarbonize the energy sector by halving emissions in the sector relative to current levels and increasing the contribution of renewables to the country's energy mix by 50%, scale-up in renewable energy technologies and adopt fiscal incentives to promote renewable energy utilization including subsidies, tax holiday, investments, grants and import exemption to incentivize prospective investors.
- The Electricity Act 2023 introduces a range of key features for optimal utilization of natural resources, generation, transmission and distribution of power to meet the energy demands of Nigeria. The Act provides comprehensive legal and institutional framework for integration of renewable energy to country's energy mix, attract investments for transformation of power sector and decentralization of energy policy by empowering the States.
- Mitigation measures under the energy sector of Nigeria's NDC include 30% of on-grid electricity from renewables, 13 GW off-grid renewable energy and elimination of diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation by 2030.
- For the AFOLU sector, Nigeria's NDC targets climate smart agriculture, improved natural forest management (128,528 ha of natural forests in the southern belt and southwest quadrant of the country), forest restoration (115,584 ha of degraded forest area across the states in the southern belt, southwest quadrant and in states located in the savanna ecological zone of the country), increased forest protection (46,219 ha of forest throughout the country), reduced fuelwood harvest (reduce the area of forestland used for fuelwood harvesting by 19,346 ha) and protection and

restoration of mangrove forest ecosystems (13,012 ha of mangrove ecosystems across all the coastal states in the Niger Delta).

- Nigeria set specific targets to avoid, minimize and reverse land degradation which include i) Improve land productivity and soil organic carbon stocks (SOC) in 463,300 hectare of cropland and grasslands by 2030 as compared to 2015 ii) Rehabilitate 1,722,660 ha of cropland showing declining land productivity and 10,565,040 ha of cropland showing early signs of declining land productivity by 2030 iii) Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2020 iv) Increase forest cover by 20% by 2030 as compared to 2015 and v) Reduce the rate of soil sealing (conversion to artificial land cover) by 40% by 2030 as compared to 2015.
- In December 2020, Nigeria met target 6 of its 2015-2020 NBSAP to increase territory under conservation, by announcing 10 new protected areas, including the two that this project will target.
- Learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3) will be incorporated into the national NZNP Implementation Plan.
- Gender mainstreaming will be a core focus of the NZNP Implementation Plan, with key women's associations and groups being engaged in its development stage, actively included in the decision-making processes and the alignment of the plan with key climate and net zero specific policies and programs in Nigeria.

Activity 1.2.1: Alignment of National NZNP Implementation Plan with goals of Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, especially with respect to achieving universal energy access and net zero emissions, and formulation of a national action plan to decommission diesel and petrol generators by 2030.

Activity 1.2.2: Alignment of National NZNP Implementation Plan with existing commitments of Nigeria towards addressing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation particularly in the NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), LT-LEDS and National Climate Change Policy

Activity 1.2.3: Revision and updating of the Nigeria's LDN Targets and alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land-use planning

The overarching goal of these activities (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3) is to align both ways - NZNP Implementation Plan will work with existing policies, programs and regulatory frameworks to develop an investment focused implementation plan, and in turn also revise/update existing policies, programs and regulatory frameworks to align with NZ and NP goals, targets as well as the newly formulated implementation plan.

Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs.

Baseline:

- Gaps in institutional as well as private sector/financial sector capacities and training needs have not been analyzed so far, which are essential for effective implementation of NZNP Plan/Strategies.

Activity 1.3.1: Assessing the current capacity of relevant planning and governance stakeholders, both at the national and state levels, and other key players from the public and private sector to incentivize the adoption and financing of integrated NZNP solutions

Activity 1.3.2: Training and capacity building workshops for state/municipal level stakeholders - State Governments (Bayelsa and Rivers State), City Councils etc. (at least 30% women) on the implementation of NZNP strategies and investments

Activity 1.3.3: Training and capacity building workshops for mini-grid developers, operators, equipment providers (at least 30% women owned/run)

Activity 1.3.4: Training and capacity building workshops for private stakeholders (at least 30% being women) on the operationalization of ecosystem conservation and restoration in the targeted regions

Activity 1.3.5: Training and capacity building workshops for Banks/FIs/Investors (at least 30% being women) on investing in low carbon mini-grids for productive energy uses and land degradation neutrality (LDN)/biodiversity conservation and restoration

Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions.

Baseline:

- A coordination mechanism is imperative in ensuring the effective implementation of national policies/strategies, fostering coherence, and establishing continuity across diverse objectives. This coordination mechanism serves as a platform for facilitating collaboration and communication between various sectors and stakeholders. Gender mainstreaming in these coordination mechanisms will be a core focus, with key women's associations and groups being engaged in coordination mechanisms and ensuring active involvement and representation of women in the NZNP Committee proposed to be setup under NCCC.

Activity 1.4.1: Setting up a Nigeria NZNP Committee under the National Council on Climate Change

Activity 1.4.2: Designing and operationalization of the framework governing the NZNP Committee

Activity 1.4.3: Setting up state/provincial NZNP coordination committees

The UNCCD's Global Mechanisms will enter into a Partnerships with UNDP to support the revision and updating of the national LDN Targets, alignment with the NZNP and integrated land use planning.

Partner	Engagement Model	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
Global Mechanism of the UNCCD	Co-financing Partner	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 1.2.3: Revision and updating of the Nigeria's LDN Targets and alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land use planning

COMPONENT 2

Component 2 - Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals particularly to address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers State (secondary sites). It will also foster catalytic investments financing and benefit-sharing mechanisms for increased investments towards safeguarding mangroves as carbon sinks and climate refugia.

Outcome 2: Enhanced carbon sinks and improved biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa and Rivers states

This component will address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and marine ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State and to a lesser extent also in Rivers State. Partnerships (in the form of Responsible Party agreements) will be entered into with organizations such as Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform (CMAP) and its sister concern Chicoco Maps, Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), and Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) in collaboration with Centre for Environment Human Rights and Development (CEHRD) to help in improving the effectiveness of implementation of this component. Specifically, CMAP/Chicoco Maps will be engaged directly by UNDP (under supported NIM modality - assistance under Letter of Agreement with the Federal Ministry of Environment) as an RP for activities related to baseline assessments and mapping for development of land use plans, community mobilization and engagement as well as communications/awareness raising activities in Port Harcourt and Ogoniland (Rivers State) and Apoi Creek and Edumanom national park areas (Bayelsa State). Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), a program of the Federal Ministry

of Environment, will partner with this project to provide parallel technical assistance and co-financing for the project's proposed interventions in Ogoniland (Rivers State). West Africa Blue, a developer and operator of blue carbon projects in West Africa, will also be engaged as the carbon project developing partner for restoration activities in Port Harcourt and Ogoniland (Rivers State) and Apoi Creek and Edumanom national park areas (Bayelsa State). As the project advances, it will also foster catalytic investments financing and benefit-sharing mechanisms for increased investments towards safeguarding mangroves as carbon sinks and climate refugia (e.g., voluntary carbon markets, performance-based payments).

While most ecosystem restoration activities will take place in Bayelsa state (with Apoi and Edumanom Zones as primary project sites), a small set of activities under Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 will be supported by the GEF project in sites in Rivers state (more specifically in Ogoniland). Yet, feasibility assessments and planning still need to be conducted in those secondary sites.

This component requires substantial community engagement and trust for its successful implementation. The project's Responsible Parties will also facilitate community consultations, FPIC processes for PA gazettement, and PA management planning, as well as land use planning across the wider landscapes.

The problem tree provided in Theory of Change section demonstrates the interlinkages between "Lack of integrated policies and implementation framework on Net Zero (NZ) and Nature Positive (NP) development" as a key root cause, in addition to "Lack of implementation of protection measures for ecological conservation in the Delta" and "Fossil fuel driven electricity source, backed by fossil fuel subsidies" and "High demand of firewood for cooking" as key secondary causes that drive "Ecological degradation in the Niger Delta". It is important to note that the upstream component under this project (Outcome 1) aims to tackle the root cause from an integrated national and state level policymaking and a consensus based implementation plan for NZ and NP goals to be achieved in Nigeria, whereas the downstream components (components 2 and 3) aim to demonstrate – via pilots – that there can be viable solutions for some of the key secondary causes described in the problem tree.

Responsible Parties will also be in charge of designing and implementing culturally appropriate awareness raising interventions on the importance of PAs, restoration for biodiversity, climate, as part of the package of activities described under this component.

Indicators:

- Protected areas reclassified (upgraded conservation status) and strengthened (in ha)
- A community-based pollution monitoring system in place and operational
- GHG emissions from AFOLU balanced through the management of landscapes applying the LDN hierarchy of measures
- Mangrove areas restored

Output 2.1 The Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs fully operating as national parks

Baseline:

- Although there are indications from national reports to the CBD that the government has made plans for upgrading the conservation category of two PAs in Bayelsa State (Apoi Creek and Edumanom), only initial steps were put in place. Although both sites were proclaimed as national parks and public announcements were made, their effective designation as national parks following a more detailed process foreseen in federal law, has not yet happened. The transfer of responsibility for managing these sites from the state to the federal level, along with other tangible actions is still pending.
- Also, management of these PAs on the ground continues to be absent (refer to the details in the METT application in Appendix). 2024 METT scores are still low (see Table 2) and they reflect the absence of management on the ground.
- In the meantime, biodiversity continues to be lost at an accelerating pace.

Table 2 - Overview scores for application of management effectiveness tracking tool for protected areas (METT) at CEO endorsement stage

Protected Area and surface	METT scores in April 2024
Apoi Creek National Park	39
Edumanom National Park	38
Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site	33

Activity 2.1.1: Baseline studies (remote sensing and consultations and surveys on the ground, including demarcation)

Activity 2.1.2: Completion of gazetting and other PA management documentation (drafting bills, management planning, operational planning, community engagement planning and other required studies)

Activity 2.1.3: A campaign to make the local population aware of the new status of the two sites

Activity 2.1.4: Renovation of supporting PA infrastructure for National Park Services to take over implementation, enforcement and surveillance functions.

Activity 2.1.5: Agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs (completion of tracking tools and other PA monitoring tools, submissions to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and other related actions)

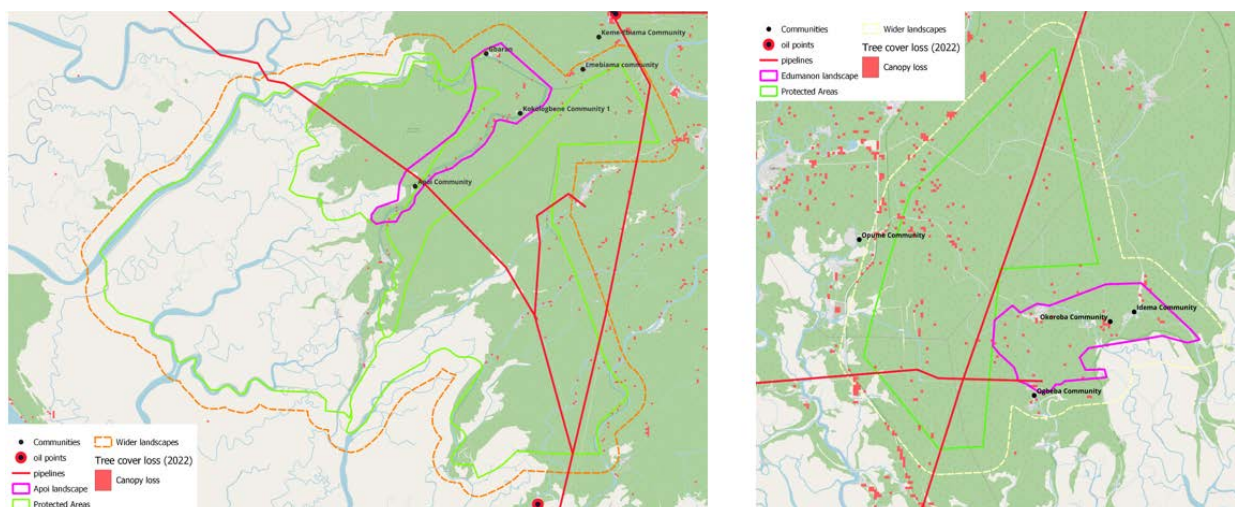
Activity 2.1.6: Participatory preparation of a comprehensive and integrated landscape level management plan, encompassing the PAs and their buffer zones, to allow for the long-term management and protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in Rivers States (secondary sites)

Baseline:

- There are several sites across the project's localities where mangroves have been degraded or drained and where it makes sense to return them to forest through a suite of techniques, but this is not happening on its own. Such sites have a restoration potential that needs to be unlocked (Figure 7).
- Forest and soil carbon sinks are being lost at an accelerated pace because land use governance is weak and enforcement of PA legislation and management planning is not effective (refer to FAO EX-ACT tool and METT applications), even though two forest reserves sites within the targeted landscapes in Bayelsa have been upgraded to national parks.
- There is previous experience with ecosystem restoration initiatives in the Niger Delta, but very few or none in mangrove areas of Bayelsa State.

Figure 7 - Primary Sites: Level of Threat to Project Sites Including Tree Cover Loss: Apoi Zone (Right) and Edumanom Zone (Left). (Sources: PA Estate Polygons, Global Land Cover and Land Use Change 2000/2020 Umd Glad, Location of Pipelines. Author's Own Compilation)



The successful implementation of project activities in Bayelsa State is expected to result in 1,817,721 tCO₂ sequestered over a 10-year capitalization period with good sustainability prospects. The direct impact of the project's component 2 activities will straddle two **wider landscapes**, covered mostly with mangrove vegetation (90% forest) and which includes: (1) The complex of Apoi PAs and its buffer zone (Figure 7 right) with 65,212 ha; and (2) The Edumanom PA and its extended buffer zone (Figure 7 left) with 18,227 ha. Within these two wide landscapes (sum 83,439 ha), an integrated landscape level management plan will be developed under Activity 2.1.6 (previous output). Under this output, ecosystem restoration / rehabilitation activities will be concentrated in the two pink polygons in Figure 7, with the following indicative surfaces: 2,816 ha in Apoi zone and 2,280 ha in Edumanom zone. Within this area, there are several local communities with resident IP&LC populations, many of whom were consulted using an FPIC approach. The recommended methodology for ecosystem restoration / rehabilitation will adopt the LDN principles of avoid, reduce and reverse the level of degradation currently experienced in the sites. The details are in the baseline application of the **FAO ExACT tool for the Apoi and Edumanom Zones**.

By the end project's year 1, it is expected that the preparatory phase of targeted activities under this output will be concluded. It is also expected that the detailed planning of additional activities in the proposed secondary sites in Ogoni and Port Harcourt peri-urban in view of mangrove rehabilitation be completed.

Activity 2.2.1: Site selection, baseline assessment and detailed land use planning in localities

- o Conduct specific assessments to identify suitable sites for restoration in the two project zones based on indicative polygons proposed in **Annex W**. At the current stage, an area of approx. 75,000 ha will be the object of the AFOLU sector activities for sequestering carbon in primary sites in Bayelsa state.
- o In connection with these assessments, UNDP and FME will take responsibility to ensure that the final selection of sites/landscapes for restoration will be those where oil and gas pollution are not the primary source of threat to biodiversity and degradation of forests. The background data collected during the PPG stage on the communities visited can be accessed in Annex W accompanying this project document, which includes information on GIS-based assessments and site-level assessments in the project zones for primary sites (Apoi Creek and Edumanom) conducted during the PPG stage. Assessments presented under Annex W describe that the specific landscapes for ecosystem restoration activities are to be located in areas where oil spill degradation is not prevalent. An initial selection was made based on the information available during the PPG stage.
- o During project implementation, based on detailed assessments and land use planning, a third party verification of selected sites will also be conducted, to ensure that restoration activities using GEF resources are conducted only in those sites where the cause of environmental degradation is productive activities of local communities and not oil spills/leakages.
- o In secondary sites (Ogoniland and Port Hartcourt peri-urban areas), project zone identification, GIS based assessment of baselines for forest cover, carbon stocks, and ecosystem integrity will be completed quickly after the project start.

- o Evaluate existing mangrove conditions and carbon sequestration potentials to establish baselines for monitoring progress. Assessments using drone and aerial imagery complemented by ground truthing are some of the techniques proposed to be applied.
- o Select, confirm and map sites targeted for restoration through suitable AFOLU methodologies, which will be informed by science and the advice of IP&LCs on site-specific conditions (indigenous ecological knowledge).
- o Document the methodologies and validate them with IP&LCs (women included), especially the process of setting aside land for the envisaged restoration activities in view of maximizing multiple benefits and ensuring the sustainability of the investment.
- o Across all sites, participatory mapping to document community resource use, as well as traditional ecological knowledge relevant to PA management and restoration will be used.
- o Cost with details and document the implementation of each local mangrove restoration mini-project on sites and keep track of expenditure.

Activity 2.2.2: Community engagement and capacity building

- o Hold consultation and training workshops with local communities and stakeholders to ensure participation, buy-in, consent and support.
- o Mobilize women and youth to participate in these events, as they are proposed as key protagonists in the ecosystem restoration activities.
- o Educate and train community members in mangrove nursery establishment, plantation techniques, and sustainable management practices.
- o Develop participatory community maps with the IP&LC resident populations, women included.
- o The project's implementing partner (Federal Ministry of Environment) will be in charge of hiring and deploying 2 Project Coordinators under its Project Management Unit (PMU) – one each for Rivers State (Port Harcourt waterfront communities and Ogoniland) and Bayelsa State (Apoi Creek and Edumanom project zones). In addition, the project's proposed RPs under this component – CMAP/Chicoco Maps, NCF and HOMEf in collaboration with Centre for Environment Human Rights and Development (CEHRD) will also appoint project implementation officers/teams, who will work closely with the PMU's Project Coordinators. All these officers/coordinators will have rural development and agro-forestry skills and relevant project experience. They will speak the local language(s) and visit each locality every two-three weeks to make sure that activities stay on track and that reporting is accurate.

Activity 2.2.3: Nursery development and sapling preparation

- o Establish tree nurseries that will be managed by women's groups in the localities, and which will supply saplings to the proactive restoration activities.
- o Procure and deliver equipment, material inputs, goods and services for the restoration work, entrusting it to the care of the same women's groups that are managing the nurseries.
- o Based on expert advice (determined through the baseline assessment on the land use planning), select and propagate suitable mangrove species that are adapted to the local ecological conditions, and which yield the most benefits in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Activity 2.2.4: Plantation and restoration/rehabilitation activities

- o Organize large-scale planting events to meet the 4,000 hectares proactive restoration target across both sites involving direct planting of mangrove native trees.
- o Employ proper planting techniques to ensure high survival rates and optimal growth conditions in each specific and well identified and mapped habitat. A guide for specific techniques for localized and proactive mangrove restoration is recommended:
<https://www.mangrovealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/MRTT-Guide-v15.pdf>
- o For sites (habitats) where nature can recover on its own, a more passive approach to restoration / rehabilitation can apply.

Activity 2.2.5: Monitoring and Evaluation

- o Implement a robust monitoring system to track growth, survival rates, and carbon sequestration over time, including after project-end, and considering the 10-year capitalization period proposed for AFOLU activities.
- o Regularly assess and document the impact of restoration interventions on local biodiversity and ecological functions while the project lasts.

Activity 2.2.6: Sustainability and scaling up

- o Develop long-term management plans with local communities to ensure the sustainability of restored areas.

- o Entrust a locally based NGO partner with the tasks of continuing to support the communities with the restoration activities throughout the years, including after the GEF project ends (long-term contract).
- o Explore opportunities to replicate successful strategies in other regions or expand the project scope within Bayelsa state.

Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainability supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises

Baseline:

- Data from the field surveys revealed that IP&LCs in most localities are at subsistence level and the women, children and the elderly are the most vulnerable individuals (Table 3)

Table 3 - Results from PPG community consultations with focus on livelihoods and vulnerability

	Who are the most vulnerable people in the community? Why?	What % of the population is on subsistence livelihood only with no additional income?
APOI	Women and children	80%
KOKOLOGBENE	Youth	10%
KEME-EBIAMA	Women and children	98%
AZAMA	Women and children	98%
IDEMA	Women, elders and children	80%
OKOROBA	Women	80%
OGBEMA	Elderly and children	45%
OPUME	Women and children	100%

General description: Activities under this output will ensure that IP&LCs receive a fair and early share of benefits from their commitment to conservation and participation in ecosystem restoration through the operationalization of a sustainable livelihoods support scheme. Livelihoods will focus on agroecology practices, including sustainable agriculture and food production, apiculture, agroforestry, tree nursery management, complemented by training and capacity building. All activities and plans will need to be compatible and compliant with the broader frameworks of the integrated landscape level management plans and PA management plans. Nature-based enterprises are described as the kind of business enterprises premised on nature conservation and sustainability; examples include sustainable agriculture, apiculture, agroforestry.

Activity 2.3.1: Stakeholder engagement workshops: This involves conducting workshops to involve IP&LCs in planning and decision-making, ensuring their needs and traditional practices are integrated into project designs.

Activity 2.3.2: Training and capacity building: Provide training for local communities on agroecology practices and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems, and SLM technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities and circular economy approaches.

Activity 2.3.3: Pilot projects: Implement pilot projects for (a) agroecology practices (sustainable value chains, local value addition, climate smart techniques, etc. all according to local conditions, costs and opportunities), (b) locally adapted agroforestry.

Activity 2.3.4: Community-led integrated landscape management plans (ILM plans): This will support the development/preparation and financing of community-led management plans (through community grants using the UNDP Low Value Grants modality or performance-based payments modality) to ensure the sustainability and ownership of sustainable land use practices (e.g., agroecology and sustainable agriculture).

Activity 2.3.5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Develop and implement a framework for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the projects to assess impact, gather feedback, and make necessary adjustments.

Activity 2.3.6: Sustainability and scaling up: Management planning will ensure that ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts are inclusive, sustainable, and beneficial to the local communities, enhancing their commitment and active participation.

Activity 2.3.7: Financial sustainability mechanisms: Consider by year 2 the possibility of leveraging finance to maintain and upscale the ecosystem restoration initiative. Potential sources will include voluntary carbon markets, performance-based payments, biodiversity bonds, philanthropic grants, government community grants among others. Where applicable, the compliance carbon markets (under Article 6 of Paris Agreement) can also be targeted.

Output 2.4 A community-based environmental pollution monitoring program is rolled out by women in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom primary project zones and in secondary sites as applicable

Pilot community-based environmental monitoring programs will be implemented to track impacts of conservation, restoration efforts, but also to monitor pollution. Proposed activities under this Output 2.4 will be financed by co-finance from FME and HYPREP, and not using GEF resources.

Baseline:

- Data on water quality and pollution is insufficient and unreliable.
- Women have great potential to become successful local water quality and pollution monitors. However, they are constrained by pre-set gender roles imposed by the prevailing culture, which end-up being discriminatory, curtailing their potential.

Activity 2.4.1: Prepare and plan for the women-run environmental pollution monitoring program. This implies designing and implementing culturally and gender appropriate awareness raising on importance of monitoring environmental health, especially in PAs, in areas used by communities and in areas where ecosystem restoration /rehabilitation for biodiversity and climate adaptation are conducted.

Activity 2.4.2: Train the female community environmental pollution monitors. The training programs will include the organization of training sessions for women on how to use monitoring equipment, how to collect the data, including the specific collection techniques taught on site, and data interpretation skills.

Activity 2.4.3: Procure and distribute equipment: Provide necessary monitoring tools and equipment to trained women participants.

Activity 2.4.4: Ensure continuous support and learning on data collection and reporting

Activity 2.4.5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Ensure continuous support and learning on data collection and reporting: Set up a schedule for regular data collection and community meeting and establish a protocol for reporting findings to relevant stakeholders with due quality control.

Activity 2.4.6: Feedback and periodic adjustment workshops and mentorship meetings will be held to discuss the outcomes, challenges, and gather feedback for system improvement.

Partnerships will be entered into with organizations such as CMAP/Chicoco Maps, NCF, HYPREP and HOMEf in collaboration with Centre for Environment Human Rights and Development (CEHRD) to help in improving the effectiveness of implementation of this component. West Africa Blue will also be the carbon project developing partner for restoration activities. These partnership arrangements are described in the table below.

Table 4 - Partnership arrangements under component 2

Partner	Engagement Model	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
CMAP/Chicoco Maps	Responsible Party (RP)	UNDP (under supported NIM modality - assistance under Letter of Agreement)	Activity 2.1.1 (baseline studies); Activity 2.1.3 (communication and awareness), Activity 2.1.6 (participatory preparation of integrated landscape management plan, community engagement)

			Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building) Activity 2.3.1 and 2.3.4 (stakeholder engagement workshops, land use management plans) and support to other activities under Output 2.3 as required Support other contracted parties/partners for all activities under Output 2.4
Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Responsible Party (RP)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) in collaboration with CEHRD	Responsible Party (RP)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP)	Co-financing Partner	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Investments/co-investments into Outputs 2.2, particularly capital investments and technical support necessary for restoration activities in Ogoniland (Rivers State)
West Africa Blue	Co-financing Partner and Carbon Project Developer	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Investments/co-investments and carbon project development for Port Harcourt and Ogoniland (Rivers State) and Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Park areas (Bayelsa State)

COMPONENT 3

Component 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector.

Facilitate implementation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, providing clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the waterfront settlements.

The problem tree provided in Theory of Change section demonstrates the interlinkages between “Lack of integrated policies and implementation framework on Net Zero (NZ) and Nature Positive (NP) development” as a key root cause, in addition to “Lack of implementation of protection measures for ecological conservation in the Delta” and “Fossil fuel driven electricity source, backed by fossil fuel subsidies” and “High demand of firewood for cooking” as key secondary causes that drive “Ecological degradation in the Niger Delta”. It is important to note that the upstream component under this project (Outcome 1) aims to tackle the root cause from an integrated national and state level policymaking and a consensus based implementation plan for NZ and NP goals to be achieved in Nigeria, whereas the downstream components (components 2

and 3) aim to demonstrate – via pilots – that there can be viable solutions for some of the key secondary causes described in the problem tree.

Outcome 3: Solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies established in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom to provide clean energy access to small businesses and underserved communities.

Indicators:

- Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids
- Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access; Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized

Output 3.1 Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta.

Baseline:

- Despite exporting energy resources globally, Nigeria struggles with glaring energy poverty. Only 59.5 percent of the country's total population has access to electricity. This is even lower for rural areas where only 26.3 percent of the population has access to electricity⁴⁴.
- Access to electricity is critical for socio-economic development. The lack of reliable and continuous access to electricity is estimated to lead to an annual economic loss beyond USD 25 billion for Nigeria⁴⁵. More than 80 percent of Nigerian business owners state that electricity is the biggest challenge in doing business, often experiencing an average 239 hours of monthly power outages⁴⁶. Between 2017-2023, the national grid has collapsed 46 times in Nigeria⁴⁷.
- Nigeria's inefficient grid power supply has led to a substantial portion of the economy relying heavily on small-scale generators (10–15 GW), and nearly half of the population lacks adequate access to the grid. Consequently, Nigerians and businesses collectively expend approximately USD 14 billion annually on inefficient power generation, characterized by high costs (USD 0.40/kWh), poor quality, noise, and environmental pollution.
- The Nigerian Government aims to reach full rural electrification by 2040⁴⁸, electricity access to 90 percent of its population by 2030 and renewable energy accounting for 30 percent of its electricity by 2030⁴⁹. Nigeria also aims to achieve its net zero targets by 2060. The government is also actively supporting various projects and programmes focusing on increasing electricity access in the country.
- The Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) is focused on facilitating the development of a pipeline of projects for investments in the Nigerian mini-grids market. This program employs performance-based grants (PBG) and a minimum subsidy tender (MST) to operationalize solar hybrid mini-grids.
- Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-Up (DARES)⁵⁰ aims to provide electricity using distributed renewable energy solutions to 17.5 million Nigerians. Innovative financing solutions and scaling up private sector investment are significant objectives that this project seeks to achieve.
- Africa Minigrids Program (AMP) project financed under GEF-7 provides financing to a limited number of pilot mini-grids to be deployed in Nigeria, none of which is proposed to be in the Niger Delta. Renewable energy / solar mini-grids are a novelty to the Niger Delta states, given that the local conditions (artisanal / illegal oil refining activities, complicated terrain, willingness to pay, possible need for higher grants/incentives for private sector mini-grid developers to deploy mini-grids in Niger Delta etc.) are distinct to Niger Delta states vis-à-vis other states in Nigeria. Hence, an additional set of demonstration pilot solar mini-grids are deemed necessary, since there is a need to evolve a Niger Delta specific strategy and policy framework to deploy solar mini-grids at scale.
- The need for provision of access to electricity combined with an inadequate national grid, lack of infrastructure, tough terrains for expansion of national grids while abiding by its green commitments makes off-grid energy solutions indispensable for Nigeria.

⁴⁴ [World Bank, 2021](#)

⁴⁵ [Power Sector Recovery Programme: 2017 - 2021. PSRP, 2018](#)

⁴⁶ [Program-for-Results Information Document \(PID\) Concept Stage." The World Bank, 2017](#)

⁴⁷ [The Africa Report](#)

⁴⁸ [IEA](#)

⁴⁹ [SE for all](#)

⁵⁰ [DARES](#)

Activity 3.1.1: Conducting feasibility studies and detailed project reports for the implementation of 8 greenfield solar mini grids in communities across Port Harcourt waterfront communities, Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Niger Delta

Activity 3.1.2: Conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each mini-grid site, in accordance with national legislation and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

Activity 3.1.3: Tendering, construction and operationalization of 6 private sector led greenfield solar mini-grids in communities across Apoi Creek and Edumanom using performance-based payments as the financing mechanism

- o Private sector solar mini-grid developers will be invited to bid under a competitive tender (as per UNDP procurement rules) and offered to the lowest bidder for deploying 6 solar mini-grids under a Build-Own-Operate (BOO) model, as already operationalized under the Rural Electrification Agency's Nigeria NEP program. Grants/subsidies up to an indicative level of 50% (determined by a feasibility study – attached as a separate annex to this project document) of capital costs of each solar mini-grid will be channeled through a performance-based payment mechanism (also as per REA's current grant/subsidy disbursement model). However, this subsidy level may be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation based on capital costs of solar mini-grids and other considerations at that time. Any such re-adjustments must adhere to GEF's minimum concessionality principle. The competitively selected private sector solar mini-grid developers invited will be expected to invest the remaining ~50% of capital costs from their own sources and will also be expected to invest the necessary operating costs of the solar mini-grids. These developers may enter into electricity sale agreements with communities (households, MSMEs, productive use consumers, social infrastructure consumers such as schools/clinics) and recover their capital and operating cost investments as well as potentially financial profits/returns. Pre-feasibility assessments and initial tentative financial models, including brief community energy demand profiles, of all 6 proposed solar mini-grids have been provided in Annex 23.

Activity 3.1.4: Engagement of NGO/CBO/CSO for construction and operationalization of 2 community based greenfield solar mini-grids across waterfront communities in Port Harcourt using performance-based payments as the financing mechanism

- o Based on feasibility studies (conducted under Activity 3.1.1), a community-based solar mini-grid deployment model will be deployed and an NGO/CBO/CSO (CMAP/Chicoco Solar) will be engaged/invited to deploy solar mini-grids that will be procured under a Responsible Party (RP) agreement post appropriate PCAT and HACT assessments. Grants/subsidies up to an indicative level of 50% (determined by a feasibility study – attached as a separate annex to this project document) of capital costs of each solar mini-grid will be channeled through a performance-based payment mechanism (also as per REA's current grant/subsidy disbursement model). However, this subsidy level may be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation based on capital costs of solar mini-grids and other considerations at that time. Any such re-adjustments must adhere to GEF's minimum concessionality principle. CMAP/Chicoco Solar – which is the proposed NGO/CBO/CSO to be engaged as the RP - will be expected to invest the remaining ~50% of capital costs and will also be expected to invest the necessary operating costs of the solar mini-grids by raising the required amount through various co-financing sources. CMAP/Chicoco Solar may enter into electricity sale agreements with communities (households, MSMEs, productive use consumers, social infrastructure consumers such as schools/clinics) to recover their capital and operating cost investments. Pre-feasibility assessments and initial tentative financial models, including brief community energy demand profiles, of the 2 proposed solar mini-grids have been provided in Additional Annex 23

Activity 3.1.5: Setting up of a financing mechanism and “upscaling platform” to facilitate additional solar mini-grid investments with an initial focus on Bayelsa and Rivers states, including sharing of best practices and lessons learned from AMP, the World Bank-supported Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) program and the current project.

Activity 3.1.6: Strengthening capacity and awareness of market enablers and beneficiaries on solar mini-grids application

Project implementers or developers encompass companies that could bid and, if successful, act as developers of mini-grids, providing energy at a cost to adjacent communities to the Apoi and Edumanom national parks. These developers can equally support local businesses and the economy by empowering people to pay for energy, thus sustaining the mini-grids with associated emission reductions and biodiversity conservation. These private sector groups include solar energy companies and mini-grid developers.

Direct and indirect increase in RE capacity installed, beneficiaries and GHG emission reductions due to this output of the project are tabulated below:

Table 5 - Potential Direct and Indirect Increase in RE Capacity Installed, Beneficiaries and GHG Emission Reductions

	Direct	Indirect
RE installed capacity (solar)	1.36 MW	66 MW
Beneficiaries (no. of people)	54,245	1,533,274
GHG emission reductions (tCO ₂ e)	97,592	3,086,469

Output 3.2 Sustainable Clean Cooking Technologies for Household and Productive Uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers State)

Baseline

- In Nigeria, 62% households use wood, 20% use kerosene, 10.5% use LPG, 4% use charcoal and 3% use other improved forms of biomass. Traditional cooking with open fires is dominant in the poorest areas, reinforcing multidimensional poverty.
- Indoor air pollution is the third leading cause of mortality after malaria and HIV/AIDS⁵¹, with women and children bearing the disproportionate burden. In addition to the laborious task of sourcing firewood, women also endure the added hardship of inhaling the deadly smoke. . Nigeria records the highest number of indoor air pollution related child pneumonia deaths in the world⁵². Children born to women exposed to smoke during pregnancy face potential risks such as low birth weight, compromised mental development and birth defects.
- Traditional cooking has widespread adverse environmental and social consequences. Nigeria witnesses a loss of 350,000-400,000 hectares of forest annually. Woodfire cooking accounts for a significant part of this deforestation. Furthermore, this form of cooking results in pollution, with cooking emissions contributing to over 16% of national GHG emissions.
- Clean cooking is a critical part of the Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan⁵³. Scaling up clean cooking represents one of the priority mitigation measures in Nigeria’s NDC. Nigeria’s Energy Transition Plan (ETP) aims for a 50% uptake of LPG by 2030. Furthermore, the National Policy on Clean Cooking will establish the frameworks needed to achieve the vision of carbon neutral clean cooking by 2060.
- The Nigerian government is focused on LPG for expansion of access to clean cooking. The National Clean Cooking Policy targets LPG to be an important bridge to a net-zero cooking energy future with a 54% share of total delivered clean cooking energy. Other components include 13% for fuel-efficient biomass, 3% for biogas, 5% for biofuels representing ethanol, biodiesel, and methanol, and 5% representing briquettes from agricultural wastes.
- Though LPG has immense growth potential, particularly in urban and peri-urban regions, successful implementation of LPG is very unlikely in the low-lying Niger Delta region. The terrain with swamp forests and creeks acts as a key barrier to facilitate transport, particularly during the rainy season. Also, low-income communities of the region cannot afford either the upfront cost of the cylinder or further refills. Improved biomass cookstoves with higher affordability and accessibility are ideal for rural areas.
- Agriculture and fishing are the source of livelihoods for over 70% of the rural population in Nigeria. Nigeria generates 183.3 ± 8.9MT (million tons) of agrifood loss and waste (AFW) per annum⁵⁴. Agricultural production is expected to rise in Nigeria along with the generation of agricultural wastes and by-products. This waste is either disposed of by burning or left to decompose in open spaces creating an unhygienic environment. Briquetting is an effective means of utilizing agricultural waste for production of solid fuel-briquettes.

Output 3.2 focuses on the introduction of sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses. This output is a multi-pronged approach to help facilitate transition towards cleaner sources of fuel, reduce forest degradation (lower use of firewood), bolster biodiversity management and reduce health hazards which are a consequence of fossil fuel-

⁵¹ [Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) - accessed on 22 March 2024

⁵² [UNICEF](#)

⁵³ [Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan 2020](#)

⁵⁴ [Country-level assessment of agrifood waste and enabling environment for sustainable utilisation for bioenergy in Nigeria](#)

based cooking. Output 3.2 plays a critical role in further strengthening Outcome 2 which targets biodiversity management, by reducing forest loss and use of fossil fuels as cooking fuel. Under this output, assistance will be provided to the National Clean Cooking Committee to operationalize the existing draft national policy on clean cooking. Technological feasibility assessments will be conducted to identify the best clean cooking solution for the targeted communities. Technical feasibility assessments will be conducted along with environmental and economic feasibility assessments. Economic feasibility assessments will also be conducted as per communities' willingness to pay for the solution and recurring costs associated, based on which the PbP financing mechanism for the clean cooking technology manufacturer shall be implemented. There will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared to ensure that the risks associated with clean cooking are considered and managed. These assessments will ensure that the adequate safeguards and measures are undertaken to ensure efficient and effective operationalization of clean cooking solutions in the targeted project areas. Performance based payments (PbP) will facilitate the dissemination of clean cooking solutions to target communities – the clean cooking solution/technology manufacturer will be awarded grants based on the number of solutions they are able to distribute in the targeted communities (which will be the performance indicator). The uptake of clean cooking solutions amongst community members will be closely monitored. There will be special focus laid on the behavioral change affected due to the dissemination of clean cooking solutions. This will provide insights on the impact of these solutions in the targeted areas. It will also provide a feedback loop mechanism to better implement the project and ensure that the intervention is well suited to the socio-cultural context of the region.

Local community members will be trained to help in the dissemination and maintenance of clean cook stoves as well as production of sustainable briquettes. Furthermore, locally trained community members will provide awareness of the benefits of switching to cleaner cooking sources and enable the sustainability of the impact of the interventions of this project. Low value grants will be provided to local individuals/enterprises, particularly those run by youth and women to help establish sustainable briquette production in the targeted project areas. This will help create employment as well as provide much needed investment in local enterprises. To ensure the mobilization of resources towards dissemination of clean cookstoves, a sustainable finance mechanism will be established. It is important to note that GEF resources will not be utilized to fund any LPG based cooking technology.

- Activity 3.2.1:** Assist the National Clean Cooking Committee to operationalize the Draft National Policy on Clean Cooking
- Activity 3.2.2:** Conduct technological/economic feasibility assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to manage the safeguards risks associated with the clean cooking investments
- Activity 3.2.3:** Disseminate clean cooking solutions (sustainable briquette powered/electric stoves) to targeted communities using performance-based payments (PbP) as the financing mechanism, including testing and deploying high efficiency electric stoves in the areas covered by solar mini-grids.
- Activity 3.2.4:** Train local community members and provide low-value capital grants for briquettes production
- Activity 3.2.5:** Conduct public awareness campaigns on clean cooking with a specific focus on target groups at the rural household level
- Activity 3.2.6:** Set up a sustainable financial mechanism, including carbon finance, for clean cooking solutions for rural households

COMPONENT 4

Component 4: Mobilize finance for NZNP investments (domestic and international finance) with an initial focus on the Niger Delta.

Outcome 4: Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions

Indicators:

- Number of de-risking instruments operationalized
- Volume of investments mobilized and used to deploy NZNP solutions

Baseline

- Nigeria requires USD 1.9 trillion to become carbon neutral by 2060. It has to spend an incremental USD 10 billion annually above projected spending to achieve this target.
- The major investment relating to carbon neutrality is in the power sector. It is estimated that USD 270 billion of additional CAPEX is needed to finance power sector generation capacity and USD 135 billion for T&D infrastructure.
- It is estimated that 220 GW of hydro, biomass and solar generation capacity, 34 GW of hydrogen systems and 90 GW of storage is required to achieve net-zero goals.
- The investment relating to clean cooking is driven by OPEX accounting for USD 75 billion as compared to CAPEX accounting for USD 4 billion. This is primarily due to the transition from no/low OPEX sources of cooking such as firewood to electricity/sustainable briquette-based cooking, which has operational costs.
- Some private sector groups can contribute through grants or innovative financial mechanisms, such as green bonds, especially by mobilizing investments to support activities that will facilitate the achievement of emissions reduction and biodiversity conservation to achieve Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' targets. Four corporate green bonds valued at 32.83 billion Naira have already been floated in Nigeria.
- Private sector groups can be mobilized/engaged to issue green bonds to co-finance the project.
- During the course of implementation of this project, Nigeria will conduct a Biodiversity Expenditure Review, following the best-practice BIOFIN methodology and approach⁵⁵. This work should facilitate key policy dialogue and potentially trigger action needed to unlock public and non-public financing for nature, complementing the INNFI work already underway with the support of UNDP. Under this component outputs, the project will coordinate closely with the NBSAP and Biodiversity Finance Plan development process.
- This intervention will aim to utilise valuable insights from previous projects such as Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). The upcoming Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-Up (DARES)⁵⁶ which focuses on Innovative financing solutions and scaling up private sector investment to provide electricity using distributed renewable energy solutions to 17.5 million Nigerians will support the Nigeria NZNP project.

Output 4.1 Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta

Activity 4.1.1: Assess targeted region NZNP investment needs, including through support to a localized (regional) BIOFIN process that will deliver a 'Niger Delta Biodiversity Finance Plan', building on the national-level process initiating under the GEF-8 Global Biodiversity Finance Plan program.

Activity 4.1.2: Develop region-wise NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids (including de-risking instruments being developed and tested under the GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Program), and clean cooking technologies, collaborating closely with UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub's SDG Investor Maps initiative⁵⁷ and similar initiatives led by UNDP and partners.

Activity 4.1.3: Develop project pipelines for each targeted region with detailed feasibility/viability assessments and detailed project reports

Activity 4.1.4: Raise funds for deployment of financial de-risking measures such as capital subsidies, viability gap funding (VGF) grants, credit guarantees, and payment guarantees

Output 4.2 Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta

Activity 4.2.1: A detailed and deliberate analysis of the status quo relating to all NZNP investments will be conducted state/region wise

Activity 4.2.2: An investment gap assessment will be carried out state/region wise

⁵⁵ <https://www.biofin.org/index.php/about-biofin/biofin-approach>

⁵⁶ [DARES](#)

⁵⁷

Activity 4.2.3: NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies will be prepared

Activity 4.2.4: Project pipelines will be built with detailed feasibility assessments

The private sector is critical in the development and implementation of the NZNP project given that achieving a net zero nature-positive target requires the lowering of emissions and enhancing biodiversity conservation, which cannot be achieved and sustained without the inclusion of projects and involvement of businesses that drive emission reductions (for example renewable energy), promote alternative livelihoods (for example clean cooking and nature-positive, sustainable agricultural production/agroecology and value addition) away from activities that drive nature loss, and degrade forest, land, wetlands and other ecosystems, and actively support restoration of nature and *enhance carbon sinks and improve biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration* (for example nature based solutions). At the same time, investments from federal/state government resources, national development banks such as Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) and Bank of Industry, are important to catalyse and de-risk private sector investments into NZNP investment mandates in Nigeria. Hence, in order to prepare an investment friendly ecosystem, a host of activities are envisaged under this outcome. A detailed and deliberate analysis of the status quo relating to all NZNP investments will be conducted region wise, an investment gap assessment will be carried out region wise, NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies will be prepared, project pipelines will be built with detailed viability assessments. All these activities will enable in promoting investments towards NZNP solutions in the targeted project area, as well as across other key states and regions of Nigeria. Tools such as Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) will be utilized for the identification of suitable financial de-risking instruments for the aforementioned project pipelines. For instance, the CBA will highlight the relevance of both tangible (i.e. cash flow) and intangible (e.g. externalities) impacts. Different instruments could be used to reduce project risk by internalizing some of the externalities, or by showing widespread value for the community (even if intangible value).

The de-risking output provides the preparatory phase needed for mobilization of resources towards NZNP solutions under this outcome. Output 4.2 targets the mobilization of resources across various NZNP solutions particularly ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2), mini-grids and clean cooking technologies. Financial instruments which will enhance access to finance for MSMEs and women-led businesses focused on NZNP solutions will be operationalized. This output will further support the development of a Niger Delta Biodiversity Finance and Restoration Plan building on the GEF-8 GBF Plans project.

Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN - government owned national development bank), Bank of Industry (government owned bank), private sector solar minigrid developers, carbon project developers such as West Africa Blue, Niger Delta Development Corporation (NDDC), Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), as well as NGOs/CSOs active in the Niger Delta in ecosystem restoration and renewable energy deployment (CMAP/Chicoco Maps, HOMEf, NCF) were consulted during stakeholder consultation stage. Their roles have been described in detail elsewhere in the CEO-ER document, but each of them will contribute to national investment mobilization plans for NZNP investments. Key actors will be DBN which is now a GCF AE and aims to mobilize US\$ 800 million for climate/green/net zero and NBS investments in Nigeria.

Design of de-risking and financial instruments and mobilization of finance at scale for NZNP investments in Nigeria will incorporate outputs and learnings from several activities under this project and from other donor projects, as described below.

- Learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3) will inform the design and structuring of the de-risking and financial instruments to be developed under this Component 4.
- Mobilization of NZNP investments, which would once again take into consideration the national NZNP investment needs as well as learnings from this project's downstream components.
- Other donors and development partners, such as GIZ, World Resources Institute, have been engaging with Government of Nigeria on integrated nature positive and net zero progress and planning, estimation of investments necessary and modelling support. The de-risking and financing instruments, as well as mobilization of investments

at scale activities under this Component 4 will incorporate estimates, structures, de-risking and catalytic investment needs of various sectors critical to achieving NZNP targets in the country.

- The de-risking and financial instrument design and mobilization of capital at scale activities under this Component 4 will follow limited support from the project resources to federal/state governments and private sector on development of a pipeline of bankable projects (that can help government achieve its NZNP targets) ready to be tendered out by corresponding government agency and achieve financial close. Tailored technical support from the project will be provided to support:
 - Identify and assess business, financial, climate, environmental and social risks and mitigating measures
 - Develop project planning documents including financial models and financial/economic return computations
 - Design suitable financing structure (debt-equity-grant-guarantee combination)
 - Tailored technical support for preparation of concession agreements (build-own-operate or build-own-operate-transfer or build-operate-transfer – depending on nature of project) and tendering documents; tailored technical support here would mean that the project resources will be used to provide mainly technical and legal support for preparation of these model concession agreements and tendering documents; project-specific customization of these agreements and documents will not be part of the project's support.
 - Supporting the relevant government institution and/or selected private sector partner to achieve financial close via investment mobilization support from public and private capital markets, development finance institutions, donors, impact and carbon investors and other sources. NZNP global project's support will also be sought in this regard
- Additional technical and other support from this Component 4 will also be provided for certain selected government institutions such as DBN and private sector investors in conducting investment roadshows and supporting structuring of lines of credit, development partner loans/investments and blended finance investments.

COMPONENT 5

Component 5: Knowledge management and M&E, for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning

Outcome 5: *Project results tracked, dissemination of knowledge acquired, and best practices shared with other national projects/initiatives and the NZNP global knowledge platform*

Indicators:

- Number of local and international workshops attended
- Number of knowledge reports published and shared with a variety of stakeholders through different platforms and media
- Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)

Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP global knowledge platform

Activity 5.1.1: Participation of national and local stakeholders in trainings, relevant working groups and events held by the global knowledge platform

Activity 5.1.2: Publish at least 2 knowledge reports on challenges, best practices and project experience as well as the financing component (Component 4)

Activity 5.1.3: Periodic sharing of best practices and experiences in implementing this project to be shared with the NZNP global platform

Activity 5.1.4: Publish reports, case studies and best practices that are generated by the upscaling platform during its activities

Knowledge products, case studies and information dissemination/training workshops under this Component will incorporate ongoing progress on this project’s upstream activities - NZNP Implementation Plan (Component 1) and investment mobilization (Component 4) – as well this project’s learnings from the field via its downstream activities under Component 2 and 3.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Outcome: M & E milestones implemented

Indicator:
Timely M&E and reporting of all project indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE; reporting of child project level indicators to NZNPA global program

Output ME : Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders.
Output 5.1 is the main M&E output of this project.

- Activity ME.1:** Conduct inception workshop, collect data, develop baseline report, and establish project baseline (to be completed in Year 1)
- Activity ME.2:** Track results progress and continuous monitoring and risk management
- Activity ME.3:** Safeguards and risk management
- Activity ME.4:** Prepare annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs)
- Activity ME.5:** Mid-term review report on progress (Year 3) and terminal evaluation report (Year 5) including project outcomes achieved, lessons learned on policy/regulatory, technical, financial and gender aspects of introducing net-zero nature-positive economy in Nigeria
- Activity ME.6:** Conduct at least 2 local stakeholder workshops in Nigeria to disseminate findings acquired through the global knowledge platform

Partnerships:

The Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME)⁵⁸, Government of Nigeria. The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) will be a supporting partner of FME. UNDP will play a very limited execution role, mainly in terms of engaging responsible parties.

The focal point of this project will be Federal Ministry of Environment and it will be responsible for the coordination of the project with other related, ongoing electric mobility initiatives in the country, both public and private. UNDP will facilitate partnerships and cooperation of this proposed GEF project with other relevant projects such as the Africa Mini Grids Program, National Electrification Programme, SUNREF, Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities etc. The Table below provides a summary of partnerships that will be forged for successful implementation of this project.

Partnerships and Related Initiatives

Table 6 - List of partnerships and related initiatives

⁵⁸ Convention of Biological Diversity Desk, Department of Forestry under FME

Organization	Key Roles	Partnership for Outputs/Activities
Federal Ministry of Environment	Federal Ministry of Environment will be the main project implementation and executing entity and focal point of this project. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within this ministry for project management and implementation.	Main responsible entity for all project outcomes, outputs and activities.
National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)	The National Council on Climate Change is the designated authority governing all matters of climate change. It is the apex institution for all regulatory and decision-making matters relating to climate change. The child project is focused on facilitating the net zero transition for Nigeria which overlaps with the mandate of NCCC. NCCC will provide crucial insights, facilitate potential partnerships, and assist in achieving the objectives of this project.	Component 1
Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry	The UNCCD National Focal Point is the designated authority to lead the setting of Land Degradation Neutrality Targets	Activity 1.2.3
Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning	The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning will provide assistance in formulating, designing and incorporating biodiversity/nature finance, climate expenditure review and various financing mechanisms/tools to further NZNP objectives.	Output 1.1
Federal Ministry of Power	The Federal Ministry of Power will play a crucial role in providing the necessary assistance in operationalization and upscaling of mini-grids in the targeted regions.	Output 3.1
Bayelsa State Government	Bayelsa is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Rivers State Government	Port Harcourt in Rivers State is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Responsible Parties – CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar, NCF, HOMEf in collaboration with CEHRD, NSEAI	Technical and field support for baseline assessments, mapping, community engagement and participation for land use plans, implementation of restoration/rehabilitation activities, community-based solar mini-grids and clean cooking project implementation	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2
Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	REA will support the FME for implementing Output 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2 in providing off-grid	Output 3.1, 4.1, 4.2

Organization	Key Roles	Partnership for Outputs/Activities
	access to clean energy is one of the objectives of this child project. The Rural Electrification Agency has previously implemented mini-grid projects and has the expertise in doing the same. The experience and assistance of this agency will provide much needed support during the implementation stage.	
National Park Service, Abuja	The National Park Service of Nigeria is the main body responsible for the maintenance, conservation and promotion of biodiversity in national parks across Nigeria. This child project focuses on biodiversity conservation and restoration in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Park.	Component 2
Ministry of Environment, Bayelsa	Bayelsa is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	The Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is a public-private coalition of stakeholders relating to clean cooking in Nigeria. The alliance aims to foster a facilitative environment, promote supply chains and build a strong market demand for access to clean cooking equipment/services.	Output 3.2
Private sector mini-grid developers and cook stoves manufacturers	Private sector mini-grid developers and cook stoves manufacturers play a crucial role in achieving the objectives of the child project. They help in providing the investments, services, and equipment needed to facilitate the transition to clean energy.	Output 3.1,3.2,4.1,4.2
Banks/Financial Institutions	Finance institutions play an important role in designing, offering, and facilitating access to affordable finance for stakeholders involved in ensuring access to clean energy.	Output 4.1 and 4.2
Chiefs/community leaders and community members around the protected areas in Bayelsa	Community leaders play a crucial role in the operationalization of this child project as their cooperation and participation is sine qua non to successful implementation of this project.	All components
NGOs (Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform and Nigerian Conservation Foundation)	Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation are prominent NGOs working in the targeted areas of the child project. They have the required networks and experience to help in providing assistance during the on-ground implementation of the project.	All components

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Table 7 - Sources of Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)	Upload letters of co-finance
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000	<< add option to link the letters of co-finance for each row>>
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000	
Recipient Country Government	Rural Electrification Agency	Grant	Investment mobilized	600,000	
Recipient Country Government	Rural Electrification Agency	Loan/Parallel co-finance from World Bank DARES project	Investment mobilized	15,000,000	
Private Sector	West Africa Blue	Direct Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000	
Rio Convention	UNCCD	Grant	Investment mobilized	80,000	
Private Sector/CSO	CMAF	In Kind	Investment mobilized	100,000	
Private Sector/CSO	CMAF	Direct Investment	Investment mobilized	50,000	
Recipient Country Government (Program)	HYPREP	Direct Investment	Investment mobilized	37,024,881	
Recipient Country Government (Program)	HYPREP	Parallel co-finance	Investment mobilized	15,000,000	
Recipient Country Government (Program)	Nigeria REDD+ Programme (Federal Ministry of Environment)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000	
Total Co-financing				93,854,881	

Risks and Assumptions

Table 8 - Project Risks and Planned Countermeasures

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1.	Potential outcomes of the Project could be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	Social and Environmental (Risk subcategory: Climate change and disaster)	The project's target areas (Bayelsa and Port Harcourt in Rivers State) are located in Niger Delta, which is vulnerable to the impact of climate change, such as sea level rise, recurrent floods and coastal erosion. L = 3 I = 4 (Substantial Risk)	Climate resilient designs, such as solar mini-grid equipment installations that can withstand flooding, will be included in the project design specifications; work with the government to reduce the impact of flooding through climate change adaptation of energy infrastructure and restored ecosystem in low lying and riverine areas of Niger Delta	Federal Ministry of Environment
2.	Fluctuation in the credit interest rates and currency/foreign exchange is a prominent risk to this project. As there are project components dependent on import of equipment for the construction of mini-grids and providing clean cooking equipment, the fluctuation in currency exchange rates will have a direct impact on the project.	Financial Risk (Risk subcategory: Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency)	Currency depreciation could make import of mini-grid and clean cooking equipment more expensive, making it financially Unviable. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 4 (Substantial Risk)	Consistent policy dialogue with the Government of Nigeria to ensure the maintenance of prudent macroeconomic policies.	Federal Ministry of Environment
3.	As a supported NIM project implementation modality, effective project implementation and delivery depends on implementation and fiduciary management capabilities of the project's key government implementation partners	Financial Risk (Risk subcategory: Delivery)	Limited implementation and fiduciary management capacity of implementation partner increases the risk of project delivery and achievement of intended project outcomes Likelihood (L) = 1 Impact (I) = 3	Micro-HACT and PCAT assessments of the project's key implementation partners – Federal Ministry of Environment and NCCC- have been completed. HACT risks for both key stakeholders have been assessed to be low.	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			(Low Risk)	Nonetheless, UNDP will provide oversight and support as necessary to minimize project delivery risks.	
4.	Monitoring and Oversight is a challenge in the implementation of this project due to the nature of this project. By virtue of being situated in the Niger Delta which is a historically unstable zone, the ability to undertake monitoring and oversight activities is questionable.	Organizational Risk (Risk Sub-category: Monitoring and Oversight)	Monitoring and Oversight is critical for any project. Being able to validate the progress of the project is important to make necessary changes to implementation as well as ensure optimization of project resources. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 3 (Moderate Risk)	Regular and consistent stakeholder consultations/ dialogue will enable community stakeholders to assist and co-operate with project implementation.	Federal Ministry of Environment
5.	Implementation arrangements and lack of effective coordination between various stakeholders involved in the implementation of this project poses a significant risk.	Organizational Risk (Risk Sub-category: Implementation arrangements)	The alignment and co-ordination of various stakeholders is critical to the successful implementation of this project. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 3 (Moderate Risk)	Conducting regular workshops for all stakeholders involved to provide a broader picture of the project as well as ensure alignment of goals.	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa
6.	Potential limited participation of women in the project's energy access (mini-grids and cookstoves) and ecosystem restoration interventions	Social and Environmental (Risk Sub-category: Gender)	The target of the proposed project is the energy access and ecosystem restoration / conservation sectors which are predominantly male dominated. There is a risk that this trend might continue even after the project is implemented. L = 3 I = 3	The project will make deliberate effort to involve both women and men in the various activities, without discrimination. The accompanying gender analysis and action plan includes activities to mainstream gender perspective in the energy and nature positive/ecosystem	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			(Moderate Risk)	restoration activities. Additionally, the Stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation.	
7.	Engagement with private sector partnerships is an important part of the implementation of this project. Being able to attract private sector investment to a region which has not been explored due to various security/regional challenges.	Reputational Risk (Risk Sub-category: Engagement with Private Sector)	The private sector partnerships are imminent to the successful implementation of this project. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 3 (Moderate Risk)	Conducting regular private sector engagement sessions to provide necessary reassurance on investment opportunity in the region.	Federal Ministry of Environment REA

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
8.	Stakeholder Management is critical to this project. Its implementation consists of engaging with a wide range of stakeholders with competing sets of priorities.	Reputational Risk (Risk Sub-category: Stakeholder Management)	This project is being implemented in a region pre-dominantly governed with resources generated by the oil and gas industry. The community stakeholders are apprehensive of change and the state governments generate most of their revenue from the oil and gas industry. In this context, balancing various stakeholder is crucial to the successful implementation of this project. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 3 (Moderate Risk)	Conduct regular stakeholder consultations during the implementation phase to iron out concerns.	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa REA
9.	Adverse Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation will have a negative impact on the implementation of the project. The design of the project has been envisaged to optimize the current regulatory framework.	Regulatory Risk (Risk Sub-category: Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation)	The Project has components directly tied to current regulatory framework. The mini-grids operationalization and access to clean cooking aspects of the project are closely aligned with the current government framework. In the event of change in framework, the project design and implementation will be directly affected. Likelihood (L) = 2 Impact (I) = 4	Regular engagement with the government regularly to ensure continuous dialogue.	Federal Ministry of Environment

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			(Moderate Risk)		
10	Government commitment of the various government stakeholders involved. The implementation of this project is dependent on the co-operation of Federal Government of Nigeria and 2 State Governments. The State Governments involved are those dependent on oil revenue as their main source of revenue in the Niger Delta. This poses a challenge to a project which envisages the operationalization of renewable power in a region dominated by the oil and gas industry.	Strategic Risk (Risk Sub-category: Government Commitment)	The withdrawal of government commitment to this project will deeply impact the success and implementation of the project. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 3 (Moderate Risk)	Consistent engagement with the Government specifically at the state level to ensure their involvement and commitment.	Federal Ministry of Environment Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa
11	Change/Turnover of Government is a risk as it is closely related to change in policy and priorities of the government	Strategic Risk (Risk Sub-category: Change/Turnover of Government)	The Federal Government will change within the period of implementation of this project. Components based on mini-grids and clean cooking are designed on existing policy and priorities of the government to provide necessary additionality. In the event of a change in policy or priorities, this will be affected. Likelihood (L) = 1 Impact (I) = 3 (Low Risk)	Dialogue with the Government and civil servants to help in continuous support for the project. There hasn't been any significant change in Federal Government's policies with regards to renewable energy, net zero commitments, clean cooking and biodiversity conservation when the new government took power in 2023.	Federal Ministry of Environment Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa
12	Political Instability, Civil Unrest, Crime and Natural Hazards are a source of major risks to any project implemented in the Niger Delta	Safety and Security Risk (Risk Sub-category: Political Instability, Civil	The Niger Delta region which is the site of this project, is known for unrest, crime, and political instability which can	Consistent dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure co-operation. Mitigation measures for potential natural	Federal Ministry of Environment Ministry of Environment,

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
		Unrest, Crime and Natural Hazards)	all lead to the halting or suspension of this project. Furthermore, it is also prone to climate hazards such as flooding and sea level rise which can easily hinder the implementation of this program. Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 4 (Substantial Risk)	hazards can be incorporated into project design.	State Government of Bayelsa
13	Social and Environmental Risks with residual and cumulative impacts may arise in the course of the implementation phase	Social & Environmental Risk (Risk Sub-Category: Adequate Social and Environmental Safeguards)	During project implementation phase namely the forest biodiversity restoration activities and land acquisition and construction works for the solar mini-girds. The formulation and design of the NZNP Implementation Plan might not take into full considerations the E&S requirements that go along with the strategy Substantial Risk	Mainstreaming SES through adaptive E&S management plans as prescribed in the SESP	Federal Ministry of Environment Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa
14	Social and environmental risks due to continued oil leakages in proposed project sites, resulting in lower than estimated achievement of project results	Social and Environmental Risk (Risk Sub-Category: Adequate social and environmental safeguards)	During the project implementation phase, new oil leakages (common in Niger Delta) may occur in the proposed project sites, thereby causing environmental damage and hence, negatively affect achievement of	Project implementation partners (FME, NCCC, State Governments of Bayelsa and Rivers, UNDP, RPs) and their co-financing partners such as HYPREP to conduct engagement and dialogue with oil and gas companies and local communities to ensure oil leakages in	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC Ministry of Environment, State Governments of Bayelsa and Rivers State

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			estimated project benefits and impact Likelihood (L) = 3 Impact (I) = 4 (Substantial Risk)	project sites are prevented; community monitoring measures on oil leakage monitoring and containment also to be employed	

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex 5).

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

SUBSTANTIAL

ASM-06448 - SESP (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure)

Procedure Year: 2024

Procedure Status: Draft

Procedure Type: Design

Record Owner: Henry Karanja

Created by: Henry Karanja,4/13/2024, 5:12 PM

Overall Project Risk Categorization:  Substantial

Procedure Name: ASM-06448

Procedure Department: CO - Nigeria - Abuja

Last Modified by: Henry Karanja,4/17/2024, 4:15 PM

Stakeholder Engagement

A stakeholder assessment was conducted to support the collaborative initiative between UNDP, the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), and other stakeholders in Nigeria, aimed at accelerating nature and climate action to advance the country's net-zero and '30x30' targets. The project, supported by the GEF-8 Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program, seeks to bridge the gap between global climate action plans and the goals of the Paris Agreement by addressing implementation challenges and policy inconsistencies, particularly in coordinating responses to climate change and biodiversity crises.

During the project preparation phase, extensive consultations were conducted with key stakeholders at national, state, and community levels, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), to ensure their understanding, buy-in, and ownership of the project. This consultation process is crucial for fostering dialogue, building trust, and respecting the rights and interests of IPLCs throughout the project lifecycle.

The stakeholder engagement plan aims to identify and engage various stakeholder groups optimally and appropriately during project development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Key objectives include ensuring stakeholders' full

understanding and identification with all aspects of the project, harnessing their buy-in and support, mainstreaming their views and aspirations, and establishing a grievance mechanism for the project. It is guided by principles of inclusiveness, transparency, integrity, participation, gender equity, effective communication, and optimization of synergies.

The stakeholder mapping identified stakeholders categorized based on their levels of influence and interest, including promoters, defenders, latents, and apathetics. Promoters, with high influence and interest, are key to project success and include government ministries, agencies, and community leaders. Defenders, with high interest but low influence, represent civil society organizations and community-based groups advocating for environmental and social issues. Latents, with high influence but low interest, include regulatory bodies and financial institutions, while apathetics have low influence and interest, such as certain private sector entities.

This stakeholder assessment provides valuable insights into stakeholder dynamics, enabling project planners to develop strategies that effectively address stakeholder needs and concerns while fostering collaboration and support throughout the project lifecycle. Detailed analysis was conducted using a 5-point scale to identify stakeholders' relevance to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the project and their relative levels of interest and influence on the project's success.

Government stakeholders at both national and state levels, including ministries, regulatory bodies, and local authorities, emerge as critical players with high importance and influence. These stakeholders hold custodianship over national commitments to GESI, biodiversity conservation, and renewable energy transition, aligning with SDG goals. Their involvement is pivotal for operationalizing policy frameworks, facilitating capacity building, and coordinating multi-stakeholder efforts.

Chiefs and community leaders around protected areas in Bayelsa also hold significant importance and influence, representing local communities' interests and serving as key decision-makers in project implementation.

Furthermore, key regulatory bodies and financial institutions, such as the National Electricity Regulatory Commission and banks, play crucial roles in overseeing, regulating, and financing GESI-related initiatives within the project. Their involvement ensures financial sustainability, feasibility, and accountability of GESI mainstreaming activities.

Private sector actors, including mini-grid developers and cookstove manufacturers, contribute to advancing GESI objectives by developing and deploying energy solutions that prioritize gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches. NGOs and civil society organizations, such as the Nigeria Conservation Foundation and Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform, engage in advocacy, community mobilization, and grassroots projects to promote GESI and environmental conservation.

However, some stakeholders, such as private sector companies engaged in oil and gas sector, exhibit relatively lower levels of importance, interest, and influence in GESI-related aspects of the project, despite their significant roles in the sector. The project will facilitate engagement with these entities to sensitize them about the importance and benefits of GESI commitments as best practice for businesses.

The stakeholder engagement methods proposed for the NZNP project are tailored to the diverse interests and influences of key stakeholders. The methods aim to ensure inclusivity, participation, and effective collaboration throughout the project cycle, aligning with commitments to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and indigenous rights.

A comprehensive GESI audit of government policies, plans, and processes related to all components of the NZNP project will be conducted. This participatory process involves relevant ministries, departments, agencies, and local authorities, promoting organizational learning and mainstreaming GESI principles into project implementation. In addition, work sessions and capacity building initiatives on GESI will be organized for stakeholders at both federal and state levels, private sector representatives, financial institutions, and influential community leaders. These sessions aim to promote understanding, share tools and methods, and establish a hand-holding process to support GESI integration throughout the project.

Expert consultations and lesson learning exercises will be conducted to gather insights, guidance, and best practices from thematic experts and partners. Sensitization and knowledge-building activities will target diverse stakeholders, including small-scale retailers, energy sector players, and indigenous communities, to promote acceptance and understanding of project interventions.

Capacity building for business development and alternative livelihoods will be provided to IPLCs affected by project activities, ensuring that they benefit from new opportunities while minimizing displacement. Project coordination committees will facilitate stakeholder engagement, while monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) meetings will promote transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. Advocacy and lobbying efforts will target local chiefs, landowners, custodians, and parliamentary representatives to garner support, secure access to resources, influence policy and legislation, and mobilize funding for project activities.

A grievance mechanism will be established to provide stakeholders with a clear process for making comments and raising grievances anonymously. All grievances will be investigated and addressed to ensure that stakeholders aspirations are met reasonably.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The "Accelerating Nature and Climate Action to Advance Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' Targets" project is a comprehensive initiative aimed at driving large-scale emission reductions in Nigeria's energy and AFOLU sectors while fostering biodiversity conservation in the Niger Delta region. A crucial aspect of the project is the integration of gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) considerations to ensure robust stakeholder engagement and maximize project outcomes.

State of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Nigeria:

Nigeria grapples with deep-rooted GESI issues across various sectors. Despite efforts, women's representation in political positions remains low, with only 6.7% holding elected or appointed positions. This is evident in Nigeria's ranking of 130 out of 146 countries on the Global Gender Gap Report. Economic disparities persist, with up to 98% of Nigerian women excluded from formal credit markets. Socio-cultural norms perpetuate gender-based violence, with an estimated 1 in 3 Nigerian women experiencing physical violence. These findings are supported by data sourced from relevant journal articles, reports from local and international organizations, government policies, and international databases, including the Global Gender Gap Report and the Central Bank of Nigeria's reports.

GESI Issues in the Context of the Project:

The project operates within the framework of existing policies such as the National Gender Policy 2021–2026, the National Climate Change Policy 2021–2030, and the Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan. While these policies acknowledge GESI considerations, they lack detailed gender-transformative measures. Women and Indigenous Peoples disproportionately bear the impacts of biodiversity loss and energy access challenges. Renewable energy solutions offer opportunities for economic empowerment, but targeted capacity building and support are necessary. Access to climate finance remains a significant barrier, particularly for women-led businesses. Data from the National Gender Policy, National Climate Change Policy, and the Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan inform these assessments.

Gender Gaps to be addressed by the Project:

- The policy framework within Nigeria's climate sector is not gender transformative. While the policies mostly mention GESI considerations in passing, there is need for more detailed gender-transformative policy measures that seek to address the underlying causes of exclusion, such as limited land rights and discriminatory norms.
- Though the National Gender Policy mentions GESI considerations in the area of Gender, Environment, and Climate Change, there is no evidence that policymakers in the climate sector know about or consult this document as a reference point for policy formulation, project design, and budgeting.
- Women are primarily saddled with domestic responsibilities and largely excluded from decision-making processes related to natural resource management.
- Women and IPLCs are disproportionately affected by biodiversity loss.
- There is a low level of awareness among the Nigerian public especially women and IPLCs on the availability of solar power and its effectiveness as a lighting solution. Most households rely on traditional sources of energy.

- There is a risk of loss of livelihoods for women who sell kerosene, firewood, and lanterns as the project introduces access to clean energy options.
- Women's minimal access to capital and credit is a huge barrier. In particular, women-led small-scale businesses require targeted support.

The 'Accelerating Nature and Climate Action to Advance Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' Targets' (NZNP) project is committed to addressing gender gaps and promoting social inclusion across its components. The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan outlines specific actions, expected results, indicators, responsible institutions, timelines, and proposed budgets to advance gender equality and social inclusion throughout the project.

Component 1: Building national consensus and capacity for NZNP solutions -

- Conduct GESI analysis of existing policy frameworks.
- Establish a GESI Management System for effective coordination.
- Provide capacity-building for GESI compliance.
- Ensure data disaggregation in environmental and social assessments.

Component 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration -

- Incorporate indigenous knowledge into policy formulation.
- Provide education and training for vulnerable groups.
- Implement economic empowerment initiatives.
- Promote gender diversity in the clean energy sector.
-

Component 3: Decarbonizing the power sector -

- Conduct gender-responsive needs assessments.
- Facilitate gender-inclusive community consultations.
- Establish financing mechanisms for women-led enterprises.
-

Component 4: Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments -

- Establish GESI-responsive financing mechanisms.
- Conduct GESI sensitization for investors.

Private Sector Engagement

Private sector engagement is guided by policies, regulations, laws, and institutional structures that regulate public engagement and the private sector in Nigeria. Some of these include the Freedom of Information Act, Nigeria's Constitution, the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission Act, the Company and Allied Matters Act, the Companies Income Tax Act, among others.

Different private sector practitioners will be involved directly or indirectly in the project, given the need to enhance emission reduction and biodiversity conservation while reducing the dependency on fossil fuels, enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities, and facilitating poverty reduction. For effective and tailored engagement, the private sector groups or individuals for the NZNP project can be categorized into three as follows:

1. Co-financers- that may contribute through grants or innovative financial mechanisms to support investments under the project.
2. Private sector groups involved in project implementation (developers)—those that may be directly involved in the implementation of the project, especially those to be recruited through a bidding exercise.
3. Business investors—who may invest in business enterprises in the locations.

The stages of the project within which the private sector will be engaged are the planning and development stages, project inception and implementation stages. The project will utilize various engagement methods to encourage, attract and sustain the operations of private sector groups to facilitate the achievement of emission reduction and biodiversity conservation under the project. A range of techniques specifically tailored to the identified private sector categories will be applied. The different engagement methods to be applied include open calls/announcements, for example, calls for expression of interest by mini-grid developers, consultative meetings, submission of proposals and budgets to seek co-financing from the private sector, and distribution of printed materials: newsletters/ updates, among others. The project coordinator and the project coordinating unit of the NZNP Accelerator project will be responsible for implementing the private sector engagement plan. Monitoring the private sector engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated. To this effect, a series of key performance indicators for each private sector engagement stage have been developed for each project stage. The private sector groups will participate in finalizing the indicators for monitoring, determining data collection methods, and data collection and analysis of results. Training will be conducted where needed to build capacities.

Given its role in economic development, especially in job creation, capital flows, infrastructure development, and provision of goods and services, the private sector is critical to achieving the net-zero nature-positive target. The private sector accounts for 90% of jobs, 60% of the gross domestic product (GDP), and 80% of capital flows in developing countries⁵⁹. The private sector is believed to be pivotal in ensuring the transition to and sustenance of nature-positive and climate-friendly global targets⁶⁰.

Project Implementers or Developers of private sector operators encompasses companies that could bid and, if successful, act as developers of mini-grids, providing energy at a cost to adjacent communities to the Apoi and Edumanom national parks. These developers can equally support local businesses and the economy by empowering people to pay for energy, thus sustaining the mini-grids with associated emission reduction and biodiversity conservation. These private sector groups include solar energy companies and mini-grid developers. Others in this group include those who could be recruited under the project to help in mangrove ecosystem restoration.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy⁶¹ and the GEF policy on public involvement⁶².

Resources required to achieve the expected result:

The project has been designed to achieve the expected results by applying the full GEF grant budget across the five components, monitoring and evaluation, and project management. The grant budget will be used to procure all key resources, including the staff of the Project Management Unit; national and international experts; contracted services; and some material and equipment. The project is proposed to be implemented under an assisted NIM modality, and hence UNDP will support the project's Implementing Partner (IP), Federal Ministry of Environment, to engage certain Responsible Parties and procure some consultants necessary for project implementation. These items are elaborated in detail in the Overview of Technical Consultancies and Subcontracts (Annex 7) and the Procurement Plan (Annex 11).

⁵⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2015). Development Co-operation Report 2015: Making Partnerships

⁶⁰ UNDP (2023) UNDP private sector development and partnership strategy 2023-2025

⁶¹ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

⁶² See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

In addition, the project will rely on grants and in-kind contributions of staff time from key partners, including the project's IP Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), Rural Electrification Agency, National Parks Service, and other partners. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will occupy office space provided by the Government in Abuja (precise office location to be determined). PMU's state-level coordinators in the 2 key project implementation locations of Bayelsa and Rivers States will also receive support from the Federal and respective State Governments. The project also will require support from the UNEP-led NZNP global platform, especially for Components 1 and 4. These required resources can be considered secure at the time of CEO Endorsement.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)

This project will establish knowledge-sharing flow in both directions with other NZNP projects, UN Environment led Global NZNP Accelerator Integrated Program funded by GEF. Cooperation with UN Environment's GEF-funded Global NZNP IP, including Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for global program framework indicators, participation in global/regional workshops/events, sharing of lessons learned and contribution to knowledge products is a stated output of this project (Output 5.2). Specific targets have been set and budget has been allocated to enable this project to cooperate, disseminate and gain knowledge and benefit from tools and systems developed by this Global NZNP IP Program.

The project in Nigeria will seek to disseminate its results using existing information-sharing networks and forums of relevant focus, regionally and globally. UNDP will of course implement knowledge-sharing via its communications outlets and program networking through the Country Office as well as UNDP's Regional Headquarters in Addis Ababa.

Knowledge:

Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. Relevant outputs with knowledge management are given below:

Outcome 5: *Project results tracked, dissemination of knowledge acquired, and best practices shared with other national projects/initiatives and the NZNP global knowledge platform*

Indicators:

- Number of local and international workshops attended
- Number of knowledge reports published and shared with a variety of stakeholders through different platforms and media
- Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)

Output 5.1: **Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP global knowledge platform**

Activity 5.1.1: Participation of national and local stakeholders in trainings, relevant working groups and events held by the global knowledge platform

Activity 5.1.2: Publish at least 2 knowledge reports on challenges, best practices and project experience as well as the financing component (Component 4)

Activity 5.1.3: Periodic sharing of best practices and experiences in implementing this project to be shared with the NZNP global platform

Activity 5.1.4: Publish reports, case studies and best practices that are generated by the upscaling platform during its activities

Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome: M&E milestones implemented

Indicator:

Timely M&E and reporting of all project indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE; reporting of child project level indicators to NZNPA global program

Output ME 1: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders.

Activity 5.1.1: Conduct inception workshop, collect data, develop baseline report, and establish project baseline (to be completed in Year 1)

Activity 5.1.2: Track results progress and continuous monitoring and risk management

Activity 5.1.3: Safeguards and risk management

Activity 5.1.4: Prepare annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs)

Activity 5.1.5: Mid-term review report on progress (Year 3) and terminal evaluation report (Year 5) including project outcomes achieved, lessons learned on policy/regulatory, technical, financial and gender aspects of introducing net-zero nature-positive economy in Nigeria

Activity 5.1.6: Conduct at least 2 local stakeholder workshops in Nigeria to disseminate findings acquired through the global knowledge platform

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

This project targets operationalization of activities focused on achieving Net Zero targets in Nigeria. This has been incorporated into the design of this project through various innovative interventions. The first component focuses on the formulation of a NZNP implementation plan which will be an action plan which will prioritize enforcing the recommendations and objectives of the pre-existing LT-LEDS in Nigeria. The project proposes monitoring of pollution by women in the Niger Delta Creeks which is an innovative measure to ensure community ownership and capacity building of the community (Component 2). The monitoring will be conducted using technology which further builds technical capacity. The project also focuses on the development of community based mini grids to provide clean energy, encourage community participation, drive behavioral change in fuel preferences and community ownership of the project (Component 3). The project also envisages setting up biomass briquette production units which will create employment as well as support the transition to cleaner fuels in the region. GIS Technology will be used for mapping biodiversity in the targeted project area (Component 2). Furthermore, Component 4 of the project is dedicated to de-risking and mobilizing investments towards net zero solutions using innovative instruments. Carbon Finance has been incorporated into the project design by providing the inclusion of a carbon project developer (Component 2) to provide an innovative source of finance for the project.

The design of the project has been aligned with the pillars of sustainability and scaling up. Capacity building at the community level is a critical part of the project. The project seeks to build local capacity and ensure local ownership of the activities carried out under the project to facilitate sustainability. For instance, training of women to help monitor pollution using technology facilitates upskilling, women's empowerment, community awareness about pollution as well as sustainability of efforts focused on pollution monitoring. The project has a de-risking and mobilizing window for net zero investment which focuses on ensuring the necessary groundwork is established to attract further investment in the sector. The project blends market-based principles with innovative measures to create a sustainable business and operational model for the project's activities to sustain over a medium-to-long-term on their own without the need for further policy/regulatory/financial interventions. For instance, the inclusion of a carbon project developer into the design of the project provides an opportunity to introduce the innovative means of carbon finance in the delta region which can further pave the way for future projects to access much needed financing. This project is a novel approach to achieving net zero goals by combining aspects of biodiversity restoration and clean energy backed by the pillars of community ownership, private sector participation and innovative finance. It aims to be a pilot project which will provide a demonstration effect to further scale up the activities of this project. It can also be used as a template by Nigerian institutions such as Hyprep and NDC who work in this sector.

Digital Solutions:

The project will use digital technologies in various interventions like monitoring of tree growth on the ground which feeds information into subsequent applications of the FAO Exact Tool (Activity 2.1.4, 2.2.5), GIS analysis for management of Protected Areas (Activity 2.2.5, 2.3.5) and digital technologies used in Carbon Finance for data collection, processing and quality control in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) processes (Activity 2.3.7, 3.2.6).

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The proposed Project Management system for the project is based on UNDP's knowledge of what works to deliver projects in Nigeria. The system will ensure efficiency and efficacy in project delivery but also permit flagging potential problems or delays so that these can be dealt with in a cost effective and timely manner.

The project will be executed under supported National Implementation Modality (NIM) with provision for UNDP Country Office Support. The Project will be executed by Federal Ministry of Environment in collaboration with various partners such as Department of Forestry, NCCC, REA, Federal Ministry of Power, Energy Commission of Nigeria, Ministry of Environment Bayelsa, National Park Service Abuja, Rivers State Government, Representatives of communities, NGOs and CSOs

Cost efficiency and effectiveness

Cost efficiency and effectiveness are incorporated in the project design, given that the project:

- Emphasizes the potential of catalytic sources of finance – capital subsidies – to crowd-in private sector capital investments into ecosystem restoration, solar mini grids, clean cookstoves and briquette production facilities deployment
- Incorporates a range of technical assistance activities with the potential to catalyze and/or leverage additional investments for scaling up further deployment of solar mini grids, clean cookstoves, briquette production facilities and other NZNP solutions like ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation, with a potential larger NZNP investment program in the pipeline.
- Recognizes the needs of the Government of Nigeria in transitioning to modern, low-carbon, cleaner technologies

The proposed project will directly support scale up of proven methods and technologies for renewable energy. The project is also consistent with the government's national development priorities and NDC commitments, which include increasing renewable energy capacity, deployment of clean cooking technologies at scale over the next 10 years and increasing number of protected areas.

The project's financial and economic benefits are derived from savings in fossil fuel costs due to deployment of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves as well as ecosystem restoration activities, thereby reducing requirements of fossil fuel and also reduced GHG emissions and pollution, which result in environmental benefits to the economy. Given that this project is proposing to subsidize capital costs of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves with GEF support, financial payback to mini grid operators is expected to be attractive and financially feasible, as per the results of financial feasibility analysis (Additional Annex 23) conducted as part of this PPG phase. In the absence of capital subsidies with GEF support, existing financial support and incentives are insufficient to encourage mini grid operators and clean cookstove manufacturers to deploy these technologies in the Niger Delta, thereby ensuring catalytic nature and additionality of GEF resources proposed to be deployed under this project. Several project partners and stakeholders, including Federal Ministry of Environment, Mini grid Operators, Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and others will also provide significant co-finance to this project, thereby increasing cost effectiveness and efficiency of this project.

The project also creates environmental benefit of avoided externality of CO₂ emissions. By the deployment of 8 solar mini grids with battery storage across Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom with an average mini grid size of 170kWp, direct GHG emissions avoided are 97,592 tCO₂ over the life of 20 years (by 2050). By the deployment of 10,000 clean cookstoves, direct GHG emissions avoided are 403,168 tCO₂. By ecosystem restoration activities, direct GHG emissions avoided are

1,817,221 tCO₂. Consequential GHG benefits are calculated based on a conservative assumption that after the completion of this project's implementation, it would be scaled-up to 359MW of solar mini grid capacity in the Niger Delta over 10 years between 2030 and 2040. Applying a causality factor of 10-20% due to the project's intervention (due to policy/regulatory framework, financial incentive package, capacity building and awareness raising), emissions due to 66MW capacity of these additional mini grids are considered for estimating indirect CO₂ emission reduction from this project. Similar assumptions are made for further ecosystem restoration projects in the Niger Delta reducing GHG emissions. Thus, the consequential indirect GHG emission reductions from this project are estimated to be 5,267,734 tCO₂e by 2060. Hence, overall GHG benefits from this project (direct and indirect) is estimated to be 7,585,715 tCO₂e until 2060. Given the GEF grant sum of US \$7,139,450, the GEF cost per ton of direct avoided CO₂eq emissions is about \$3.1.

The direct beneficiaries from this project are estimated to be 100,000, 52% of which will be women. The indirect beneficiaries by the deployment of additional mini grids of 66MW capacity as mentioned above are estimated to be 1,533,274 people.

Other co-benefits that the project will generate, in terms of electricity access, safety and satisfaction, as well as health benefits by replacing firewood cooking are difficult to quantify in advance of the project, but it is clear that they too magnify the value of the project. These benefits will be captured and reported during capture of best practices, project outcomes and lessons learned (Output 5.1) and in the project's M&E.

Project Management – Execution of the Project:

The day-to-day work of the project will be carried out by a Project Management Unit (PMU) housed within the Federal Ministry of Environment in Abuja (the national implementing partner of the project).

The Project Manager (PM) is the most senior representative of the PMU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Project Steering Committee for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The PMU will also include a Project Administrative/Finance Assistant based in the PMU in Abuja, a Project Coordinator for Rivers State (based in Port Harcourt with travel to Abuja as necessary) and a Project Coordinator for Bayelsa State (based in Yenagoa with travel to Abuja as necessary). A Gender Specialist and an Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist will be engaged by the PMU as part-time specialists to work on all project activities to ensure gender mainstreaming and E&S safeguards measures are incorporated.

Two Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) will also be engaged on a part-time basis to assist and provide oversight support on technical matters of the project's activities. CTA 1 will be an international expert on biodiversity/mapping/planning, land use and ecosystem restoration. CTA 2 will be a national expert on renewable energy/solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies and business models.

Figure 8 - Summary of Project Leadership and PMU Composition

Project Leadership		
National Project Director	Abuja	Appointed by Federal Ministry of Environment
National Project Coordinator - Upstream Activities	Abuja	Appointed by National Climate Change Council (NCCC)
State Project Officers	Yenagoa and Port Harcourt	Appointed by Ministry of Environment, State Govt of Bayelsa and Rivers State Government
Project Management Unit (PMU)		
Project Manager	Abuja	Overall project management responsibility
Project Administrative/Financial Assistant	Abuja	Overall project administrative and financial management responsibility
Project Coordinator - Bayelsa	Yenagoa	Main coordinator for project activities in Bayelsa
Project Coordinator - Rivers State	Port Harcourt	Main coordinator for project activities in Rivers State
Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer (part-time consultant)	Yenagoa / Port Harcourt / Abuja	Key responsible officer for project's gender mainstreaming activities and outcomes
Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (part-time consultant)	Yenagoa / Port Harcourt / Abuja	Key responsible officer for project's E&S safeguards activities and outcomes
Technical Advisors		
Chief Technical Advisors (CTA1) - Biodiversity	International	For biodiversity / restoration technical support
Chief Technical Advisors (CTA2) - Energy	Abuja / Yenagoa / Port Harcourt	For renewable energy / solar mini grids / clean cooking technical support

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

- SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-being” protecting local, regional and global populations from air pollution and GHG emissions.
- SDG 5 “Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” promoting gender equality in energy sector.
- SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy” access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- SDG 13 “Climate Action” climate change mitigation by improving RE capacity and NbS investments.
- SDG 15 “Life on Land” Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the Country Programme Document (2023-2027):

National Priority Goal: (i) inclusive economic growth and development, (ii) improved environmental conditions and increased resilience, (iii) increased access and use of quality basic social services, and (iv) promote a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

Outcome: By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.

Strategic plan outcome: Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

Output 2.1: The Paris Agreement and NDC frameworks integrated in federal and state development plans

Output 2.2: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at national and sub-national levels.

Output 2.3: Increased access to capital/credit to set up a clean energy business by women.

Output 2.4: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.

Output 2.5: Energy gap closed

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: <i>To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria</i>	<u>Project Objective Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 6.1):</u> Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct & indirect)	For the AFOLU sector: FAO Exact Tool with key inputs from GIS analysis	Baseline emissions from the AFOLU sector: 1,041,451 tCO ₂ -e. The status quo is one of gradual mangrove loss and degradation the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones in Bayelsa State.	Target for the AFOLU sector: By mid-term the various tools for managing and protecting land in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones are being implemented, with the prospects of carbon sequestration being monitored.	Target for the AFOLU sector: Targets for the carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector: Direct: 1,817,721 t CO ₂ -e Indirect: 2,181,265 t CO ₂ -e -----	For the AFOLU sector: Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis, which feeds information into subsequent applications of the FAO Exact Tool	For the AFOLU sector: ASSUMPTIONS: Carbon sequestration calculations are accurate and the project trends for the AFOLU sector yield good results according to projections. RISKS: Carbon sequestration calculations were not

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
					Total carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector (direct + indirect): 3,998,985 t CO ₂ -e		very accurate (e.g. due to underestimated leakage risks) and results from the AFOLU sector are not as promising as expected.
	<u>Project Objective Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1.1): Terrestrial protected areas newly created</u>	National Gazette, METT, WDPA and relevant inputs from GIS analysis	2 Terrestrial protected areas - Apoi Creek and Edumanom, are planned to be upgraded to national parks, but by 2024, they have not received any management attention or operational investment	Terrestrial protected areas newly created – 0 ha	Terrestrial protected areas newly created – 27,528 ha	Monitoring of management of the PAs on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis	ASSUMPTIONS: Investments are made to facilitate upgrade of PAs into national parks National Park Service, CSOs, and resident localities in and around the PAs are able to work together to ensure these areas are protected and maintained. RISKS: Protection and management faces technical and operational challenges.
	<u>Project Objective Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2): Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness</u>	National Gazette, METT, WDPA and relevant inputs from GIS analysis	Apoi Creek and Ikebiri PAs are managed together with the Apoi Creek National Park as a complex of PAs: 56,779 ha without management on the ground	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness – 0 ha	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness – 29,212 ha	Monitoring of management of the PAs on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis	ASSUMPTIONS: Investments are made to improve management effectiveness of upgraded national parks National Park Service, CSOs, and resident localities in and around the PAs are able to

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
							work together to ensure these areas are protected and maintained. RISKS: Protection and management faces technical and operational challenges.
	<u>Project Objective Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicators 6.2)</u> : Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (direct & indirect)	GHG Emission Inventory maintained by Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria; NDC updates and other reports	Nigeria emitted 369.38 million tonnes of CO ₂ -e equivalent representing 0.78% of global emissions in 2020. The country's energy and AFOLU sectors account for 85% of total GHG emissions, making Nigeria the second highest emitter of GHGs in Africa. Emissions from energy sector is 195 million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent.	Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector: 10,400 t CO ₂ -e of direct GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves.	Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector by End of Project: 88,000 t CO ₂ -e of direct GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves. Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector by 2050: 500,760 t CO ₂ -eq of direct energy-related GHG emissions and 3,086,469 t CO ₂ -eq of consequential GHG emissions mitigated	Data to be collected from mini-grid operators on hours of usage of solar mini-grids and grid emission factor of Nigeria to estimate the CO ₂ emission reduction. Data to be collected from clean cookstove manufacturers/women's groups in communities on usage of clean cookstoves and to estimate emission reduction. Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Automated system (IoT based systems) will be implemented to estimate number of units (kWh) of electricity generated by the mini-grid. Automated system (IoT based) will be implemented to estimate number of hours the cookstoves are used. Cookstove manufacturers and women's groups are willing to collect and provide data on usage. RISKS: Without automated system, data collected by mini-grid operators may not be accurate.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
					(reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves.		Data supplied by cookstove manufacturers/women's groups may not be accurate. Solar mini-grid may not perform at rated capacity.
	Project Objective Indicator 5 (GEF Core Indicator 3.2): Area of forest and forest land under restoration (Hectares)	GIS analysis	No land (0 ha) has been set aside for restoration	The LDN hierarchy (avoid, reduce, restore) effectively applied to an area of at least 2,000 ha where the land use plans (LUPs) are being successfully implemented	5,096 ha (mangrove forest) under restoration	Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis	ASSUMPTIONS: IP&LCs are able to set aside land for ecosystem restoration to reach sufficient scale. RISKS: Restoration work faces technical and operational challenges.
	Project Objective Indicator 6 (GEF Core Indicator 4.1): Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	GIS analysis Note: Wider landscape areas (object of the integrated landscape management plan) include: 65,200 ha in the "Apoi Wider Landscape" and 18,200 ha in the "Edumanom Wider	No integrated landscape management plan has been prepared by the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones	By mid-term, two comprehensive landscape management plans have been prepared and agreed upon for a total target area of approx. 83,400 ha, of which 57,137 ha are within PAs and are subject to PA management plans, also to be developed as a result of the project.	Up to 21,603 ha come under improved management outside of PAs in two project zones thanks to the implementation of the integrated landscape management plan.	Monitoring of tree cover and tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis	ASSUMPTIONS: Government, private sector, CSOs and the IP&LCs in the resident localities targeted by the project are able to work together and cooperate towards implementing the integrated landscape management plan. RISKS: Restoration work faces

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
		Landscape”) and it includes the area for PAs without overlap. This indicator includes this area (which sums 83,400 ha for the two zones combined) minus the area for the PAs.					technical and operational challenges.
	Project Objective Indicator 7 (GEF Core Indicator 11): Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.	PPG Report on Community Consultation and Assessment (covering a sample of localities in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones)	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 0 direct project beneficiaries. As a sample of IP&LC target population to benefit from the project, 309 residents in 8 localities, 45% women, were directly consulted during the PPG in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 10,000 direct project beneficiaries - 5,000 women + 5,000 men). By mid-term, the project will have engaged IP&LC residents in at least 12 localities where restoration and clean energy activities will be taking place, bringing the total beneficiaries to at least 10,000, and aiming at engaging at least 50% women.	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 80,000 direct project beneficiaries - 41,600 women + 38,400 men (49,790 with access to electricity through mini-grids, 80,210 with access to clean cooking and briquette technology. However, there will be an overlap	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase; Ongoing reports from the mini-grid developers, cookstove manufacturers, communities and PMU	ASSUMPTIONS: Community engagement is high. Sufficient interest from mini-grid developers to bid for mini-grid projects in the Delta. Sufficient availability of finance. Gender discriminatory patterns in society will not be replicated by the project. RISKS: Higher costs of clean cookstoves as compared to traditional cookstoves has led to a preference for traditional methods of cooking.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
				Total direct beneficiaries: 20,000 of which 50% will be women.	since some beneficiaries will be provided with clean cookstoves and electricity from mini grids, and hence ~80,000 beneficiaries are considered (since cookstove deployment to households is higher). Total beneficiary population targeted by the project is approximately 20,000, of which 52% will be women. Total direct beneficiaries: 100,000 of which 52% will be women. Total Indirect beneficiaries from further deployment of		Lack of knowledge and bias against the utilization of clean cookstoves. Community reluctant to adopt new technologies due to lack of awareness. Compatibility of clean cookstoves proposed by the project with the cooking needs of the community. Community engagement faces setbacks due to misaligned expectations. The project faces cultural barriers to implement its gender targeted approach to project benefits and co-benefits. Delays due to unforeseen implementation/structural challenges and currency depreciation.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
					solar mini grids is 1,533,274.		
	<u>Project Objective Indicator 8 (GEF Core Indicator 6.4):</u> Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology (in MW)	Rural Electrification Agency; National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria	Nigeria requires renewable energy sources to meet its energy demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030 as targeted by the government. The country has significant solar resource potential as evidenced by its average annual global horizontal irradiation of between 1,600 kWh/m ² and 2,200 kWh/m ² . Wind and solar power accounts for only 0.001% of Nigeria's energy supply. This low market penetration of renewable energy is a sign of untapped opportunities and growth in the sector. Nigeria has ~150 solar mini grids, out of which 10 are in	2 solar mini-grids of about 100 kWp capacity installed and 1,250 cookstoves deployed.	8 solar mini-grids of 1.36 MW capacity installed and 10,000 cookstoves deployed.	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment on number and capacity (in kW) of solar mini-grids installed Monitor usage of solar mini-grid electricity and energy efficient cookstoves by women Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Mini-grid developers are sufficiently interested to bid for solar mini-grid projects in the Delta. Sufficient financing is available. RISKS: Mini-grid operators find it financially and logistically unviable to setup mini-grids in the Delta. Community reluctant to adopt new technologies. Delays due to unforeseen implementation/structural challenges and currency depreciation.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			the states of Rivers and Bayelsa.				
Project Component 1	Developing an integrated NZNP implementation plan						
Project Outcome 1 Policy frameworks operationalized, capacity building facilitated and strengthened co-ordination mechanisms to support NZNP solutions	Indicator 9: Masterplan and policymaking / implementation mechanisms in place for developing a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan for Nigeria	NCCC, Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, and Federal Ministry of Power	No comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan	Draft Comprehensive, gender sensitive National NZNP Implementation Plan developed	Gender sensitive NZNP Implementation Plan revised and submitted for approval by the government	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment; monitor gender mainstreaming of Plan Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Government commitment towards formulating a NZNP Implementation Plan shall remain consistent throughout the implementation of this project. RISKS: Government commitment towards formulating a NZNP Implementation Plan shall waver and will be a lesser priority during the implementation of this project.
	Indicator 10: Progress in developing policies and regulations to attract investment in NZNP solutions	NCCC, Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, and Federal Ministry of Power	Targeted at least 3 policies and regulations (at least 3 among Climate Change Act, ETP, LDN targets, NBSAP, INFF are revised and approved or new policies introduced as necessary)	At least 1 draft policy or regulation (gender sensitive) focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions developed	At least 3 policies and regulations (gender sensitive) focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions revised and submitted for	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment; monitor number of policies and regulations that are gender sensitive and mainstream gender equality Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: The Government continues to prioritize investment in NZNP solutions as the preferred means of achieving its net zero targets. RISKS:

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions do not exist		approval by the government		The Government opts for an alternative favourable means of achieving its net zero targets.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions						
Project Component 2	Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals						
Project Outcome 2 Enhanced carbon sinks and improved biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa and Rivers state	Indicator 11: Protected areas reclassified (upgraded conservation status) and strengthened	Project reports, METT to be applied during implementation	Two forest reserves in Bayelsa, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, are planned to be upgraded to national parks, but by 2024, they have not received any management attention or operational investment <u>METT scores at the baseline Apr-2024):</u> Apoi Creek National Park: 39	Management effectiveness increases and can be monitored in the two areas thanks to a suite of PA operationalization measures <u>Expected METT scores by mid-term:</u> Apoi Creek National Park: 47 Edumanom National Park: 46 Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 40	Management effectiveness reaches targets established during the project's inception for the two newly reclassified PAs (forecasting an increase of 30% from baseline expressed through METT) <u>Expected METT scores by project end:</u>	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase	ASSUMPTIONS: The land uses of IP&LC gradually become conservation compatible and adhere to the rules of the PA management plans. RISKS: PA management plans face difficulties to be implemented due to pressure from IP&LC residents in localities within the PAs and in the buffer zones.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			Edumanom National Park: 38 Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 33		Apoi Creek National Park: 51 Edumanom National Park: 49 Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 43		
	Indicator 12: A community-based pollution monitoring program in place and operational	PPG Report on Community Consultation and Assessment (covering a sample of localities in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones)	Pipeline bunkering happens sporadically in the two Project Zones according to NOSDRA's data (https://oilspillmonitor.ng/)	IP&LC women are organized in technically supervised local groups for performing tasks of monitoring oil spills in their zones.	A vibrant and innovative community-based pollution monitoring system has been developed with field data directly collected and reported upon by women.	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase, complemented by GIS data, including where applicable, from NOSDRA's data (https://oilspillmonitor.ng/)	ASSUMPTIONS: IP&LC women are amenable to training for becoming effective community-based environmental monitors. RISKS: IP&LC women have limited interest in or skills for becoming effective community-based environmental monitors, or the environmental monitoring activities are hijacked by men.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: The Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs fully operating as national parks Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in River states (secondary sites) Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainably supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises Output 2.4: A community-based environmental pollution monitoring program is rolled out by women in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom primary project zones and in secondary sites as applicable						

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Component 3	Decarbonizing the energy sector						
Project Outcome 3 Solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies established in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom to provide clean energy access to small businesses and underserved communities	Indicator 13: Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids	Rural Electrification Agency and National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria	With approximately 86 million people lacking access to electricity and rural electricity access rate as low as 26%, Nigeria has the highest electricity access deficit in the world. Unreliable grid electricity and frequent power outages has led to Nigerians and their businesses spending almost \$14B USD annually on off-grid power from generators. Nigeria requires renewable energy sources to meet its energy demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030 as targeted by the government. The country has significant solar resource potential as evidenced by its average annual global horizontal	Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids: 2 mini-grids of 100 kWp capacity installed, providing electricity to 5,600 beneficiaries. (at least 50% women beneficiaries).	Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids: 8 mini-grids of 1.36 MW capacity installed, providing electricity to 54,245 beneficiaries. (at least 50% women beneficiaries).	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment Economic and financial cost benefit analysis to track avoided emissions and health costs Gender disaggregated beneficiary data collection and analysis Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Sufficient interest from mini-grid developers to bid for mini-grid projects in the Delta. Sufficient availability of finance. RISKS: Mini-grid operators find it financially and logistically unviable to setup mini-grids in the Delta. Community reluctant to adopt new technologies. Delays due to unforeseen implementation/structural challenges and currency depreciation.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			irradiation of between 1,600 kWh/m ² and 2,200 kWh/m ² . Wind and solar power accounts for only 0.001% of Nigeria's energy supply. This low market penetration of renewable energy is a sign of untapped opportunities and growth in the sector. Nigeria has ~150 solar mini grids, out of which 10 are in the states of Rivers and Bayelsa.				
	Indicator 14: Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access; Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized	Nigeria Clean Cooking Alliance; National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria	It is estimated that only 17% of the population of Nigeria has access to clean cooking. Nearly 175 million Nigerians and 35 million households depend on firewood for cooking on traditional three-stone fires with consequences to health, deforestation and climate change. Cooking smoke causes serious health	Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access: 1,250 cookstoves deployed, benefitting 10,000 direct beneficiaries. (This may overlap with the beneficiaries with access to mini-grid electricity and hence cannot be summed.) (At least 50% women	Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access: 10,000 cookstoves deployed, benefitting 80,000 direct beneficiaries. (This may overlap with the beneficiaries	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual Monitoring of beneficiaries on usage and compatibility of cookstoves. Gender disaggregated beneficiary data collection and analysis	ASSUMPTIONS: Community awareness on benefits of clean cookstoves leading to acceptance and usage of clean cooking solutions. Sufficient financing is available for cookstove manufacturers. RISKS: Reluctance of community members to switch to clean cooking solutions due to economic/cultural

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			issues and results in 95,300 deaths in Nigeria annually. Use of traditional biomass stoves has led to 55 million metric tonnes of CO ₂ e emissions (16% of total national GHG emissions) and about 700,000 metric tonnes of PM _{2.5} emissions, felling of 1.2 million trees with a total environmental cost of USD 6.5 billion.	beneficiaries). Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized: 6 direct beneficiaries, with 2 briquette production units operationalized.	with access to mini-grid electricity and hence cannot be summed.) (At least 50% women beneficiaries). Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized: 50 direct beneficiaries, with 16 briquette production units operationalized.		reasons. Delays due to unforeseen implementation/structural challenges and currency depreciation.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1: Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta, including an initial phase down of diesel generators Output 3.2: Sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers State)						
Project Component 4	Mobilize finance for NZNP investments						
Project Outcome 4 Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions	Indicator 15: Number of de-risking instruments operationalized	Federal Ministry of Environment REA Federal Ministry of Power Federal Ministry of Energy Central Bank of Nigeria	Policy de-risking instruments: Mini Grid Policy, Renewable energy deployment targets, National Clean Cooking Policy, Off-grid mini-grid tariff from NERC, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Change	Support financial de-risking instrument for solar mini-grids (in the form of partial credit guarantee/first loss guarantee instrument operationalized by an institution such as REA or DBN): 1	7 financial de-risking instruments including partial credit guarantee/first loss guarantee, results-based financing, green bonds, blue bonds,	M&E reporting by NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Government and private sector is interested in supporting such de-risking instruments. RISKS: Suitability and lack of policy and regulatory support for new

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			Policy, NDC commitment Financial de-risking instruments: Subsidies under REA for solar mini-grids	Support financial de-risking instrument for clean cookstoves (in the form of results-based financing operationalized by an institution such as REA or DBN): 1	biodiversity linked bonds, usage of BIOFIN framework, Framework for Article VI Carbon Market based Financing for solar mini-grids, clean cooking solutions, ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation supporting other development partners Each such instrument (that currently does not exist in Nigeria) operationalized by a government or private sector institution in Nigeria with project support will be counted as a de-risking instrument.		instruments. Government's commitment to pursue favourable climate policy initiatives.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 16: Volume of investments mobilized and used to deploy NZNP solutions	Climate Policy Initiative Government of Nigeria data sources	No investment has been specifically mobilized for deployment of NZNP solutions since these solutions have not been defined as such. These will be defined by the help of this project.	USD 20 million of additional NZNP investment flows mobilized (directly or indirectly through project interventions)	USD 200 million of additional NZNP investment flows mobilized (directly or indirectly through project interventions)	M&E reporting by NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Favourable policy and investment framework for NZNP in Nigeria RISKS: National and global investment flows into climate finance/NZNP finance may be affected by global inflation/high interest rate regime
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1: Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta Output 4.2: Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta						
Project Component 5	Knowledge Management						
Project Outcome 5 Project results tracked, dissemination of knowledge acquired and best practices shared with other national projects/initiatives and NZNP Global Knowledge Platform	Indicator 17: Number of local and international workshops attended	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	Number of local and international workshops attended: 0	Number of local and international workshops attended: 1	Number of local and international workshops attended: 2	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	ASSUMPTIONS: M&E baseline data established and collected on an ongoing basis RISKS: None
	Indicator 18: Number of knowledge reports published	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	Number of knowledge reports published: 0	Number of knowledge reports published: 1	Number of knowledge reports published: 2	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	ASSUMPTIONS: There will be adequate M&E data and project documentation to publish knowledge reports. RISKS: There will not be adequate M&E data

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
							and project documentation to publish knowledge reports.
	Indicator 19: Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	Progress of the project in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets to be tracked according to guidance provided by global NZNP programme.	Number of progress reports published: 1	Number of progress reports published: 2	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	ASSUMPTIONS: Adequate M&E data and project documentation will be available to track the progress. RISKS: There will not be adequate M&E data and project documentation to publish progress reports.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP Global Knowledge Platform						
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation						
M & E- M&E milestones implemented	Indicator 20: Timely M&E and reporting of all project indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE; reporting of	PIRs and periodic monitoring reports generated by PMU (Project	Progress of the project in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets to be tracked according to	MTR report produced	TE report produced	MTR & TE reports	ASSUMPTIONS: PMU staff (Project Manager and 2 state-level coordinators) are well trained in UNDP and GEF M&E framework

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	child project level indicators to NZNPA global program	Manager and 2 state-level project coordinators); primary data collected from project implementation partners (FME, NCCC, RPs	guidance provided by global NZNP programme.				and requirements; enough data available to establish baseline at the beginning of the project RISKS: Insufficient data availability or data collection; challenges with primary data collection due to inaccessible project locations (project sites in Niger Delta are prone to floods/natural disasters etc.)
Outcome	ME.1: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders						

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in this section details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)⁶³. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in this section, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Key Project-specific M&E and Responsibilities

The Project Manager, together with the Federal Ministry of Environment, will play a key role in regularly monitoring the outcomes and activities of this project. Federal Ministry of Environment will support day-to-day monitoring of the project's activities. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks (outlined in SESP and ESMF) as well as gender action plan outcomes (outlined in Gender Assessment and Action Plan). The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Steering Committee, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

Further, the Project Manager is responsible to initiate and manage primary data collection for indicators in the Project Results Framework. The following key M&E activities and reports are proposed to be produced during the implementation of this project, and required to be collected, monitored and evaluated under the oversight of the Project Manager:

- M&E for Project Objective, Outcomes and GEF Core Indicators:
 - M&E (data to be collected from mini-grid developers and cook stove providers) for solar energy, clean energy cookstove usage. (Frequency: annually)
 - M&E (data to be collected from mini-grid developers and cook stove providers) for number of kWh consumed and number of hours of usage daily/annually supported by project (Frequency: annually) – to estimate the number of kWh consumed and CO₂ emission reduction estimates.
- M&E for Project Component-level Outcome Indicators
 - M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment (supported by NCCC), and the UNDP-supported project (Frequency: annually) to track progress on activities under all project components.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex 4, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation occur on a regular basis.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The Project Steering Committee will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired outcomes and results. The PSC will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the PSC will hold an end-of-project review

⁶³ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to disseminate results and lessons learned with relevant project stakeholders. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: With support from the project, Federal Ministry of Environment will develop and deploy a monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and verification system to track the implementation of master planning, policy and regulatory frameworks, feasibility studies, training, and associated investment (subsidies for solar mini-grids and clean cooking solutions and restoration activities) and avoided emissions. Federal Ministry of Environment will use this system to supply all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data. Federal Ministry of Environment will strive to ensure that project-level M&E is undertaken by project stakeholders in both the public and private sector, and that results of M&E are aligned with national systems (such as National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria) so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, and available to support Federal Ministry of Environment as needed. Project progress meetings will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Notes of the Project Progress meetings will be taken by the project team and circulated to the PB. The UNDP Country Office will support key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the Quantum risk log; and updating of UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (such as annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated to all key project stakeholders via M&E and Knowledge Dissemination workshops. The project will also closely coordinate and participate in UN Environment's Global E-Mobility Program (GEF-funded) Global NZNP IP activities and workshops, to share lessons learned and potentially use tools and systems developed by the Global Program.

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 17 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#). The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) must be prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. Mid-point is determined by taking the expected ProDoc signature date plus number of months duration and finding the middle date. (For example, if a project has a 5-year duration, the MTR must be submitted 2.5 years after ProDoc signature.) To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). TE must be submitted to the GEF no

later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDPHY ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US\$ 2 million.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Steering Committee during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Table 9 - Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
Track results progress	<u>Project Objective Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1.1): Terrestrial protected areas newly created</u>	<u>Project Objective Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1.1): Terrestrial protected areas newly created</u>	Target for the AFOLU sector: By mid-term the various tools for managing and protecting land in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones are being implemented, with the prospects of carbon sequestration being monitored. By end term - Targets for the carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector: Direct: 1,817,721 t CO₂-e Indirect: 2,181,265 t CO₂-e ----- Total carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector (direct + indirect): 3,998,985 t CO₂-e	Baseline emissions from the AFOLU sector: 1,041,451 tCO ₂ -e. The status quo is one of gradual mangrove loss and degradation the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones in Bayelsa State.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment and other project consultants	For the AFOLU sector: Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis, which feeds information into subsequent applications of the FAO Exact Tool

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
		<u>Project Objective Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1.1): Terrestrial protected areas newly created</u>	Mid- Term: Terrestrial protected areas newly created – 0 ha End Term: Terrestrial protected areas newly created – 27,528 ha	2 Terrestrial protected areas - Apoi Creek and Edumanom, are planned to be upgraded to national parks, but by 2024, they have not received any management attention or operational investment		PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, National Parks Service and other project consultants	Monitoring of management of the PAs on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis
		<u>Project Objective Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2): Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness</u>	Mid-Term Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness – 0 ha End Term Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness – 29,212 ha	Apoi Creek and Ikebiri PAs are managed together with the Apoi Creek National Park as a complex of PAs: 56,779 ha without management on the ground		PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, National Parks Service and other project consultants	Monitoring of management of the PAs on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis
		<u>Project Objective Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicators 6.2): Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (direct & indirect)</u>	Mid-Term: Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector: 10,400tCO ₂ -eq of direct GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves. End Term: Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector by End of Project: 88,000 tCO ₂ -eq of direct GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due	Nigeria emitted 369.38 million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent representing 0.78% of global emissions in 2020. The country's energy and AFOLU sectors account for 85% of total GHG emissions, making Nigeria the second highest emitter of GHGs in Africa. Emissions from energy sector is 195 million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, project consultants	Data to be collected from mini grid operators on hours of usage of solar mini grids and grid emission factor of Nigeria to estimate the CO ₂ emission reduction. Data to be collected from clean cookstove manufacturers/women groups in communities on usage of clean cookstoves and to estimate emission reduction.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves. Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector by 2050: 500,760 tCO₂-eq of direct energy-related GHG emissions and 3,086,469 tCO₂-eq of consequential GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves.	The baseline data was availed through GHG Emission Inventory maintained by Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria; NDC updates and other reports			
		Project Objective Indicator 5 (GEF Core Indicator 3.2): Area of forest and forest land under restoration (Hectares)	By Mid Term - The LDN hierarchy (avoid, reduce, restore) effectively applies to an area of at least 2,000 ha where the land use plans (LUPs) are being successfully implemented. By End Term – The LDN hierarchy (avoid, reduce, restore) effectively applies to an area of at least 5096 (mangrove forest) ha where the land use plans (LUPs) are being	The baseline reflects that no land (0ha) has been set aside for restoration. The baseline data has been estimated using GIS analysis.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, National Parks Service and other project consultants	Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			successfully implemented				
		Project Objective Indicator 6 (GEF Core Indicator 4.1): Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	By mid-term two comprehensive landscape management plans have been prepared and agreed upon for a total target area of approx. 83,400 ha, of which 57,137 ha are within PAs and are subject to PA management plans, also to be developed as a result of the project. Up to 21,603 ha come under improved management outside of PAs in two project zones thanks to the implementation of the integrated landscape management plan.	No integrated landscape management plan has been prepared by the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones. The baseline data has been availed through GIS analysis Note: Wider landscape areas (object of the integrated landscape management plan) include: 65,200 ha in the “Apoi Wider Landscape” and 18,200 ha in the “Edumanom Wider Landscape”) and it includes the area for PAs without overlap. This indicator includes this area (which sums 83,400 ha for the two zones combined) minus the area for the PAs.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, National Parks Service and other project consultants	Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis
		Project Objective Indicator 7 (GEF Core Indicator 11): Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.	Mid Term Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 10,000 direct project beneficiaries - 5,000	As a sample of IP&LC target population to benefit from the project, 309 residents in 8 localities, 45% women, were directly consulted During the PPG in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones. The baseline	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, and other project consultants	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase: Ongoing reports from the mini grid developers, cookstove

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			women + 5,000 men). By Mid-term, the project will have engaged IP&LC residents in at least 12 localities where restoration and clean energy activities will be taking place, bringing the total beneficiaries to at least 10,000, and aiming at engaging at least 50% women. Total direct beneficiaries: 20,000 of which 50% will be women. End Term Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 80,000 direct project beneficiaries - 41,600 women + 38,400 men (49,790 with access to electricity through mini-grids, 80,210 with access to clean cooking and briquette technology. However,	data availed through PPG Report on Community Consultation and Assessment (covering a sample of localities in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones)			manufacturers, communities and PMU

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			there will be an overlap since some beneficiaries will be provided with clean cookstoves and electricity from mini grids, and hence ~80,000 beneficiaries are considered (since cookstove deployment to households is higher)). The total beneficiary population targeted by the project is approximately 20,000, of which 52% will be women. Total direct beneficiaries: 100,000 of which 52% will be women. Total Indirect beneficiaries from further deployment of solar mini grids is 1,533,274.				
		<u>Project Objective Indicator 8(GEF Core Indicator 6.4):</u> Increase in installed renewable energy	Mid-Term - 2 solar mini-grids of about 100 kWp capacity installed and 1,250 cookstoves deployed.	Nigeria requires renewable energy sources to meet its energy demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030 as targeted by the government. The	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, Rural Electrification Agency and project consultants	M&E Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment on number and capacity (in kW) of solar mini grids installed

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
		capacity per technology (in MW)	End Term - 8 solar mini-grids of 1.36 MW capacity installed and 10,000 cookstoves deployed.	country has significant solar resource potential as evidenced by its average annual global horizontal irradiation of between 1 600 kWh/m2 and 2200 kWh/m2. Wind and solar power accounts for only 0.001% of Nigeria's energy supply. This low market penetration of renewable energy is a sign of untapped opportunities and growth in the sector. Nigeria has ~150 solar mini grids, out of which 10 are in the states of Rivers and Bayelsa. The baseline data was availed through the data collated by Rural Electrification Agency; National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria			
	Project Outcome 1 Operationalization of policy frameworks, facilitating capacity building and strengthening co-ordination mechanisms to	Indicator 9: Masterplan and policymaking / implementation mechanisms in place for developing a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan for Nigeria	Mid-Term Draft Comprehensive National NZNP Plan/Strategy developed End-Term NZNP Plan Strategy revised and submitted for approval by the government	There is no Comprehensive National NZNP Plan/Strategy in Nigeria.	Annually	PMU, NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment	M&E Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
	support NZNP solutions.	Indicator 10: Progress in developing policies and regulations to attract investment in NZNP solutions	Mid-Term - Draft policies and regulations focused on attracting investment in NZNP Solutions are developed End-Term - Policies and regulations focused on attracting investment in NZNP Solutions revised and submitted for approval by the government	Targeted policies and regulations focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions do not exist	Annually	PMU, NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment	M&E Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment
	Project Outcome 2 Enhanced carbon sinks and improved biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa and Rivers state	Indicator 11: Project specific. Protected areas reclassified (upgraded conservation status) and strengthened (in ha)	Mid-Term - Management effectiveness increases and can be monitored in the two areas thanks to a suite of PA operationalization measures <u>Expected METT scores by mid-term:</u> Apoi Creek National Park: 47 Edumanom National Park: 46 Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 40 End-Term - Management effectiveness reaches	Two forest reserves in Bayelsa, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, are planned to be upgraded to national parks, but by 2024, they have not received any management attention or operational investment <u>METT scores at the baseline Apr-2024):</u> Apoi Creek National Park: 39 Edumanom National Park: 38 Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 33	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, National Parks Service and other project consultants	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			targets established during the project's inception (forecasting an increase of 30% from baseline expressed through METT) <u>Expected METT scores by project end:</u> Apoi Creek National Park: 51 Edumanom National Park: 49 Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 43				
		Indicator 12: A community-based pollution monitoring program in place and operational	Mid-Term - IP&LC Women are organized in technically supervised local groups for performing tasks of monitoring oil spills in their zones. End-Term - A vibrant and innovative community-based pollution monitoring system has been developed with field data directly provided by women.	Pipeline bunkering happens sporadically in the two Project Zones according to NOSDRA's data (https://oilspillmonitor.ng/)	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, and other project consultants	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase, complemented by GIS data, including where applicable, from NOSDRA's data (https://oilspillmonitor.ng/)
	Project Outcome 3	Indicator 13: Number of mini-grids installed and direct	Mid-Term Number of mini-grids installed and direct	With approximately 86 million people lacking access to electricity and	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, Rural	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
		beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids	beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids: 2 mini-grids of 100 kWp capacity installed, providing electricity to 5,600 beneficiaries. End-Term Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids: 8 mini-grids of 1.36 MW capacity installed, providing electricity to 54,245 beneficiaries.	rural electricity access rate as low as 26%, Nigeria has the highest electricity access deficit in the world. Unreliable grid electricity and frequent power outages has led to Nigerians and their businesses spending almost \$14B USD annually on off-grid power from generators. Nigeria requires renewable energy sources to meet its energy demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030 as targeted by the government. The country has significant solar resource potential as evidenced by its average annual global horizontal irradiation of between 1 600 kWh/m2 and 2 200 kWh/m2. Wind and solar power accounts for only 0.001% of Nigeria's energy supply. This low market penetration of renewable energy is a sign of untapped opportunities and growth in the sector. Nigeria has ~150 solar mini grids, out of which 10 are		Electrification Agency and project consultants	Economic and financial cost benefit analysis to track avoided emissions and health costs

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
				in the states of Rivers and Bayelsa.			
		Indicator 14: Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access; Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized	Mid-Term - Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access: 1,250 cookstoves deployed, benefitting 10,000 direct beneficiaries. (This may overlap with the beneficiaries with access to mini-grid electricity and hence cannot be summed.) Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized: 6 direct beneficiaries, with 2 briquette production units operationalized. End-Term - Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access: 10,000 cookstoves deployed, benefitting 80,000 direct beneficiaries.	It is estimated that only 17% of the population of Nigeria has access to clean cooking. Nearly 175 million Nigerians and 35 million households depend on firewood for cooking on traditional three-stone fire with consequences to health, deforestation and climate change. Cooking smoke causes serious health issues and results in 95,300 deaths in Nigeria annually. Use of traditional biomass stoves has led to 55 million metric tonnes of CO ₂ e emissions (16% of total national GHG emissions) and about 700,000 metric tonnes of PM _{2.5} emissions, felling of 1.2 million trees with a total environmental cost of USD 6.5 billion.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria Clean Cooking Alliance and other project consultants	M&E Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			(This may overlap with the beneficiaries with access to mini-grid electricity and hence cannot be summed.) Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized: 50 direct beneficiaries, with 16 briquette production units operationalized.				
	Project Outcome 4 Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions	Indicator 15: Number of de-risking instruments operationalized	Mid-Term Support Financial de-risking instrument for solar mini grids (in the form of partial credit guarantee/first loss guarantee instrument): 1 Support Financial de-risking instrument for clean cookstoves (in the form of results-based financing): 1 End-Term 7 financial de-risking instruments including Partial credit guarantee/first loss	The baseline de-risking and mobilizing investments which exist in Nigeria are – Policy de-risking instruments: Mini Grid Policy, Renewable Energy deployment Targets, National Clean Cooking Policy, Off grid mini grid tariff from NERC, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Change policy, NDC commitment Financial de-risking instruments: Subsidies under REA for solar mini grids	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC	M&E Reporting by NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
			guarantee, results-based financing, green bonds, blue bonds, biodiversity linked bonds, usage of BIOFIN framework, Framework for Article VI Carbon Market based Financing for solar mini grids, clean cooking solutions, ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation supporting other development partner				
		Indicator 16: Volume of investments mobilized and used to deploy NZNP solutions	Mid-Term USD 20 million of additional NZNP investment flows mobilized (directly or indirectly through project interventions) End-Term USD 200 million of additional NZNP investment flows mobilized (directly or indirectly through project interventions)	This indicator focuses on the mobilizing aspect of investment targeted at net zero solutions.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC	M&E Reporting by NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment
	Project Outcome 5 Tracking of project results, dissemination of	Indicator 17: Number of local and international workshops attended/participated	Mid-Term Number of local and international workshops attended/participated: 1	This indicator is targeted at monitoring the number of workshops which are carried out under this project.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
	knowledge acquired and sharing of best practices with other national projects/initiatives and NZNP Global Knowledge Platform		End-Term Number of local and international workshops attended/participated: 2				
		Indicator 18: Number of knowledge reports published	Mid-Term Number of knowledge reports published: 1 End-Term Number of knowledge reports published: 2	This indicator is focused on monitoring the publication of knowledge products in the form of knowledge reports under this project.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment
		Indicator 19: Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)	Mid-Term Number of progress reports published: 1 End-Term Number of progress reports published: 2	This indicator is focused on monitoring the progress of project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets.	Annually	PMU supported by Federal Ministry of Environment	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	FME, NCCC, and UNDP

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Monitor ESMF and Gender Action Plan	ongoing	Risks and progress indicators identified under ESMF and Gender Action Plan are monitored regularly as defined in these documents	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Supervision Missions	Annually		UNDP
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Review and Make Course Corrections	Annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	PMU, supported by FME, NCCC, UNDP
Project Review (Project Board)	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	PMU, supported by FME, NCCC, UNDP

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	FME, NCCC, and UNDP	Related Strategic Plan (2022–2025) Outcome 3: Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.	Outcome Involving UNDP #3: By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	FME, NCCC, and UNDP
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	FME, NCCC, and UNDP	Related Strategic Plan (2022–2025) Outcome 3: Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.	Outcome Involving UNDP #3: By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	FME, NCCC, and UNDP

Table 10 - Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)
Inception Workshop and Report	10,000
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	50,250
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	1,000
Monitoring of ESMF and Gender Action Plan	Covered under E&S and Gender Action Plan Budget
Supervision missions	Not covered from project resources
Learning missions	Not covered from project resources
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	40,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	60,000
TOTAL indicative COST (Output 5.1 budget in TBWP) Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses	161,250 (2.2% of GEF grant)

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is the **Federal Ministry of Environment (FME)**. The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) will be a supporting partner of FME.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

A Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) micro-assessment was carried out on the IP, Federal Ministry of Environment, and the assessment report, submitted in June 2022, rated the IP to be 'low' risk overall. A Programmatic Assessment of the Federal Ministry of Environment, UNDP's Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT), conducted in 2021, assessed it to be 'Low' risk overall.

The highest authority of the Implementing Partner will designate an Official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee meetings and will be responsible to provide Government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD's salary will not be paid from the project funds but will represent a Government in-kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by two Chief Technical Advisors (CTA). CTA 1 will be an international expert on biodiversity/mapping/planning, land use and ecosystem restoration. CTA 2 will be a national expert on renewable energy/solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies and business models. International The CTAs will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures and will report directly to the UNDP and NPD.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources (procurement of some consultants and/or engagement with some Responsible Parties or RPs will be carried out separately by UNDP under a Letter of Agreement with FME).
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multi-year workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties:

The following organizations will be engaged as Responsible Parties (RPs) for implementation of certain project activities and achievement of certain project outcomes.

Table 11 - Responsible Parties

Partner	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
CMAF/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar	UNDP (under supported NIM - assistance under Letter of Agreement)	Activity 2.1.1 (baseline studies); Activity 2.1.3 (communication and awareness), Activity 2.1.6 (participatory preparation of integrated landscape level management plan, community engagement)

Partner	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
		Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building) Output 2.3 Feasibility studies and implementation (community based model) of the 2 proposed solar mini grids in Port Harcourt Support setting up of briquette production units by local entrepreneurs in Port Harcourt
Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) in collaboration with CEHRD	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Nature Scope Environmental Advocacy Initiative	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	REA will support for implementing all activities under Output 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2

Engagement of these RPs is subject to successful micro-HACT and PCAT assessments of these organizations, which will be completed before project start. As part of the limited execution services that UNDP will provide to the project under a Letter of Agreement with the project's implementing partner (IP – Federal Ministry of Environment), UNDP will engage CMAP/Chicoco Maps and Chicoco Solar as an RP.

Project stakeholders and target groups: Macro-level stakeholders, which include the project's implementation partner, the Federal Ministry of Environment, and other government/institutional stakeholders, will be part of the Project Steering Committee (as described later in this section), together with UNDP. The Project Steering Committee will be the key decision-making body during the implementation of this project. In addition, primary and secondary stakeholders, as well as end-users/ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be included and/or play a key role in stakeholder consultations on NZNP targets and strategies (Component 1), Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2), Decarbonizing the energy sector (Component 3) and Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments (Component 4). Further details on stakeholder engagement are included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex 8.

Given that each of these stakeholders have distinct roles to play in different project activities, the project proposes to organize them into four working groups as shown below:

- Working Group 1: NZNP targets and strategies (Component 1) chaired by Federal Ministry of Environment, supported by NCCC
- Working Group 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) chaired by the Department of Forestry under the Federal Ministry of Environment supported by National Parks Service

- Working Group 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector (Component 3) chaired by REA
- Working Group 4: Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments (Component 4) chaired by Federal Ministry of Environment, supported by NCCC and REA and Department of Forestry under Federal Ministry of Environment and National Parks Service

More details on roles and responsibilities of these working groups are included in Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex 8.

UNDP:

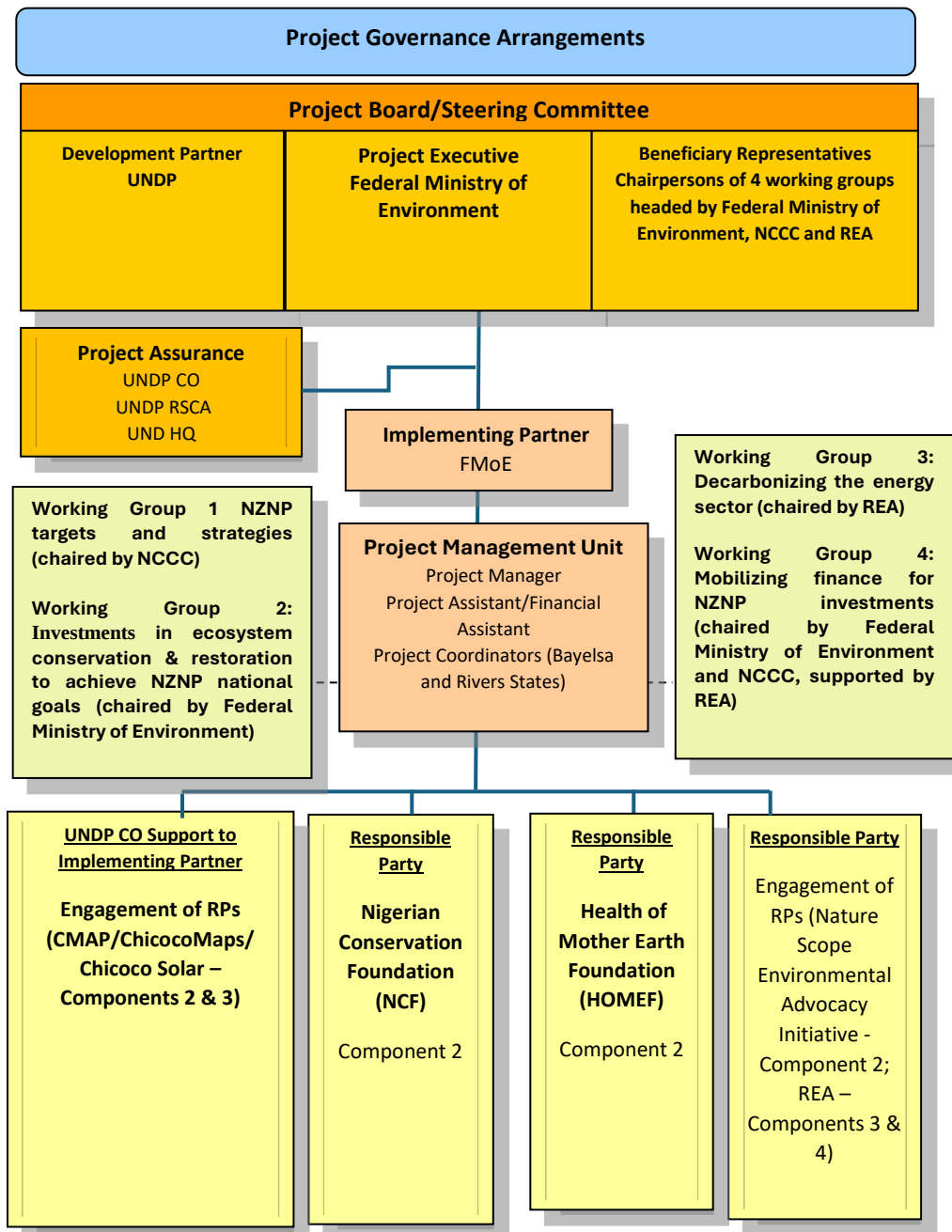
UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Steering Committee and attends Project Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure

The project will be implemented following UNDP's support to **national implementation modality** (support to NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Nigeria, and the Country Programme.

Figure 9 - Project Organization Structure



First line of defense

- UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing Project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR.

Second line of defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level.
- BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel /suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support:

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

The services to be provided by UNDP will include:

- Engagement of some RPs for project implementation, such as CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar under Components 2 and 3.

Partner	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar	UNDP (under support to NIM - assistance under Letter of Agreement)	Activity 2.1.1 (baseline studies); Activity 2.1.3 (communication and awareness), Activity 2.1.6 (participatory preparation of integrated landscape level management plan, community engagement) Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building) Output 2.3 Feasibility studies and implementation (community based model) of the 2 proposed solar mini grids in Port Harcourt Support setting up of briquette production units by local entrepreneurs in Port Harcourt

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independently from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

UNDP is considered as the most appropriate partner to perform these activities for the following reasons:

- UNDP will engage the Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform (CMAP) as a responsible party to implement specific activities under Components 2 and 3

CMAP is a community-based organization in Port Harcourt that empowers communities living in informal waterfront settlements with skills to shape the city and its future development. It is anticipated that CMAP will implement a specific set of activities under Components 2 and 3. In particular, it is envisaged that CMAP will contribute to participatory development of an integrated landscape level management plan, community engagement and capacity building, demonstration and incubation of scalable solutions such as solar mini-grids and clean cooking solutions in Port Harcourt's waterfront communities, and partnership building and resource mobilization. CMAP previously benefited from an SGP grant, which led to important outputs such as the upgrading of the solar powered community radio facility, research on climate change adaptation that will be published and presented at COP29, and high quality multimedia products.

- No third party could be identified to provide this execution support in a cost-effective and timely manner

Based on consultations with government partners, development partners and the UNDP Country Office, no third party could be identified to provide this execution support in a cost-effective and timely manner.

For the reasons outlined above, the implementing partner and the GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide limited execution support in the area mentioned above.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the Project Board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the Resident Representative, the Deputy Resident Representative, and the Programme Specialist for Environment and Natural Resource Management.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

- a) **Project Board:** All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

- 1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the [“Provide Oversight”](#) section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [“Manage Change”](#) section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
 - o The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
 - o Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
 - o The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.

- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ **Oversee project execution:**
 - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
 - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
 - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
 - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
 - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
 - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
 - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
 - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ **Risk Management:**
 - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
 - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
 - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ **Coordination:**
 - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
 - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Federal Ministry of Environment (project IP)

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) are:

Chairperson of Working Group 1 (appointed by FME): NZNP targets and strategies (Component 1)

Chairperson of Working Group 2 (appointed by Department of Forestry under Federal Ministry of Environment): Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2)

Chairperson of Working Group 3 (appointed by REA): Decarbonizing the energy sector (Component 3)

Chairperson of Working Group 4 (appointed Department of Forestry under Federal Ministry of Environment): Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: UNDP Resident Representative

- b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Programme Specialist for Environment and Natural Resource Management of UNDP Nigeria Country Office.

- c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

Roles and responsibilities of the PMU members have been designated in Annex 7 (Terms of Reference) and the PMU will be located in the Federal Ministry of Environment (project IP) premises in Abuja. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: Project Manager.

The Project Board will comprise the following organizations/institutions:

- Federal Ministry of Environment – Project Steering Committee Chair
- National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
- Ministry of Environment (UNCCD National Focal Point)
- Ministry of Environment Bayelsa
- National Park Service, Abuja

- Rivers State Government
- Rural Electrification Agency (REA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Federal Ministry of Power
- Energy Commission of Nigeria
- Representatives of communities, NGOs and CSOs

Table 12 - Project Responsibility Matrix

Organization	Key Roles	Partnership for Outputs/Activities
Federal Ministry of Environment	Federal Ministry of Environment will be the main project implementation and executing entity and focal point of this project. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within this ministry for project management and implementation.	Main responsible entity for all project outcomes, outputs and activities.
National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)	The National Council on Climate Change is the designated authority governing all matters of climate change. It is the apex institution for all regulatory and decision-making matters relating to climate change. The child project is focused on facilitating the net zero transition for Nigeria which overlaps with the mandate of NCCC. NCCC will provide crucial insights, facilitate potential partnerships, and assist in achieving the objectives of this project.	Component 1
Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry	The UNCCD National Focal Point is the designated authority to lead the setting of Land Degradation Neutrality Targets	Activity 1.2.3
Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning	The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning will provide assistance in formulating, designing and incorporating biodiversity/nature finance, climate expenditure review and various financing mechanisms/tools to further NZNP objectives.	Output 1.1
Federal Ministry of Power	The Federal Ministry of Power will play a crucial role in providing the necessary assistance in operationalization and upscaling of mini-grids in the targeted regions.	Output 3.1
Bayelsa State Government	Bayelsa is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Rivers State Government	Port Harcourt in Rivers State is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components

Responsible Parties – CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar, NCF, HOMEF in collaboration with CEHRD, NSEAI	Technical and field support for baseline assessments, mapping, community engagement and participation for land use plans, implementation of restoration/rehabilitation activities, community-based solar mini-grids and clean cooking project implementation	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2
Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	REA will support the FME for implementing Output 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2 in providing off-grid access to clean energy is one of the objectives of this child project. The Rural Electrification Agency has previously implemented mini-grid projects and has the expertise in doing the same. The experience and assistance of this agency will provide much needed support during the implementation stage.	Output 3.1, 4.1, 4.2
National Park Service, Abuja	The National Park Service of Nigeria is the main body responsible for the maintenance, conservation and promotion of biodiversity in national parks across Nigeria. This child project focuses on biodiversity conservation and restoration in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Park.	Component 2
Ministry of Environment, Bayelsa	Bayelsa is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	The Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is a public-private coalition of stakeholders relating to clean cooking in Nigeria. The alliance aims to foster a facilitative environment, promote supply chains and build a strong market demand for access to clean cooking equipment/services.	Output 3.2
Private sector mini-grid developers and cook stoves manufacturers	Private sector mini-grid developers and cook stoves manufacturers play a crucial role in achieving the objectives of the child project. They help in providing the investments, services, and equipment needed to facilitate the transition to clean energy.	Output 3.1,3.2,4.1,4,2
Banks/Financial Institutions	Finance institutions play an important role in designing, offering, and facilitating access to affordable finance for stakeholders involved in ensuring access to clean energy.	Output 4.1 and 4.2
Chiefs/community leaders and community members around the protected areas in Bayelsa	Community leaders play a crucial role in the operationalization of this child project as their cooperation and participation is sine qua non to successful implementation of this project.	All components

NGOs (Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform and Nigerian Conservation Foundation)	Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation are prominent NGOs working in the targeted areas of the child project. They have the required networks and experience to help in providing assistance during the on-ground implementation of the project.	All components
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FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **USD 100,994,331**. This is financed through a GEF grant of **USD 7,139,450** administered by UNDP, and **USD 93,854,881** additional in-kind co-finance and investment mobilized from other partners as described in the table below. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing managed by/transferred to Federal Ministry of Environment bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Table 13 - Collation of sources of co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)	Upload letters of co-finance
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000	<< add option to link the letters of co-finance for each row>>
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000	
Recipient Country Government	Rural Electrification Agency	Grant	Investment mobilized	600,000	
Recipient Country Government	Rural Electrification Agency	Loan/Parallel co-finance from World Bank DARES project	Investment mobilized	15,000,000	
Private Sector	West Africa Blue	Direct Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000	
Rio Convention	UNCCD Global Mechanism	Grant	Investment mobilized	80,000	
Private Sector/CSO	CMAF	In Kind	Investment mobilized	100,000	
Private Sector/CSO	CMAF	Direct Investment	Investment mobilized	50,000	
Recipient Country Government (Program)	HYPREP	Direct Investment	Investment mobilized	37,024,881	

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)	Upload letters of co-finance
Recipient Country Government (Program)	HYPREP	Parallel co-finance	Investment mobilized	15,000,000	
Recipient Country Government (Program)	Nigeria REDD+ Programme (Federal Ministry of Environment)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000	
Total Co-financing				93,854,881	

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

- Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
- Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the [GEF and UNDP policies](#).
- Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file⁶⁴. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure:** Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date. Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure:** Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

⁶⁴ See <https://popp.undp.org/> <https://popp-prod.acquia.undp.org/policy-page/close-and-transition>.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP ([SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator](#) and [Guidance for GEF project revisions](#)).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-NGA		
Quantum Project ID:		Quantum Project Title:	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Integrated Program Nigeria
Quantum Award ID:		Quantum Award Title:	As in Quantum
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9592		
Implementing Partner	Federal Ministry of Environment		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:	
Component 1: Build national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi- stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP Implementation Plan.	Outcome 1: Operationalization of policy frameworks, facilitating capacity building and strengthening co-ordination mechanisms to support NZNP solutions.	Output 1.1: Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	47,250	18,750	-	-	-	66,000	1	
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	38,000	34,000	-	-	-	72,000	2	
				62000		71600	Travel	7,100	7,950	-	-	-	15,050	3	
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	750	750	-	-	-	1,500	4	
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	4,000	5	
				62000		72100	Contractual Services- Companies	31,250	181,250	87,500	-	-	300,000	6	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment							126,350	244,700	87,500	-	-	458,550
		Total Output 1.1							126,350	244,700	87,500	-	-	458,550	
		Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria’s Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	7	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment					-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000		
		Total Output 1.2							-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	
		Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs.	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	-	55,500	22,500	-	-	78,000	8	
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	-	37,200	16,000	-	-	53,200	9	
				62000		71600	Travel	-	17,990	8,940	-	-	26,930	10	
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	3,000	1,500	-	-	4,500	11	
			62000	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	8,000	4,000	-	-	12,000	12			
		Total Federal Ministry of Environment							-	121,690	52,940	-	-	174,630	
		Total Output 1.3							-	121,690	52,940	-	-	174,630	
		Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions.	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	-	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	13	
				62000		71600	Travel	-	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	14	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment							-	17,700	-	-	-	17,700
		Total Output 1.4							-	17,700	-	-	-	17,700	
		Total Outcome 1							126,350	409,090	140,440	-	-	675,880	
Total Component 1							126,350	409,090	140,440	-	-	675,880			
Component 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP	Carbon sinks enhanced and improved biodiversity management ensured for broader NZNP outcomes through targeted ecosystem	Output 2.1: The Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs fully operating as national parks	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	160,000	342,500	148,500	120,000	120,000	891,000	15	
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	14,000	16	
				62000		71600	Travel	850	-	-	-	-	850	17	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment							162,850	344,500	152,500	124,000	122,000	905,850
		Total Output 2.1							162,850	344,500	152,500	124,000	122,000	905,850	

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:	
national goals, particularly to address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri- urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers state (secondary sites)	restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa state	Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in Rivers States (secondary sites)	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	220,000	220,000	260,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	18	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment					220,000	220,000	260,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000		
		Total Output 2.2					220,000	220,000	260,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000			
		Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainably supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000	19	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment					110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000		
		Total Output 2.3					110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	550,000			
	Total Outcome 2								492,850	674,500	522,500	534,000	532,000	2,755,850	
Total Component 2								492,850	674,500	522,500	534,000	532,000	2,755,850		
Component 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector - Facilitate implementation of interconnected solar battery mini- grids and clean cooking technologies in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, providing clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the waterfront settlements.	Outcome 3: Implementing solar battery mini grids and clean cooking technologies to provide clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the informal waterfront settlements in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom , followed by an initial phase down of diesel generators and traditional firewood cookstoves, to reduce GHG emissions from the energy sector	Output 3.1: Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta, including an initial phase down of diesel generators.	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	-	28,000	6,000	-	-	34,000	20	
				62000		72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	169,000	56,000	56,000	-	281,000	21	
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	-	126,433	996,463	617,544	-	1,740,440	22	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment					-	323,433	1,058,463	673,544	-	2,055,440		
		Total Output 3.1					-	323,433	1,058,463	673,544	-	2,055,440			
		Output 3.2: Sustainable Clean Cooking Technologies for Household and Productive Uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers State)	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	-	68,000	-	-	-	68,000	23	
				62000		71600	Travel	-	5,450	-	-	-	5,450	24	
				62000		72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	34,356	18,750	-	-	53,106	25	
				62000		72200	Equipment and Furniture	-	88,125	256,875	-	-	345,000	26	
		Total Federal Ministry of Environment					-	195,931	275,625	-	-	471,556			
		Total Output 3.2					-	195,931	275,625	-	-	471,556			
		Total Outcome 3								-	519,364	1,334,088	673,544	-	2,526,996
	Total Component 3								-	519,364	1,334,088	673,544	-	2,526,996	
Component 4: Mobilize finance for NZNP investments (domestic and international finance) with an initial focus on the Niger Delta.	Outcome 4: Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions	Output 4.1: Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	200,000	27	
				62000		71200	International Consultants	-	-	11,250	11,250	-	22,500	28	
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	-	-	16,400	16,400	-	32,800	29	
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment					-	-	127,650	127,650	-	255,300		
		Total Output 4.1					-	-	127,650	127,650	-	255,300			
		Output 4.2: Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	-	-	99,800	100,000	199,800	30	
				62000		71200	International Consultants	-	-	-	11,250	11,250	22,500	31	
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	-	-	-	21,200	21,200	42,400	32	
		Total Federal Ministry of Environment					-	-	-	132,250	132,450	264,700			
	Total Output 4.2					-	-	-	132,250	132,450	264,700				
Total Outcome 4								-	-	127,650	259,900	132,450	520,000		
Total Component 4								-	-	127,650	259,900	132,450	520,000		
Component 5: Knowledge	Outcome 5: Tracking of project results, dissemination	Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with		62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	33	
				62000		71300	Local Consultants	-	-	10,000	30,250	30,250	70,500	34	

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:		
management and M&E, for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning	of knowledge acquired and sharing of best practices with other national projects/initiatives and NZNP Global Knowledge Platform	(and received from) NZNP global knowledge platform	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000		71600	Travel	2,600	5,200	9,300	11,700	11,700	40,500	35		
				62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	-	-	750	750	3,500	36		
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment							4,600	5,200	34,300	57,700	57,700	159,500	
		Total Output 5.1							4,600	5,200	34,300	57,700	57,700	159,500		
		Total for Outcome 5							4,600	5,200	34,300	57,700	57,700	159,500		
Monitoring and Evaluation	M&E milestones implemented	M&E 1: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders.	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	14,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	46,000	37		
				62000		71600	Travel	850	850	850	850	850	4,250	38		
				62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000	250	250	250	250	11,000	39		
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment							24,850	9,100	9,100	9,100	9,100	61,250	
			UNDP	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants			25,000		40,000	65,000	40		
			UNDP	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	15,000	-	20,000	35,000	41		
			Total UNDP							-	-	40,000	-	60,000	100,000	
			Total Output M &E							24,850	9,100	49,100	9,100	69,100	161,250	
			Total Component 5							24,850	9,100	49,100	9,100	69,100	161,250	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	Federal Ministry of Environment	62000	10003	71600	Travel	1,500	1,500	1,675	1,500	1,799	7,974	42		
				62000		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	62,700	62,700	62,700	62,700	62,700	313,500	43		
				62000		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	44		
			Total Federal Ministry of Environment							69,200	64,200	64,375	64,200	64,499	326,474	
			UNDP	62000	10003	74100	Professional Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	13,500	45		
			Total UNDP							2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	13,500	
		Total PMC Budget							71,700	66,700	66,875	67,200	67,499	339,974		
Total Project Management Cost							71,700	66,700	66,875	67,200	67,499	339,974				
Total Project Grant							720,350	1,683,954	2,274,953	1,601,444	858,749	7,139,450				

Budget Notes

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
Component 1	
1	<i>This line is reserved for international consultants:</i> 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC)- USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000) . This line covers 19 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$750x19=\$14,250). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (54 days) 4.1 (30 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 8, 28 & 31) 2. NZNP Implementation Plan - IC - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 69 days of effort over years 1 and 2 (Total budget of USD 51,750) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$66,000
2	<i>This line is reserved for National consultants:</i> 1. Chief Technical Advisor- (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 16 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$400x16=\$6,400). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 20 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$400x20=\$8,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days)(See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 25 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$400x25=\$10,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 4. NZNP Implementation Plan - LC - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 119 days of effort over years 1 and 2 (Total budget of USD 47,600) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$72,000
3	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs, international and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 2000 per trip for international and USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 250 per day for international and USD 120 per day for national.
4	Audio visual and printing production costs include audio visual equipment costs, printing and production costs and promotional materials and distribution costs for stakeholder consultations conducted under output 1.1. These are taken at a rate of USD 750 per event.
5	Training and workshop costs for stakeholder consultations conducted under output 1.1 at a rate of USD 2000 per event.
6	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities 1.1.6 and 1.1.7; total contract value of USD 300,000 including travel costs.
7	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under output 1.2: Alignment of NZNP implementation framework with existing national level plans on energy transition and climate change; total contract value of USD 25,000 including any travel costs.
8	<i>This line is reserved for international consultants:</i> 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC)- USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000) . This line covers 54 days in total under output 1.3 over years 1 & 2 (\$750x54=\$40,500). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (19 days) 4.1 (30 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 1, 28 & 31) 2. NZNP Training and Capacity Building - IC - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 50 days of effort over years 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 37,500) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$78,000

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
9	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 70 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x16=\$28,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (16 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 5 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x5=\$2,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 5 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x5=\$2,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days)(See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 4. Capacity assessment, NZNP Training and Capacity Building) - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 53 days of effort over years 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 21,200) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$53,200
10	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs, international and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 2000 per trip for international and USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 250 per day for international and USD 120 per day for national.
11	Audio visual and printing production costs include audio visual equipment costs, printing and production costs and promotional materials and distribution costs for training workshops conducted under output 1.3. These are taken at a rate of USD 750 per workshop.
12	Training and workshop costs for training and capacity building workshops conducted under output 1.3 at a rate of USD 2000 per workshop.
13	This budget is reserved for local consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 4 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x4=\$1,600). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (16 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. NZNP Coordination Mechanism -LC-USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 36 days of effort in year 2 (Total budget of USD 14,400) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$16,000
14	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day for national.
Component 2	
15	Contractual services to company to carry out activity 2.1.2: Completion of gazetting and other PA management documentation . (est. cost is \$360,000) Contractual services to company to carry out activity 2.1.4: Engagement of an architecture / engineering company for supporting PA infrastructure renovation for National Parks Services to take over implementation, enforcement and surveillance functions. (est. cost is \$206,000) Selection and engagement of partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) as RP for carrying out activities 2.1.1, 2.1.3 and 2.1.6. (est. cost is \$355,000)
16	This budget is reserved for local consultants: LUP Support, Community Mobilization - USD 400 per daily rate , contracting for a total of 35 days to implement Activity 2.1.5: Agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs over 5 years. (\$400X35=\$14,000). (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$14,000
17	Travel costs budgeted for national consultant. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day for national.

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
18	Selection and engagement of partner NGOs (NCF, HomeF) as RPs for carrying out activities under Output 2.2; Contractual services to company (200,000): International and national mixed team consultancies to carry out following two activities under Output 2.2: Activity 2.2.5 (Monitoring and Evaluation) and referring in particular to the evaluation part of mangrove restoration activities, and Activity 2.2.6 (Sustainability and Scaling Up). (est. cost is \$1,200,000) Selection and engagement of partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) as RP for carrying out activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 under Output 2.2 (est. cost is \$100,000)
19	Selection and engagement of a partner NGOs (NCF, HomeF) as RPs for carrying out proposed activities under Output 2.3, except the training, that will be entrusted to professional consultants supported by the partner NGOs. Contractual services to a company involving international and national mixed team consultancies to carry out Activity 2.3.2 (USD 250,000): Provide training for local communities on climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities. Total work intensity 250 days. Travel costs to be included in the financial offer. (est. cost is \$500,000) Selection and engagement of a partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) as RP for carrying out activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.4. (est. cost is \$50,000)
Component 3	
20	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 8 days in total under output 3.1 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x8=\$3,200). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 17 days in total under output 3.1 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x17=\$6,800). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 day), 1.3 (5 days), 3.2 (54 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 30 days in total under output 3.1 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x30=\$12,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.2 (34 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 4. Solar Mini-Grid Tendering Expert - LC - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 30 days of effort over years 2 and 3 under output 3.1 (Total budget of USD 12,000) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$34,000
21	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under outputs 3.1 relating to conducting feasibility studies, ESS assessments, raising awareness and setting up suitable financing mechanisms for increasing uptake of solar mini grids in the Delta region; total contract value is USD 228,750 including any travel costs. Selection and engagement of partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) for carrying out feasibility studies & ESS assessments for deployment of 2 mini grids in Port Harcourt; as well as raising awareness for the same in the two communities (where solar mini grid will be deployed) in Port Harcourt.(est. cost is \$52,250)
22	Capital subsidies to be offered to mini grid developers/operators; Budget for this line item (can be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation, applying GEF minimal concessionality principle) is calculated as follows: - For mini grids, please refer to feasibility report and financial models for each of the 6 mini grids to be deployed in communities across Apoi Creek and Edumanom (subsidy upto 50% of capital costs determined) (est. cost is \$1,361,520) Capital subsidies to be offered to mini grid developer/operator (CMAP/Chicoco Maps); Budget for this line item (can be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation, applying GEF minimal concessionality principle) is calculated as follows:

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
	- For mini grids, please refer to feasibility report and financial models for each of the 2 mini grids to be deployed in communities in Port Harcourt (subsidy upto 50% of capital costs determined) (est. is cost \$378,919)
23	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 52 days in total under output 3.2 in year 2 (\$400x52=\$20,800). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days)(See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 54 days in total under output 3.2 in year 2 (\$400x54=\$21,600). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 day), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 34 days in total under output 3.2 in year 2 (\$400x30=\$13,600). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 4. Clean Cookstove Tendering Expert - LC - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 30 days of effort over years 2 and 3 under output 3.2 (Total budget of USD 12,000) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$68,000
24	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day for national. (est. cost is \$5450)
25	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under outputs 3.2 relating to raising awareness and setting up suitable financing mechanisms for increasing uptake of clean cookstoves in the Delta region. (est. cost is \$53,106)
26	Capital subsidies to be offered to clean cookstove manufacturers and local community entrepreneurs interested in setting up briquetting facilities; Budget for this line item (can be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation, applying GEF minimal concessionality principle) is calculated as follows: - For 10,000 clean cookstoves (USD 30 per unit), a subsidy level of 75% for each - For 12 briquette producing facilities (USD 10,000 per unit), a subsidy level of 75% for each est. cost is \$315,000 Capital subsidies to be channelled through partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) for setting up of 4 local briquette production facilities in Port Harcourt (for 4 briquette producing facilities, USD 7,500 of subsidy for each). (est. cost is \$30,000)
Component 4	
27	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under outputs 4.2 relating to mobilizing investments for NZNP solutions. (est. cost is \$200,000)
28	This line is reserved for international consultant: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC)- USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000) . This line covers 30 days in total under output 4.1 over years 3 & 4 (\$750x30=\$22,500). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (19 days), 1.3 (54 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 1, 8 & 31) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$22,500

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
29	<i>This line is reserved for National consultants:</i> 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 50 days in total under output 4.1 in year 2 and 3 (\$400x50=\$20,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 16 days in total under output 4.1 in year 2 and 3 (\$400x16=\$6,400). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 day), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 16 days in total under output 4.1 in year 2 and 3 (\$400x16=\$6,400). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$32,800
30	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under outputs 4.1 relating to introducing and operationalising de-risking instruments. (est. cost is \$199,800)
31	<i>This line is reserved for international consultants:</i> 1. Chief Technical Advisor- (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC)- USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000) . This line covers 30 days in total under output 4.2 over years 13 & 4 (\$750x30=\$22,500). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (54 days) 4.1 (30 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 8, 28 & 31) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$22,500
32	<i>This line is reserved for National consultants:</i> 1. Chief Technical Advisor- (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000) . This line covers 50 days in total under output 4.2 in year 3 and 4 (\$400x50=\$20,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days) & 4.1 (50 days) (See BN 1, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 28 days in total under output 4.1 in year 3 and 4 (\$400x28=\$11,200). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 day), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days) & 4.1 (16 days)(See BN 1, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 28 days in total under output 4.2 in year 3 and 4 (\$400x28=\$11,200). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days) & 4.1 (16 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$42,400
Component 5	
33	<i>This budget is reserved for International consultant:</i> Knowledge Management (IC)- to carry out activity 5.1.4 at a daily rate of USD 750 for an effort of 60 days in total across years 3-5. (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$45,000

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
34	<i>This line is reserved for local consultant:</i> 1. Knowledge Management Expert - LC- costs to carry out activity 5.1.4: knowledge management activities at a daily rate of USD 400 for a total effort of 75 days across years 3-5. (\$400x75=30,000) 2. Case Study & Knowledge Dissemination Expert - LC -Contractual services to two individuals to carry out activity 5.1.2 (knowledge management): separate contracts of USD 29,000 and USD 11,500 respectively. This includes any travel costs. (est. cost is \$40,500) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$70,500
35	Travel costs budgeted for local and international consultants, PMU staff. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 2000 per trip for international and USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 250 per day for international and USD 120 per day for national. (est. cost is \$40,500)
36	Audio visual and printing production costs include audio visual equipment costs, printing and production costs and promotional materials and distribution costs for inception and stakeholder workshops conducted under output 5.1. (est. cost is \$3,500)
Monitoring and Evaluation	
37	<i>This line is reserved for National Consultant :</i> Project M&E Officer (retainer): to carry out M&E activities ME 1, ME 2 and ME 4 budgeted as 'Local Consultants' at a daily rate of USD 400 for a total effort of 115 days across years 1-5. (est. cost is \$46,000)
38	Travel costs budgeted for Project M&E Officer: travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip (5 trips); DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day (25 days in total). (est. cost is \$4250)
39	Training and workshop costs for inception workshop at USD 10,000 Expenses to carry out activities under ME1 and ME 4: tracking results progress, risk management and preparation of GEF PIRs @ USD 250 per year across years 1-5. \$1000. (est. cost is \$11,000)
40	This budget is reserved for International consultant to carry out activity 5.1.5: preparation of mid-term (\$25,000) and terminal evaluation reports(\$40,000). This will include travel costs. Total est. cost is \$65,000
41	This budget is reserved for National consultant to carry out activity 5.1.5: preparation of mid-term (\$15,000) and terminal evaluation reports(\$20,000). This will include travel costs. Total est. cost is \$35,000
PMU	
42	Travel costs for PMU Staff over 5 years at a total of USD 7,974
43	The PMC covers the entire salary of the Project Manager, the Administrative Assistant and 2 Project Coordinators as follows: Project Manager: USD 2025 per month (total for 5yrs \$121,500) Project Assistant: USD 1100 per month (total for 5yrs \$66,000) 2 Project Coordinators: each USD 1050 per month (total for 5 yrs \$126,000) est. cost is \$313,500
44	Cost of IT equipment including computer costs etc. for PMU staff charged at USD 5,000 in the first year
45	An independent financial audit of the project will take place for USD 2,500 per year (for years 1-3) and USD 3,000 per year (in years 4 and 5). (est. cost is 13,500)

LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and UNDP, signed on 12 April 1988. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, 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. To this end, 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.
2. 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 the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no 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 United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.
4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.
10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and

countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk

Management Standard Clauses” are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Mandatory Annexes

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE team)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), or justification of SESP exemption
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) or other SES frameworks/plans including the Project's GRM
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
12. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”), letters of financial commitments etc..
13. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)
14. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
15. On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner
16. Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team
17. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (see template below)
18. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
19. Results of the [Partners Capacity Assessment Tool \(PCAT\) and HACT Micro Assessment](#)
20. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

To be provided by MPSU after TBWP clearance.

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

Attached separately.

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document must conform to maps accepted by the UN Geospatial Information Section (see <https://www.un.org/geospatial/mapsgeo>)



IN THE EDUMANON PROJECT ZONE	
1) Okoroba	lat=4.6298639999999995;lng=6.423129449999999
2) Ogbema (also know as "Ogbeba")	lat=4.597892;lng=6.421547
3) Opume	lat=4.659346299999999;lng=6.3508593499999995
4) Idema	lat=4.65375; lng=6.39089
IN THE APOI CREEK ZONE	
1) Apoi	lat=4.79056035;lng=5.8737831499999995
2) Kokologbene	lat=4.7634875;lng=5.911430999999999
3) Keme-Ebiama	lat=4.789998300000001;lng=5.9472667
4) Azama	lat=4.8803;lng=5.9942

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Component 1: Build national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP Implementation Plan. Output 1.1: Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate																					
Activity 1.1.1: Conducting comprehensive baseline review of existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.1.2: Preparing a detailed gap analysis to identify potential areas of improvement for the integration of NZNP principles into existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.1.3: Planning and operationalizing a multi-stakeholder consultation-based approach, including consultations with the private sector and the targeted communities, for developing and securing government approval of National NZNP Implementation Plan	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.1.4: Environmental and social safeguards and gender mainstreaming assessments (GESI audit) and their incorporation into National NZNP Implementation Plan	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.1.5: Building on UNDP’s tools and models for Biodiversity/Nature Finance, climate expenditure review (CPEIR), and INFF financing mechanisms for NZNP investments	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 1.1.6: Facilitating the development of a comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan for Nigeria	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.1.7: Assisting states/provinces to incorporate National NZNP Implementation Plan into their state/provincial level policies and plans	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets																					
Activity 1.2.1: Alignment of National NZNP Implementation Plan with goals of Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, especially with respect to achieving universal energy access and net zero emissions, including a national action plan to decommission diesel and petrol generators by 2060	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.2.2: Alignment of National NZNP Implementation Plan with existing commitments of Nigeria towards addressing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation particularly in the NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), LT-LEDS and National Climate Change Policy	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.2.3: Revision and updating of the Nigeria's LDN Targets and alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land-use planning	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs.																					
Activity 1.3.1: Assessing the current capacity of relevant planning and governance stakeholders, both at the national and state levels, and other key players from the public and private sector to incentivize the	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
adoption and financing of integrated NZNP solutions																					
Activity 1.3.2: Training and capacity building workshops for state/municipal level stakeholders - State Governments (Bayelsa and Rivers State), City Councils etc. (at least 30% women) on the implementation of NZNP strategies and investments	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.3.3: Training and capacity building workshops for mini-grid developers, operators, equipment providers (at least 30% women owned/run)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.3.4: Training and capacity building workshops for private stakeholders (at least 30% being women) on the operationalization of ecosystem conservation and restoration in the targeted regions	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.3.5: Training and capacity building workshops for Banks/FIs/Investors (at least 30% being women) on investing in low carbon mini-grids for productive energy uses and land degradation neutrality (LDN)/biodiversity conservation and restoration	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions.																					
Activity 1.4.1: Setting up a Nigeria NZNP Committee under the National Council on Climate Change	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 1.4.2: Designing and operationalization of the framework governing the NZNP Committee	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 1.4.3: Setting up state/provincial NZNP coordination committees	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Component 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals, particularly to address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers state (secondary sites)																					
Output 2.1: The Apoi Creek and Edumanon PAs fully operating as national parks																					
Activity 2.1.1: Baseline studies (remote sensing and consultations and surveys on the ground, including demarcation)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.1.2: Completion of gazetting and other PA management documentation (drafting bills, management planning, operational planning, community engagement planning and other required studies)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.1.3: A campaign to make the local population aware of the new status of the two sites	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.1.4: Renovation of supporting PA infrastructure for National Park Services to take over implementation, enforcement and surveillance functions.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.1.5: Agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs (completion of tracking tools and other PA monitoring tools, submissions to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and other related actions)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 2.1.6: Participatory preparation of a comprehensive and integrated landscape level management plan, encompassing the PAs and their buffer zones, to allow for the long-term management and protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in Rivers States (secondary sites)																					
Activity 2.2.1: Site selection, baseline assessment and detailed land use planning in localities	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.2.2: Community Engagement and Capacity Building	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.2.3: Nursery Development and Sapling Preparation	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.2.4: Plantation and Restoration/Rehabilitation Activities	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.2.5: Monitoring and Evaluation	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.2.6: Sustainability and Scaling Up	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainability supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises																					

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 2.3.1: Stakeholder engagement workshops: This involves conducting workshops to involve IP&LCs in planning and decision-making, ensuring their needs and traditional practices are integrated into project designs.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.3.2: Training and capacity building: Provide training for local communities on agroecology practices and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems, and SLM technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities and circular economy approaches.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.3.3: Pilot projects: Implement pilot projects for (a) agroecology practices (sustainable value chains, local value addition, climate smart techniques, etc. all according to local conditions, costs and opportunities), (b) locally adapted agroforestry	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.3.4: Community-led integrated landscape management plans (ILM plans): This will support the development/preparation and financing of community-led management plans (through community grants using the UNDP Low Value Grants modality or performance-based payments modality) to ensure the sustainability and ownership of sustainable land use practices (e.g., agroecology and sustainable agriculture).	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 2.3.5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Develop and implement a framework for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the projects to assess impact, gather feedback, and make necessary adjustments.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.3.6: Sustainability and scaling up: Management planning will ensure that ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts are inclusive, sustainable, and beneficial to the local communities, enhancing their commitment and active participation. A plan will be prepared to that effect.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.3.7: Financial sustainability mechanisms: Consider by year 2 the possibility of leveraging finance to maintain and upscale the ecosystem restoration initiative. Potential sources will include voluntary carbon markets, performance-based payments, biodiversity bonds, philanthropic grants, government community grants among others. Where applicable, the compliance carbon markets (under Article 6 of Paris Agreement) can also be targeted.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 2.4: A community-based environmental pollution monitoring program is rolled out by women in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom primary project zones and in secondary sites as applicable																					
Activity 2.4.1: Prepare and plan for the women-run environmental pollution monitoring program. This implies designing and implementing culturally and gender appropriate awareness raising on importance of monitoring environmental health, especially in PAs, in areas used by	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
communities and in areas where ecosystem restoration /rehabilitation for biodiversity and climate adaptation are conducted.																					
Activity 2.4.2: Train the female community environmental pollution monitors. The training programs will include the organization of training sessions for women on how to use monitoring equipment, how to collect the data, including the specific collection techniques taught on site, and data interpretation skills.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.4.3: Procure and distribute equipment: Provide necessary monitoring tools and equipment to trained women participants.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.4.4: Ensure continuous support and learning on data collection and reporting	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.4.5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Ensure continuous support and learning on data collection and reporting: Set up a schedule for regular data collection and community meeting and establish a protocol for reporting findings to relevant stakeholders with due quality control.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 2.4.6: Feedback and periodic adjustment workshops and mentorship meetings will be held to discuss the outcomes, challenges, and gather feedback for system improvement.	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Component 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector - Facilitate implementation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, providing clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the waterfront settlements.																					
Output 3.1: Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta, including an initial phase down of diesel generators.																					
Activity 3.1.1: Conducting feasibility studies and detailed project reports for the implementation of 8 greenfield solar mini grids in communities across Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Niger Delta	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.1.2: Conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each mini-grid site, in accordance with national legislation and UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards (SES)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.1.3: Tendering, construction and operationalization of 6 private sector led greenfield solar mini-grids in communities across Apoi Creek and Edumanom using performance-based payments as the financing mechanism	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.1.4: Engagement of NGO/CBO/CSO for construction and operationalization of 2 community based greenfield solar mini-grids across waterfront communities in Port Harcourt using performance-based payments as the financing mechanism	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.1.5: Setting up of a financing mechanism and “upscaling platform” to facilitate additional solar mini-grid investments with an	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
initial focus on Bayelsa and Rivers states																					
Activity 3.1.6: Strengthening capacity and awareness of market enablers and beneficiaries on solar mini-grids application	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 3.2: Sustainable Clean Cooking Technologies for Household and Productive Uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers State)																					
Activity 3.2.1: Assist the National Clean Cooking Committee to operationalize the Draft National Policy on Clean Cooking	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.2.2: Conduct technological/economic feasibility assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to manage the safeguards risks associated with the clean cooking investments	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.2.3: Disseminate clean cooking solutions (sustainable briquette powered/electric stoves) to targeted communities using performance-based payments (PbP) as the financing mechanism	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.2.4: Training of local community members and providing capital grants for briquettes production	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 3.2.5: Conducting Rural Public Awareness Campaigns on clean cooking stoves with a specific focus on target groups at rural household level	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 3.2.6: Setting up a Sustainable Financial Mechanism and carbon markets for clean cooking stoves for rural households	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Component 4: Mobilize finance for NZNP investments (domestic and international finance) with an initial focus on the Niger Delta.																					
Output 4.1: Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta																					
Activity 4.1.1: Assess targeted region NZNP investment needs, including through support to a localized (regional) BIOFIN process that will deliver a 'Niger Delta Biodiversity Finance Plan', building on the national-level process initiating under the GEF-8 Global Biodiversity Finance Plan program	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 4.1.2: Developing region-wise NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini grids, and clean cooking technologies, collaborating closely with UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub's SDG Investor Maps initiative and similar initiatives led by UNDP and partners	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 4.1.3: Develop project pipelines for each targeted region with detailed feasibility/viability assessments and detailed project reports	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 4.1.4: Raise funds for deployment of financial de-risking measures such as capital subsidies, viability gap funding (VGF) grants, credit guarantees, and payment guarantees	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Output 4.2: Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta																					

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 4.2.1: A detailed and deliberate analysis of the status quo relating to all NZNP investments will be conducted state/region wise	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 4.2.2: An investment gap assessment will be carried out state/region wise	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 4.2.3: NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies will be prepared	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 4.2.4: Project pipelines will be built with detailed feasibility assessments	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Component 5: Knowledge management and M&E, for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning																					
<i>Output 5.1: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders.</i>																					
<i>Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP Global Knowledge Platform</i>																					
Activity 5.1.1: Participation of national and local stakeholders in trainings, relevant working groups and events held by the global knowledge platform	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.2: Publish at least 2 knowledge reports on challenges, best practices and project experience as well as the financing component (Component 4)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.3: Periodic sharing of best practices and experiences in implementing this project to be shared with the NZNP global platform	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Activity 5.2.4: Publish reports, case studies and best practices that are generated by the upscaling platform during its activities	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Monitoring and Evaluation																					
<i>Output ME: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders.</i>																					
Activity 5.1.1: Conduct inception workshop, collect data, develop baseline report, and establish project baseline (to be completed in Year 1)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.2: Track results progress and continuous monitoring and risk management	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.3: Safeguards and risk management	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.4: Preparing annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs)	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.5: Mid-term review report on progress (Year 3) and terminal evaluation report (Year 5) including project outcomes achieved, lessons learned on policy/regulatory, technical, financial and gender aspects of introducing net-zero nature-positive economy in Nigeria	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				
Activity 5.1.6: Conduct at least 2 local stakeholder workshops in Nigeria to disseminate findings acquired	FME, NCCC, MoE (Bayelsa), RPs, CTAs, SES and Gender Officers, Contractual services/International and Local consultants, project staff																				

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
through the global knowledge platform																					

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Document attached separately.

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

Project Title: Accelerating Nature and Climate Action to Advance Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' Targets	Project Number: 9592	Date: 28-Jun-24
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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that the Potential outcomes of the Project could be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	The Niger Delta is susceptible to a range of climate hazards, prominent amongst them being flooding and sea level rise.	The project's target areas (Bayelsa and Port Harcourt in Rivers State) are located in Niger Delta, which is vulnerable to the impact of climate change, such as sea level rise, recurrent floods and coastal erosion.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	Risk Treatment 1.1: Climate resilient designs, such as solar mini-grid equipment installations that can withstand flooding, will be included in the project design specifications. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, supported by REA and UNDP Risk Treatment 1.2: Work with the government to reduce the impact of flooding through climate change adaptation of energy infrastructure and restored ecosystem in low lying and riverine areas of Niger Delta Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, supported by REA and UNDP
2	There is a risk that fluctuation	As a result of dynamic national	Currency depreciation could make import of	2. FINANCIAL (2.4. Fluctuation in	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely	From: 01-Jan-25		Risk Treatment 2.1: ... Consistent policy dialogue with the Government of Nigeria to ensure

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	in the credit interest rates and currency/for eign exchange is a prominent risk to this project. As there are project components dependent on import of equipment for the construction of mini-grids and providing clean cooking equipment, the fluctuation in currency exchange rates will	macro-economic conditions and various external economic factors.	mini-grid and clean cooking equipment more expensive, making it financially Unviable.	credit rate, market, currency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS	Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)	To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	the maintenance of prudent macroeconomic policies. Risk Treatment Owner: Federal Ministry of Environment and UNDP

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	have a direct impact on the project.							
3	There is a risk associated with delivery.	As a supported NIM project implementation modality, effective project implementation and delivery depends on implementation and fiduciary management capabilities of the project's key government implementation partners	Limited implementation and fiduciary management capacity of implementation partner increases the risk of project delivery and achievement of intended project outcomes	2. FINANCIAL (2.5. Delivery) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC	Risk Treatment 3.1: Micro-HACT and PCAT assessments of the project's key implementation partners – Federal Ministry of Environment and NCCC- have been completed. HACT risks for both key stakeholders have been assessed to be low. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP
4	There is a risk relating to monitoring	Monitoring and Oversight is a challenge in the implementation	Monitoring and Oversight is critical for any project. Being able to validate the	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.5. Monitoring and oversight)	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact:	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	Risk Treatment 4.1: ... Regular and consistent stakeholder consultations/ dialogue will enable community stakeholders

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	and oversight.	on of this project due to the nature of this project. By virtue of being situated in the Niger Delta which is a historically unstable zone, the ability to undertake monitoring and oversight activities is questionable.	progress of the project is important to make necessary changes to implementation as well as ensure optimization of project resources.	- UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			to assist and co-operate with project implementation. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment and UNDP
5	There is a risk posed by implementation arrangements.	Implementation arrangements and lack of effective coordination between various stakeholders involved in the implementation of this	The alignment and co-ordination of various stakeholders is critical to the successful implementation of this project.	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation on arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC Ministry of Environment, State	Risk Treatment 5.1: Conducting regular workshops for all stakeholders involved to provide a broader picture of the project as well as ensure alignment of goals. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment and UNDP

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		project poses a significant risk.					Government of Bayelsa	
6	There is a gender risk associated with this project. ...	As a result of Potential limited participation of women in the project's energy access (mini-grids and cookstoves) and ecosystem restoration interventions	The target of the proposed project is the energy access and ecosystem restoration / conservation sectors which are predominantly male dominated. There is a risk that this trend might continue even after the project is implemented. ...	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment NCCC Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa	Risk Treatment 6.1: The project will make deliberate effort to involve both women and men in the various activities, without discrimination. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC and UNDP Risk Treatment 6.2: The accompanying gender analysis and action plan includes activities to mainstream gender perspective in the energy and nature positive/ecosystem restoration activities. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC and UNDP Risk Treatment 6.3: Additionally, the Stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								in all project components from its design to implementation. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC and UNDP
7	There is a reputational risk relating to engagement with private sector associated with this project.	Engagement with private sector partnerships is an important part of the implementation of this project. Being able to attract private sector investment to a region which has not been explored due to various security/regional challenges.	The private sector partnerships are imminent to the successful implementation of this project	5. REPUTATION AL (5.2. Engagement with private sector partnership) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment REA	Risk Treatment 7.1: Conducting regular private sector engagement sessions to provide necessary reassurance on investment opportunity in the region. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC, REA and UNDP
8	Risks associated with stakeholder	Stakeholder Management is critical to this project. Its implementation	This project is being implemented in a region pre-dominantly governed with	5. REPUTATION AL (5.5. Stakeholder management)	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	Risk Treatment 8.1 : Conduct regular stakeholder consultations during the implementation phase to iron out concerns.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	management	on consists of engaging with a wide range of stakeholders with competing sets of priorities	resources generated by the oil and gas industry. The community stakeholders are apprehensive of change and the state governments generate most of their revenue from the oil and gas industry. In this context, balancing various stakeholder is crucial to the successful implementation of this project.	- UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)		NCCC Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa REA	Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC, REA and UNDP
9	Regulatory Risks	Adverse Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation will have a negative	The Project has components directly tied to current regulatory framework. The mini-grids operationalization and access to clean cooking aspects of	6. REGULATORY (6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation) -	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	Risk Treatment 9.1 : Regular engagement with the government regularly to ensure continuous dialogue.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		impact on the implementation of the project. The design of the project has been envisaged to optimize the current regulatory framework.	the project are closely aligned with the current government framework. In the event of change in framework, the project design and implementation will be directly affected.	UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	appetite of EXPLORATORY)			Risk Treatment Owner: Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC and UNDP
10	Government commitment of the various government stakeholders involved	Government commitment of the various government stakeholders involved. The implementation of this project is dependent on the co-operation of Federal Government of Nigeria and various State	The withdrawal of government commitment to this project will deeply impact the success and implementation of the project.	7. STRATEGIC (7.5. Government commitment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa	Risk Treatment 10.1 : Consistent engagement with the Government specifically at the state level to ensure their involvement and commitment. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, NCCC and UNDP

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		Governments. The State Governments involved are those dependent on Oil revenue as their main source of revenue in the Niger Delta. This poses a challenge to a project which envisages the operationalization of renewable power in a region predominantly run by the oil and gas industry's resources.						
1.	Change/Turnover of	This is closely related to and caused by the	The Federal Government will	7. STRATEGIC (7.6. Change/turnover	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	Risk Treatment 11.1 : Dialogue with the Government and civil

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	Government is a risk	change in policy and priorities of the government	change within the period of implementation of this project. Components based on mini-grids and clean cooking are designed on existing policy and priorities of the government to provide necessary additionality. In the event of a change in policy or priorities, this will be affected.	ver in government) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING	Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)		Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa	servants to help in continuous support for the project Risk Treatment Owner: Federal Ministry of Environment and UNDP
2.	Safety and Security Risks	Political Instability, Civil Unrest, Crime and	The Niger Delta region which is the site of this project, is known for unrest,	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment	Risk Treatment 12.1: Consistent dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure co-operation.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		Natural Hazards are a source of major risks to any project implemented in the Niger Delta	crime, and political instability which can all lead to the halting or suspension of this project. Furthermore, it is also prone to climate hazards such as flooding and sea level rise which can easily hinder the implementation of this program	instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)		Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa	Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment and UNDP Risk Treatment 12.2: Mitigation measures for potential natural hazards can be incorporated into project design. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment, REA and UNDP
3.	Social and Environmental Risks with residual and cumulative impacts may arise in the course of the implementation phase	The causes of these social and environmental risks are varying and spread across various systems in the project implementation areas.	During project implementation phase namely the forest biodiversity restoration activities and land acquisition and construction works for the solar mini-girds The formulation and design of the NZNP strategy might not take into full	PLEASE SELECT	Likelihood: 4 - Highly likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Federal Ministry of Environment Ministry of Environment, State Government of Bayelsa	Risk Treatment 13.1: Mainstreaming SES through adaptive E&S management plans as prescribed in the SESP Risk Treatment Owner: PMU and Federal Ministry of Environment and UNDP

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
			considerations the E&S requirements that go along with the strategy					

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager (Abuja) First year rate: \$2,025/month	5 years	The Project Manager (PM), together with the Lead Technical Advisor will be responsible for Component 1, 4, 5 and the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Manage the overall conduct of the project. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Monitor events as determined in the Project Responsibility Matrix, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed. • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. • Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation. • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. • Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Prepare the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. • Add technical tasks as necessary
Project Coordinator – 1 (Yenagoa) First year rate: \$1050/month	5 years	The Project Coordinator, will be responsible for Component 1,2,3 and 4 and supervise the on-ground implementation of the project at the state level (Bayelsa state). <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Manage the overall conduct of the project. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Maintain on-ground working relationships with the various stakeholders of the project • Facilitate regular communication between the state government and the project team • Provide necessary on-ground assistance for the various parties participating in the project • Support and co-ordinate with responsible parties to undertake their activities under Component 2 and 3 • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Assist in making course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Providing support to the Project manager for implementing all project activities in the state
Project Coordinator – 2 (Port Harcourt) First year rate: \$1050/month	5 years	All duties and responsibilities same as above (for Rivers state).
Project Assistant First year rate: \$1,100/month	5 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; • Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; • Assist in the preparation of progress reports;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; • Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance. • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and Gol financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
International / Regional and global contracting		
Chief Technical Advisor – 1 (Nature-Positive/Biodiversity expert, part-time) USD 100,000 over 5 years and additional travel	\$750/day for ~133 days over 5 years	The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping and management support to Nature-Positive/Biodiversity components of the Project. Effort of CTA-1 will be split into component 1 and component 2 for 73 days and 60 days respectively. The CTA will be responsible for the following: • Provide technical support to the National Project Director, Project Manager and other government counterparts in the areas of project management and planning, management of site activities, monitoring, and impact assessment; • Support the Project Manager in reviewing / assessing the work and deliverables of all consultants and sub-contractors, ensuring the technical quality assurance of the deliverables as well as the timely delivery of expected outputs; • Provide the necessary technical input on NZNP masterplan, policy and regulatory frameworks designed and developed (by consultants, contractual service providers), training modules, feasibility studies, and knowledge management/M&E baseline and reporting plans • Carry out training and capacity needs assessments for all government institutions, private sector entities and financial institutions in Nigeria (Bayelsa and Rivers State).

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Deliver training to Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry, NCCC, National Park Service, NDDC, Bayelsa State Government, Port Harcourt State Government, Ministry of Environment Bayelsa and guest lectures as required during project implementation • All technical reports, equipment, deliverables and any other products or specific terms of references that are produced or purchased by the project are at highest appropriate quality; • Facilitate access of UNDP technical teams as per their oversight role to any technical products and deliverables of key activities both in terms of ad hoc requests and standard procedures; • Advise the setting up, operationalization and fund-flow model of Capital Subsidy scheme for Nature-Positive/Biodiversity initiatives under this project, together with their integration with existing government programs such as Global 30x30 goal, 2050 Long-Term Vision for Nigeria, National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria and Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Program. • Support the Project Manager in preparing Terms of Reference/Request for proposals for consultants and sub-contractors, and assist in the selection and recruitment process; • Support the Project Manager in coordinating the work of all consultants and sub-contractors and ensuring an effective synergy among the various sub-contracted activities; • Provide technical support to the operationalisation of the Knowledge Management framework and the online platform and overseeing the sharing of experiences and lessons learned with all institutional stakeholders as well as the private sector • Assist the National Project Director and Project Manager in liaison work with project partners, donor organizations, to ensure effective coordination of project activities; • Support the Project Manager in documenting lessons from project implementation and make recommendations to the Project Board for more effective implementation and coordination of project activities • Assist the National Project Director and Project Manager in mobilizing staff and consultants in the conduct of a mid-term project evaluation, and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy based on evaluation results; • Support the Project Manager in preparing and revising project action plans, work plans and financial plans; • Assist the National Project Director and Project Manager in the preparation of Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), inception report, technical reports, quarterly financial reports for submission to UNDP, the GEF, other donors and Government agencies, as required; • Advise personnel responsible for awareness raising campaigns, guidebooks and community events, and review all communications and awareness raising material produced • Ensure that all lessons learnt in low-carbon transport sector are incorporated into the online platform;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Ensure studies/reports are completed for scale-up Investment program preparation • Act as workshop / working group facilitator upon request; and Perform any other tasks as may be requested by the National Project Director and Project Manager
Chief Technical Advisor – 2 (Net-Zero/Renewable Energy expert, part-time) USD 100,000 over 5 years and additional travel	\$400/day for 250 days over 5 years	The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping and management support to Net-Zero/Renewable Energy components of the Project. Effort of CTA-2 will be split into component 1 (100 days), component 3 (50 days) and component 4 (100 days). The CTA will be responsible for the following: • Provide technical support to the National Project Director, Project Manager and other government counterparts in the areas of project management and planning, management of site activities, monitoring, and impact assessment; • Support the Project Manager in reviewing / assessing the work and deliverables of all consultants and sub-contractors, ensuring the technical quality assurance of the deliverables as well as the timely delivery of expected outputs; • Provide the necessary technical input on NZNP masterplan, policy and regulatory frameworks designed and developed (by consultants, contractual service providers), training modules, feasibility studies, and knowledge management/M&E baseline and reporting plans • Carry out training and capacity needs assessments for all government institutions, private sector entities and financial institutions in Nigeria (Bayelsa and Rivers State). • Deliver training to Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Power, REA, NCCC, NDDC, Bayelsa State Government, Port Harcourt State Government, Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves and guest lectures as required during project implementation • All technical reports, equipment, deliverables and any other products or specific terms of references that are produced or purchased by the project are at highest appropriate quality; • Facilitate access of UNDP technical teams as per their oversight role to any technical products and deliverables of key activities both in terms of ad hoc requests and standard procedures; • Advise the setting up, operationalization and fund-flow model of Capital Subsidy scheme for Net-Zero/Renewable Energy initiatives under this project, together with their integration with existing government programs such as Nigeria Renewable Energy Master Plan, Nigeria Energy Transition Plan and Nigeria’s Power Sector Recovery Programme. • Support the Project Manager in preparing Terms of Reference/Request for proposals for consultants and sub-contractors, and assist in the selection and recruitment process;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Support the Project Manager in coordinating the work of all consultants and sub-contractors and ensuring an effective synergy among the various sub-contracted activities; • Provide technical support to the operationalisation of the Knowledge Management framework and the online platform and overseeing the sharing of experiences and lessons learned with all institutional stakeholders as well as the private sector • Assist the National Project Director and Project Manager in liaison work with project partners, donor organizations, to ensure effective coordination of project activities; • Support the Project Manager in documenting lessons from project implementation and make recommendations to the Project Board for more effective implementation and coordination of project activities • Assist the National Project Director and Project Manager in mobilizing staff and consultants in the conduct of a mid-term project evaluation, and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy based on evaluation results; • Support the Project Manager in preparing and revising project action plans, work plans and financial plans; • Assist the National Project Director and Project Manager in the preparation of Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), inception report, technical reports, quarterly financial reports for submission to UNDP, the GEF, other donors and Government agencies, as required; • Advise personnel responsible for awareness raising campaigns, guidebooks and community events, and review all communications and awareness raising material produced • Ensure that all lessons learnt in low-carbon transport sector are incorporated into the online platform; • Ensure studies/reports are completed for scale-up Investment program preparation • Act as workshop / working group facilitator upon request; and Perform any other tasks as may be requested by the National Project Director and Project Manager
<i>Project Gender Officer</i> USD 56,000 over 5 years	\$400/day for 140 days over 5 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project; • Work with contractual service providers, national and international consultants and provide support for project related Gender assessments to be conducted and any other support as required

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer USD 55,000 over 5 years	\$400/day for ~138 days over 5 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project; • Work with contractual service providers, national and international consultants and provide support for project related ESS and SES assessments to be conducted and any other support as required
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer USD 46,000 over 5 years	\$400/day for 115 days over 5 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; • Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; • Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
International / Regional and global contracting		

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
2 International Consultants 2 National Consultants USD 118,000 including travel (Net-Zero/Renewable Energy and Nature-Positive/Biodiversity)	69 days for international consultant and 114 days for national consultant over years 1-2	Under close supervision of Chief Technical Advisors and Project Manager (PM) the International and National Consultants on Net-Zero/Renewable Energy and Nature-Positive/Biodiversity will work on Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.5 of the project to provide a strong baseline for existing NZNP principles in national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans. The consultants will be responsible for the following: - Contribute to the development of baseline review of existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans relevant to NZNP principles. - Conduct a detailed gap analysis to identify potential areas of improvement in existing national and state policies, strategies, and plans. Contribute to the development of a comprehensive National NZNP Plan/Strategy for Nigeria by identifying potential areas of improvement for integration of NZNP principles in sectoral policies including energy, land degradation, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. - Conducting consultations with Indigenous peoples & local communities and government stakeholders for planning and approval of National NZNP Plan/Strategy. - Building on UNDP's tools and models for Biodiversity/Nature Finance, climate expenditure review (CPEIR), and INFF financing mechanisms for NZNP investments
Consultancy services for alignment of NZNP implementation plans USD 300,000 (Contractual Services – Company)		A long-term, integrated comprehensive, gender-sensitive and inclusive <i>the development of a 'National NZNP Plan/Strategy for Nigeria' under Activity 1.1.6, 1.1.7, 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 is developed together with Federal Ministry of Environment and NCCC</i> and submitted for Government and Stakeholder feedback; Framework revised/updated based on feedback and final Framework approved and operationalized by the Government of Nigeria. The framework should integrate and include NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions and enhance existing sectoral policies, all encompassed in a single policy and regulatory framework document. The Strategy should also be aligned with goals of Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, National Adaptation Plan, National Climate Change Policy, LDN targets and Nigeria's current commitments under NDC to achieve universal energy access, net zero emissions and to address biodiversity loss and land degradation. State/provinces to be supported in implementation of National NZNP strategies and action plans into their state/provincial level policies and plans.
Consultancy Services for assessing institutional and private sector capacity And delivering training and capacity building programs	50 days for international consultant and 53 days for national consultant days in year 2 and 3 of project including additional travel expenses – 5-7	For carrying out Activity 1.3.1: Assessing the current capacity of relevant planning and governance stakeholders, both at the national and state levels, and other key players from the public and private sector to incentivize the adoption and financing of integrated NZNP solutions Training programs, training, designed and delivered under Output 1.3 for government institutional stakeholders, private sector, financial institutions on techno-commercial, financial/economic and policy/regulatory (best practices etc.) frameworks for enabling Net-Zero Nature-Positive principles in Nigeria – supported by CTAs, Project SES and Gender Officers.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
for project stakeholders USD 58,700 1 International Consultant & 1 National Consultant (Each on Net-Zero/Renewable Energy and Nature-Positive/Biodiversity)	days-long training programs planned for each of the 4 stakeholder groups in years 2 and 3 – total of 6 training programs	
Coordination mechanism supporting integrated NZNP solutions USD 16,000 (1 National Consultant)	\$400/day for 40 days in year 2	Development and operationalization of Nigeria Secretariat under Output 1.4 , along with Ministry of Environment with technical support from National Council on Climate Change to strengthened coordination mechanism supporting integrated NZNP solutions. Setting up state/provincial NZNP coordination committees to support state/provinces and to strengthen coordination mechanism between state and national NZNP solutions.
Outcome 2		
Local / National contracting		
Engagement of Partner NGO (Contractual Services to Company) (USD 391,000)		Responsibilities under Activities: 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.6: • Baseline studies (remote sensing and consultations and surveys on the ground, including demarcation) • A campaign to make the local population aware of the new status of the two sites • Participatory preparation of a comprehensive and integrated landscape level management plan, encompassing the PAs and their buffer zones, to allow for the long-term management of biodiversity and ecosystem services
Consultancy services - Contractual Services to Company (USD 250,000)		For carrying out Activity 2.1.2, 2.1.3: Completion of gazettement and other PA management documentation (drafting bills, management planning, operational planning, community engagement planning and other required studies) and a campaign to make the local population aware of the new status of the two sites (with support from partner NGO)
Consultancy services – Contractual		Engagement of an architecture / engineering company for carrying out Activity 2.1.4: Renovation of supporting PA infrastructure renovated for National Park Services to take over implementation, enforcement and surveillance functions.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Services to Company (USD 250,000)		
Engagement of Partner NGOs (Contractual Services to Companies – RP agreements) (USD 1,300,000)		<i>Responsibility of Contractual Services – Companies under Output 2.2:</i> • Agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs (completion of tracking tools and other PA monitoring tools, submissions to WDPA and other related actions) • Community Engagement and Capacity Building • Nursery Development and Sapling Preparation • Plantation and Restoration/Rehabilitation Activities • Monitoring and Evaluation • Sustainability and Scaling Up
Consultancy services – Contractual Services to Company (USD 200,000)		<i>For carrying out Activity 2.2.5 (Monitoring and Evaluation) and referring in particular to the evaluation part of mangrove restoration activities, and Activity 2.2.6 (Sustainability and Scaling Up); total effort of 200 days and travel costs included.</i>
Engagement of Partner NGOs (Contractual Services to Companies – RP agreements) (USD 200,000)		<i>Responsibility of Contractual Services – Companies under Output 2.3:</i> • Stakeholder engagement workshops: This involves conducting workshops to involve IP&LC in planning and decision-making, ensuring their needs and traditional practices are integrated into project designs • Support consultants for training and capacity building measures • Pilot Projects: Implement pilot projects for (a) the intensification of agriculture (sustainable value chains, local value addition, climate smart techniques, etc. all according to local conditions, costs and opportunities), (b) locally adapted agroforestry • Community-led land use management plans: This will support the creation of community-led management plans to ensure the sustainability and ownership of the agriculture • Monitoring and Evaluation: Develop and implement a framework for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the projects to assess impact, gather feedback, and make necessary adjustments • Sustainability and Scaling Up: Management planning will ensure that ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts are inclusive, sustainable, and beneficial to the local communities, enhancing their commitment and active participation • Financial sustainability mechanisms: Consider by year 2 the possibility of leveraging finance to maintain and upscale the ecosystem restoration initiative. Potential sources will include the Voluntary Carbon Markets, Performance Based Payments, biodiversity bonds among others. Where applicable, the compliance market can also be targeted

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Consultancy services – Contractual services to company (USD 150,000)		- For carrying out Activity 2.3.2: Training and Capacity Building: Provide training for local communities on climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities. - Total effort of 250 days; travel costs included
Outcome 3		
Local / National contracting		
International / Regional and global contracting		
Consultancy for promoting Solar Mini grids for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements USD 161,000 (Contractual Services – Company)		Responsibility of Contractual Services – Company under Activity 3.1.1, 3.1.2, supported by CTA (RE), Project SES and Gender Officers: Viability assessment - technical, operational, financial - for implementation of 8 greenfield solar mini grids in communities across Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Niger Delta - Conduct ESIA assessment and prepare ESMP for each mini grid site, in accordance with national legislation and SES
Solar Mini grids tendering expert - Operationalization of solar mini grids and deployment of clean cookstoves USD 24,000 (2 National Consultants)	\$400/day for 60 days over years 2-3 (30 days for solar mini-grid tender documents, 30 days for cookstove tender documents)	Responsibility of Consultants under Activity 3.1.3, 3.2.3: - Preparation of tender documents - Tendering for pre-selection of private sector companies (technical proposal) - Second stage tender for the pre-selected companies to bid for mini grids - Selection of private sector company through a competitive Minimum Subsidy Tender existing in Nigeria - Overseeing the Construction and Operationalization of 8 greenfield solar mini grids in communities across Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom - Overseeing the deployment of clean cook stoves (Sustainable Briquette powered/electric stoves) to targeted communities
Awareness raising and marketing campaigns USD 53,106 (Contractual Services – Company)		Awareness raising and marketing campaigns, designed and delivered under Activity 3.1.6, 3.2.5 on benefits of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves: - At least 5 multi-channel mass media, social media and PIS promotional/advertising campaign designed and executed about the benefits of application of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves. This should include ongoing television/radio advertisements, and print/newspaper campaigns running for about a month. - At least 10 targeted promotional events designed, planned and executed on the benefits of using solar mini grids and clean cookstoves.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- At least 10 targeted promotional events held at markets, schools and restaurants designed, planned and executed on the benefits of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves. - At least 10 targeted campaigns planned and executed on reliability and safety features of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves, such as mini grids providing reliable source of power supply in contrast to grid electricity and women's safety due to usage of clean cookstoves.
Consultancy on setting up of upscaling platform and financial mechanism USD 120,000 (Contractual Services – Company)		<i>Responsibility of Consultants under Activity 3.1.5, 3.2.6:</i> - Establishing an "upscaling platform" and finance mechanism to enable further solar mini-grid investments. - Establishing carbon markets and a sustainable financial mechanism enabling rural households to purchase clean cooking stoves.
Promoting Sustainable Clean Cooking Technologies for Household and Productive Uses USD 4,400 (National Consultant)	\$400 per day for 11 days in year 2	<i>Responsibility of Consultants under Activity 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.4, supported by CTA (RE), Project SES and Gender Officers:</i> - Work along with National Clean Cooking Committee on implementation of the Draft National Policy on Clean Cooking. - Assist in technological and economic feasibility assessments - Managing the risks related to the investments in clean cooking by carrying out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - Training programs, training, designed and delivered for capacity building of local community members on briquettes production
Outcome 4		
International / Regional and global contracting		
Consultancy on de-risking activities USD 199,800 (Contractual Services – Company)		<i>Duties and Responsibilities under Activity 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, supported by CTAs, Project SES and Gender Officers:</i> - Assessment of investment needs for NZNP solutions in the targeted areas - Landscaping of sector-based investment needs for NZNP solutions across targeted areas - Development of region-wise NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini grids, and clean cooking technologies - Development of Project pipelines for each targeted region with detailed feasibility/viability assessments and detailed project reports

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		- Setting up of suitable financial de-risking measures such as capital subsidies, viability gap funding (VGF) grants, credit guarantees, payment guarantees as per the needs of the projects in the pipeline or the sector outlined for NZNP solutions for investments - Identify and assess business, financial, climate, environmental and social risks and mitigating measures - Develop project planning documents including financial models and financial/economic return computations - Design suitable financing structure (debt-equity-grant-guarantee combination) - Limited support for preparation of concession agreements (build-own-operate or build-own-operate-transfer or build-operate-transfer – depending on nature of project) and tendering documents
<i>Consultancy on investment Mobilizing activities USD 200,000 (Contractual Services – Company)</i>		<u>Duties and Responsibilities under Activity 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, supported by CTAs, Project SES and Gender Officers:</u> - Landscaping of various potential investors to finance NZNP solutions such as development banks, capital markets, GEF, GCF, green/blue bond issuances - Stakeholder mapping and co-ordination with private sector to gauge their interest in investing in NZNP solutions - Providing assistance in mapping the various financing instruments suitable for financing Ecosystem conservation and restoration, Mini-Grids, Clean Cooking solutions and NZNP solutions for potential investors - Formulating an action plan to promote Nigeria as an attractive green investment destination - Developing resources for investment promotion for NZNP solutions in Nigeria. - Mobilization of NZNP investments, which would once again take into consideration the national NZNP investment needs as well as learnings from this project's downstream components. - Supporting the relevant government institution and/or selected private sector partner to achieve financial close via investment mobilization support from public and private capital markets, development finance institutions, donors, impact and carbon investors and other sources. NZNP global project's support will also be sought in this regard - Additional technical and other support from this Component 4 will also be provided for certain selected government institutions such as DBN and private sector investors in conducting investment roadshows and supporting structuring of lines of credit, development partner loans/investments and blended finance investments.
Outcome 5		
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) – Mid-term Review and Final Evaluation USD 100,000</i>	<i>USD 40,000 budget for Mid-term Review (MTR) (USD 25,000 for international consultant, USD 15,000 for national consultant)</i>	The standard UNDP-GEF project evaluation TOR will be used. This will include: participate, alongside the international evaluation experts, in the mid-term and final evaluation of the project, to assess the project progress, achievement of results and impacts; develop draft evaluation report and discuss it with the project team, government and UNDP; as necessary, participate in discussions to realign the Project Results Framework at the mid-term stage. Mid-term report published on progress (Year 3) and final M&E report published (post project completion) including project outcomes achieved, lessons learned on policy/regulatory, technical, financial and gender aspects of operationalizing mini grids

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<i>(International and National Consultants)</i>	<i>USD 60,000 budget for Terminal Evaluation (USD 40,000 for international consultant, USD 20,000 for national consultant)</i>	& briquette producing facilities and deployment of clean cookstoves in the Niger Delta. Details are provided in M&E Plan section of this Project Document. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.
<i>Knowledge Management, Reports and Dissemination USD 40,500 (National Consultant)</i>	<i>101 days of effort for national consultants to develop and disseminate knowledge reports</i>	At least 2 knowledge reports published based on the project experience - one report on challenges, experiences and best practices on developing policy/regulatory framework for Net Zero Nature Positive strategy/plan and another report on challenges, experience and best practices on technical, financial, operational and gender aspects of solar mini grids, clean cookstoves and briquetting facilities (to be completed in Year 5 of this project's implementation duration) Knowledge and M&E report findings disseminated in at least 2 local stakeholder workshops in Nigeria (to be completed in Year 5 of this project's implementation duration).
<i>Case studies on upscaling and mobilizing platform USD 75,000 (1 International and 1 National Consultant)</i>	<i>60 days for international consultant at a day rate of USD 750 and 75 days for national consultant at a day rate of USD 400</i>	At least 2 case studies published based on project experience – one report on challenges, experiences and best practices on developing a financing mechanism and upscaling platform for Net Zero Nature Pathway solutions (mini grids and clean cookstoves) in the Niger Delta (focusing on Bayelsa and Rivers states) and another report on challenges, experience and best practices on introducing various de-risking instruments (policy and financial) and mobilising investments for NZNP solutions in Nigeria (to be completed in Years 3, 4 and 5 of this project's implementation duration) Case studies disseminated in at least 2 local stakeholder workshops in Nigeria (to be completed in Year 4 and 5 of this project's implementation duration).

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Document attached separately.

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans, if required

ESMF attached separately.

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Document attached separately.

Annex 11: Procurement Plan

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Hire Project Manager	Services	x								120,615
Hire Project Coordinators	Services	x								82,182
Hire Project Finance Asst.	Services	x								66,338
Hire Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer	Services	x								56,000
Hire ESS Officer	Services	x								55,000
Purchase IT/electronic equipment	Goods	x						NA	NA	5,000
Professional Services - NIM Audit	Services		Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	NA	NA	13,500
Organize travel related to implementation for PMU	Services		Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1			7,798
Sub-total PMU/PMC										339,974
Hire 2 international consultants and 2 local consultants - one expert on Net Zero-Renewable energy and one on Nature Pathway-Ecosystem restoration and Biodiversity conservation to understand the baseline plan, identify and analyse gaps and hold consultations to ensure approval of NZNP strategy by the government	Individual Contractors		Q2					88 days (Int'l); 180 days (local)	750(Int'l); 400(local)	118,000
Hire a local consultant - expert on assessing and ensuring incorporation of environmental and social safeguards as well as gender mainstreaming into NZNP strategy	Individual Contractors		Q4					50 days	400	20,000

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Hire an entity to facilitate the development of a comprehensive National NZNP Plan/Strategy for Nigeria, assist states/provinces to incorporate National NZNP strategy into their state/provincial level plans and ensure alignment of NZNP strategy with already existing national level strategies and plans in energy, adaptation and LDN targets	Services		Q2					1 Contract	325,000	325,000
Hire an international and a local consultant to assess the current capacity of relevant government institutional, public and private stakeholders to incentivise adoption and financing of integrated NZNP solutions	Individual Contractors		Q4					15 Days	1150	17,250
Hire 1 international and 1 local consultant to develop and deliver training and capacity building workshops for state/municipal stakeholders on implementation of NZNP strategies and investments	Individual Contractors			Q2				30 days (Int'l); 40 days (local)	750(Int'l); 400(local)	38,500
Hire an international and a local consultant to develop and deliver training workshops for mini grid developers, operators, OEMs	Individual Contractors			Q2				15 Days	1150	19,250
Hire an international and a local consultant to develop and deliver training workshops for private stakeholders on operationalisation of nature-based solutions in targeted areas	Individual Contractors			Q2				30 days (Int'l); 40 days (local)	750(Int'l); 400(local)	38,500

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Hire an international and a local consultant to develop and deliver training workshops for banks/FIs on investing in solar mini grids and nature based solutions	Individual Contractors			Q2				14 days (Int'l); 18 days (local)	750(Int'l); 400(local)	17,700
Organise venue for the various training workshops and stakeholder consultations	Services		Q2					6 training workshops+2 stakeholder consultations	N/A	16,000
Cost of AV equipment and printing materials for the various training workshops and stakeholder workshops	Services		Q2					6 training workshops+2 stakeholder consultations	N/A	6,000
Hire a local consultant to setup NZNP Nigeria Secretariat, design and operationalise its governing framework and setup state/provincial NZNP coordination committees	Individual Contractors		Q4					40 Days	400	16,000
Travel services (international and domestic) for project-related activities	Services		Q1	Q1				N/A	N/A	43,680
Sub-total outcome 1										675,880

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Engage a partner NGO to conduct baseline studies (remote sensing, consultations, surveys) and awareness campaign as well as carry out participatory preparation of a comprehensive and integrated landscape level management plan, encompassing the PAs and their buffer zones, to allow for the long-term management of biodiversity and ecosystem services	Services		Q2					1 Contract	205,000	205,000
Hire an entity for facilitating completion of gazetting and other PA management documentation and conduct awareness campaign	Services		Q2					1 Contract	40,000	40,000
Hire an architecture/engineering firm to support renovation of protected area infrastructure to enable National Parks service to take over implementation, enforcement and surveillance functions	Services		Q4					1 Contract	50,000	50,000
Hire a local consultant to formulate agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs (completion of tracking tools and other PA monitoring tools, submissions to WDPA and other related actions)	Individual Contractors		Q2					1 Contract	10,000	10,000
Engage a partner NGO to carry out mangrove restoration activities	Services		Q2					1 Contract	1,100,000	1,100,000
Hire an entity to facilitate mangrove restoration activities on ground	Services			Q4				1 Contract	200,000	200,000

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Hire an entity to provide training for local communities on climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities	Services		Q2					1 Contract	250,000	250,000
Engage a partner NGO to carry out livelihood improvement activities in Output 2.3	Services		Q2					1 Contract	300,000	300,000
Engage a partner NGO to rollout environmental pollution monitoring systems	Services		Q2					1 Contract	300,000	300,000
Cost of rolling out community based environmental pollution monitoring system	Goods		Q2					N/A	300,000	300,000
Travel services (international and domestic) for project-related activities	Services		Q2	Q2				N/A	850	850
Sub-total outcome 2										2,755,850
Hire an entity to conduct feasibility studies and ESIA & ESMP assessments for implementation of each of the 8 solar mini grids/mini grid sites	Services		Q4					1 Contract	161,000	161,000
Hire local consultants to conduct feasibility studies and ESIA & ESMP assessments for implementation of each of the 8 solar mini grids/mini grid sites	Individual Contractors		Q4					55 Days	400	22,000
Hire a local consultant to setup tendering process as per procurement rules in the Nigerian context	Individual Contractors		Q4					60 Days	400	24,000

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Cost of equipment for setting up 8 solar mini grids in the targeted locations	Goods			Q1-Q2				N/A	N/A	1,740,439
Hire an entity to facilitate setting up of financing mechanism and an upscaling platform for additional investments in solar mini grids & clean cookstoves	Services			Q2				1 Contract	108,107	108,107
Hire an entity to facilitate strengthening capacity and awareness of market enablers and beneficiaries on application of solar mini grids and clean cookstoves	Services			Q2				1 Contract	65,000	65,000
Hire a local consultant to assist in the operationalisation of National Clean Cooking policy, conduct feasibility assessments, ESIA and ESMP assessments to manage safeguards risks associated with clean cooking investments and develop and deliver training workshops for local community members on production of briquettes as a clean cooking fuel	Individual Contractors		Q4					140 Days	400	56,000
Cost of clean cooking stoves disbursed in the local targeted communities (USD 30 for a cookstove distributed to 10,000 households)	Goods			Q1-Q2				N/A	N/A	225,000
Cost of setting up briquette production facilities in the targeted communities (USD 10,000 for each of 16 facilities)	Goods			Q1-Q2				N/A	N/A	120,000
Travel services (international and domestic) for project-related activities	Services		Q2	Q2				N/A	N/A	5,450
Sub-total outcome 3										2,526,996

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Hire an entity to facilitate design and operationalisation of financial de-risking instruments for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta	Services				Q2			1 Contract	200,000	200,000
Hire an entity to facilitate mobilising of investments from DFIs and other bilateral and multilateral sources towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta	Services				Q2			1 Contract	200,000	200,000
Hire International consultant to provide support to entities carrying out output 4.1 and 4.2	Individual Contractors				Q2			60 Days	750	45,000
Hire national consultants to provide support to entities carrying out outputs 4.1 and 4.2	Individual Contractors				Q2			187.5 Days	400	75,000
Sub-total outcome 4										520,000
Inception workshop - venue and related costs	Services	x						1	4,000	4,000
Hire M&E Specialist	Individual Contractors	x						115 days	400	46,000
Hire an entity to facilitate publishing of mid-term and final project evaluation reports	Services				Q2			1 Contract	100,000	100,000
Hire 2 contract services (individuals - 1 international, 1 local) to facilitate publishing of knowledge reports	Services					Q2		2 contracts	40,500	40,500

Description of Item	Type of PROC. (Goods, Services, Works or individual contractors)	Inception Period	Year					Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Est. Contract Amount (USD)
			1	2	3	4	5			
Hire an international and a local consultant to facilitate publishing of case studies and best practices from Outcome 4 of project	Individual Contractors				Q2			60 days (Int'l); 75 days (local)	750(Int'l); 400(local)	75,000
Organise venue for the various stakeholder workshops	Services					Q3	Q3	2	2000	4,000
Cost of AV equipment and printing materials for the various stakeholder workshops	Services					Q3	Q3	2	750	1,500
Travel services (international and domestic) for project-related activities	Services		Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	N/A	N/A	44,750
Other costs related to M&E Reporting	Services	x						N/A	N/A	5,000
Sub-total outcome 5										320,750
Total Procurement for Project										7,139,450

Annex 12: Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”), letters of financial commitments etc..

Annex 13: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

Annex 15: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found [here](#). This applies in cases where on-granting is built into the design and to the extent that it complies with the [UNDP Policy on Low Value Grants \(LVGs\)](#).

Annex 16: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

The standard Project Board TOR can be found [here](#).

Annex 17: GEF Core indicators

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	56,740.0
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	--
3	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	5,096.4
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	21,602.8
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectare)	--
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ e)	From AFOLU sector: Carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector: (direct): 1,817,721 tCO ₂ (indirect): 2,181,265 tCO ₂ AFOLU TOTAL: 3,998,985 tCO ₂ Outside AFOLU sector: (direct): 500,760 tCO ₂ e (indirect): 3,086,469 tCO ₂ e Non-AFOLU TOTAL: 3,587,229
7	Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count)	--
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	--
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	--
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	--
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	Direct: 100,000 of which 52% is women Indirect: 1,533,274

Annex 18: GEF Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ Influencing models			
	☒ Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☐ Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☒ Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☒ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒ Stakeholders			
	☐ Indigenous Peoples		
	☒ Private Sector		
		☒ Capital providers	
		☒ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☒ Large corporations	
		☒ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ Beneficiaries		
	☒ Local Communities		
	☒ Civil Society		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ Type of Engagement		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ Communications		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☒ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behavior Change	
☒ Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	☒ Enabling Activities		
	☒ Capacity Development		
	☒ Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	☐ Targeted Research		
	☒ Learning		
		☒ Theory of Change	
		☒ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒ Innovation		
	☒ Knowledge and Learning		
		☒ Knowledge Management	
		☒ Innovation	

		☒ Capacity Development	
		☐ Learning	
	☒ Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
☒ Gender Equality			
	☒ Gender Mainstreaming		
		☒ Beneficiaries	
		☒ Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒ Gender results areas		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☒ Participation and leadership	
		☐ Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☐ Knowledge generation	
☒ Focal Areas/Theme			
	☒ Integrated Programs		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☐ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☒ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☒ Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains

			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☒ Biodiversity		
		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☐ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☒ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests

			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒ Forests		
		☒ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☒ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☒ Land Degradation		
		☒ Sustainable Land Management	
			☒ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐ Community-Based NRM
			☐ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐ Income Generating Activities
			☐ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ International Waters		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	

		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ Chemicals and Waste		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	

		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ Climate Change		
		☒ Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☒ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☒ Climate information
			☒ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☒ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☒ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☒ Community-based Adaptation
			☒ Livelihoods
		☒ Climate Change Mitigation	
			☒ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☒ Renewable Energy
			☒ Financing
			☒ Enabling Activities
		☐ Technology Transfer	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☒ United Nations Framework on Climate Change	☒ Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ Rio Markers		
		☐ Paris Agreement	
		☒ Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2	

Annex 20: National Policies and Strategies

Policy/Strategy	Specific Goals
Nigeria Renewable Energy Master Plan	- The goal of Renewable Energy Master Plan is to raise the share of renewable electricity 13% of total electricity generation in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030.⁶⁵ - The Master Plan targets to improve electricity access from 42% in 2005 to 60% in 2015 and 75% by 2025.
Nigeria Energy Transition Plan	- The Nigeria Energy Transition Plan is a multipronged strategy developed for the achievement of net-zero emissions in terms of the nation's energy consumption by 2060. - Target in power sector include universal access to electricity by 2030, 197GW of solar PV installed and 100% diesel generators replaced by 2050, ~250GW of solar PV installed and ~112GW of storage deployed by 2060.⁶⁶
Global 30x30 goal	- The Global Biodiversity Framework's "30x30" Conservation Target is a shared roadmap to a nature-positive future, calls for 30% of the world's terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas to be conserved through the establishment of protected areas (PAs) and other area-based conservation measures (OECMs) by 2030. - Nigeria along with more than 190 countries have committed to achieving the global goal.
Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)	- Nigeria Integrated National Financing Framework aims to strengthen the planning process and overcome existing challenges to financing sustainable development without increasing public debt. - INFF intends to help governments mobilise additional financing to support sustainable development priorities and improve alignment of different types of finance (domestic, international, public, private) with national priorities and needs, including development cooperation.⁶⁷
2050 Long-Term Vision for Nigeria	2050 Long-Term Vision is a first contribution towards development of Long-Term, Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) which aims to translate Nigeria's vision for a low-carbon and climate-resilient country into measurable and implementable strategies. - By 2050, Nigeria aims to become a low-carbon, climate-resilient, high-growth circular economy that reduces its current level of emission by 50%.⁶⁸ - The Vision aims to decarbonize the energy sector by halving emissions in the sector relative to current levels and increasing the contribution of renewables to the country's energy mix by 50%, scale-up in renewable energy technologies and adopt fiscal incentives to promote renewable energy utilization including subsidies, tax holiday, investments, grants and import exemption to incentivize prospective investors.
AFR100 ⁶⁹	- The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) is a country-led initiative to restore 100 million hectares of degraded and deforested land in Africa by 2030. 34 countries have committed to this effort including Nigeria which has committed to restore 4 million hectares of degraded land and forests.
Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan	The Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan approved in 2020 by Federal Executive Committee aims to diversify the economy, retaining and creating jobs and extending more protection to the poor.

⁶⁵ [IEA - Renewable Energy Master Plan](#)

⁶⁶ [Nigeria Energy Transition Plan](#)

⁶⁷ [Nigeria Integrated National Financing Framework](#)

⁶⁸ [2050 Long-Term Vision for Nigeria](#)

⁶⁹ [AFR100](#)

	Over the next 10 years, the plan intends to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty. The interventions include installation of Solar Home Systems to 5 million households, serving 25 million Nigerians who are currently not connected to the national grid.⁷⁰
Nigeria Agenda 2050	- The Nigeria Agenda 2050 is the long-term economic transformation blueprint of Nigeria to transform into an upper middle-income country, with average real GDP growth rate of 7 percent, nominal GDP of US\$11.7 trillion by 2050.⁷¹ - Nigeria aims to embrace green economy by increased diversification from an oil-based economy, cleaner and safer environment with lower emissions from industrial, agricultural and domestic activity, higher energy penetration, increased resilience and sustainable development in the long term and the conservation of marine resources.
Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution ⁷²	- Nigeria's commits to an unconditional contribution of 20% below business-as-usual by 2030 and a conditional contribution of 47%, dependent on international support. - NDC update emphasizes on the potential of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to contribute to mitigation efforts, which is approximately 115.52 MtCO₂e/year in Nigeria. - Mitigation measures in the energy sector include 30 % of on-grid electricity from renewables, 13 GW off grid renewable energy and Elimination of diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation by 2030. - Mitigation measures in the AFOLU sector encompasses Climate smart agriculture, Improved natural forest management (128,528 ha of natural forests in the southern belt and southwest quadrant of the country), Forest restoration (115,584 ha of degraded forest area across the states in the southern belt, southwest quadrant and in states located in the savanna ecological zone of the country), Increased forest protection (46,219 ha of forest throughout the country), Reduced fuelwood harvest (Reduce the area of forestland used for fuelwood harvesting by 19,346 ha) and Protection and restoration of mangrove forest ecosystems (13,012 ha of mangrove ecosystems across all the coastal states in the Niger Delta). - National climate change processes in Nigeria mainstream gender considerations to guarantee inclusivity of all demographics in the formulation and implementation of climate change initiatives, programmes, and policies. - An estimated 177 billion USD will be needed in investments throughout the 2021–2030 implementation period to meet the conditional targets. - Approximately USD 122 billion in investments over a ten-year period to be directed towards the power generation sector.
Nigeria's National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)	- The action plan aims to reduce the impacts of air pollution and climate change on the vulnerable populations and ecosystems across Nigeria. Short-lived climate pollutants are the next major contributors to global warming after greenhouse gases. The SLCPs include Methane, Tropospheric Ozone, Black Carbon and Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs). - The plan has identified 22 SLCP mitigation measures tailored to Nigeria's emissions, which include Euro IV limits to be met by all vehicles by 2030, 50% improvement in energy efficiency by 2050, 30% electricity generated using renewable energy by 2030.⁷³

⁷⁰ [Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan](#)

⁷¹ [Nigeria Agenda 2050](#)

⁷² [Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution](#)

⁷³ [Nigeria's National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants](#)

National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria ⁷⁴	• The policy aims to ensure sustainable development and a climate proofed economy in Nigeria through multi-stakeholder engagement and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (direct and fugitive emissions), mainly from the energy (including power generation), oil and gas, biomass (agriculture, forest and land use), health, industry, transport, water and waste sectors. • Policy Measures under AFOLU sector include reduction of forest loss and degradation, increase the use of alternative domestic fuel to fuelwood in rural areas, increase the country's network of forest reserves and conservation areas, protect forest and land tenure and resource rights as well as ensure gender-equitable, inclusive and transparent benefit sharing and to enhance public and private investment in the agriculture and forestry sector. • Policy Measures under energy sector suggests enhanced production and use of renewable energy, particularly solar and wind, both on-grid and off-grid, promoting energy efficiency and management activities that include new and innovative energy efficiency methodologies and techniques in power generation, provide sustainable incentives and financial mechanisms to encourage and support the use of renewable sources of energy and to promote de-centralized energy systems to increase resilience, with emphasis on mini grids and stand-alone systems • Strengthen the management of forests and expand tree cover through gender responsive, socially and environmentally responsible reforestation and restoration initiatives are suggested under adaptation measures.
National Adaptation Plan Framework	National Adaptation Plan Framework sets the country's approach to its NAP process. This framework is a guide for Nigeria in developing, coordinating, and implementing the various policies, plans, strategies, and legislation that will enable it to address its medium- and long-term adaptation needs. ⁷⁵
Mini Grids Regulations ⁷⁶	The Mini-Grid Regulations provide structured framework for mini-grid developers and distribution companies regarding registration, grant of permit, mandatory conditions, operation regulations and provide flexibility in determining tariff.
Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan (2005-2020) ⁷⁷	The Master Plan aimed to sustainably manage the process of local and regional development for accelerated economic growth and better quality of life. The interventions of the Master Plan for the Niger Delta Region are grouped under the below 5 themes: • Economic Development – Involves employment generation, poverty reduction, economic diversification, diffusion of social tensions and urban regeneration. • Community needs - Pertaining to the well-being of the population in their physical and social environments. • The Natural Environment - Preservation of biodiversity and the quality of air and water in the natural environment • Physical infrastructure - Required to foster economic growth and human and community welfare. • Human and Institutional Resources – Capacity building required to carry out proposed interventions and physical infrastructure.

⁷⁴ [National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria](#)

⁷⁵ [National Adaptation Plan Framework](#)

⁷⁶ [Mini Grids Regulations 2023](#)

⁷⁷ [Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan](#)

Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Program ⁷⁸	LDN Targets of Nigeria: • LDN to be accomplished by 2030 compared to 2015, and 20% more of the country's land enhanced. • By 2030, improve the land productivity and soil organic carbon stocks (SOC) in 463,300 hectares of cropland and grasslands relative to 2015. • Rehabilitate 1,722,660 ha of cropland showing declining land productivity and 10,565,040 ha of cropland showing early signs of declining land productivity by 2030. • Cease the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2020. • Reduce the rate of soil sealing (conversion to artificial land cover) by 40% by 2030 as compared to 2015
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⁷⁸ [Final report of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme](#)