

PROJECT DOCUMENT
Nigeria NDC Support Programme

Project Title: Nationally Determined Contributions(NDC) Support Programme

Project Number: 00113746

Output Number: 00111853

Implementing Partner: Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment

Start Date: 1st October 2018

End Date: 30th September 2020

PAC Meeting date:

Brief Description

Climate change is already having an impact in Nigeria. The scientific evidence is clear, climate change is likely to have negative impacts on efforts to achieve Nigeria's development objectives, including the targets set out in *Nigeria Vision 20:2020* and the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs)¹ In particular, climate change will impede efforts to reduce the poverty experienced by the majority of Nigerians; it will retard the drive to ensure equity in the distribution of development benefits, particularly among women and men; and it will check the effort to promote sustainable livelihoods. In addition, climate change will likely lead to other changes such as ecosystem degradation and reduced availability of water and food. It is therefore likely to become a major driver of increased human conflict.

Climate-induced and weather-related disasters have become more frequent in recent years and the trend appears to continue with no adequate sustainable measures. The nation's natural and human systems and ecosystems, including freshwater and coastal resources, are highly susceptible to the effects of climate change. It is predicted that under a business-as-usual scenario, Nigeria's agricultural productivity (highly climate-sensitive) could decline by between 10—25% by 2080.² These vulnerability factors make clear the urgent need to respond to the challenge of climate change in a comprehensive and systematic manner that, at the same time, addresses broader development priorities, taking account of the gender-differentiated needs and roles of the society.

To prepare for, and respond effectively to the impacts of climate change, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) adopted the Nigerian Climate Change Policy Response Strategy (NCCPRS) and the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN). In 2015, Nigeria prepared and submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in September 2016 and May 2017 respectively paving the way for a new era of action on climate change.

In its efforts to fully achieve the targets in the NDC, the FGN developed an NDC Sectoral Action Plan focusing on implementing the NDC in the five priority sectors of agriculture, power/energy, transport, oil & gas; and industry. To effectively implement the action plan would depend on addressing a few challenges identified as barriers which include the issues of full ownership of the NDC by relevant government Ministries, Departments and Agencies(MDAs) coupled with an effective integration of the actions in their budget; coordination of activities of the various actor;

¹Nigeria's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, (INDC) 2015

² Climate Governance in Africa, Heinrich Boll Stiftung (2010)

sector; costs of capital across the economy; low capacities (human and institutional); unfavourable investment environment and lack of data on ongoing activities.

It is envisaged that the UNDP NDC Support Programme, taking cognisance of these challenges and the various efforts by government to overcome them, would build on existing efforts to implement the Action Plan. Particularly, working to enhance the capacities of relevant institutions directly involved in the implementation of Action Plan to mobilize finance, increasing private sector participation to catalyse the necessary investments in the respective sectors, cataloguing climate related actions being undertaken by various actors to measure progress towards the achievement of NDC targets and finally socializing the Action Plan among public and private actors. The NDC Action Plan provides an entry point and good platform for the Programme, allowing it to identify quick wins that can be supported and enhanced, while at the same time providing advisory services for mainstreaming gender responsive measures across all sectors in the implementation process.

Contributing Outcome (UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework):

Outcome 9 (2018-2022): Environmental Sustainability and Food Security: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources.

Indicative Output(s):

Output 9.1: Human and institutional capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable environmental management and food security

Output 9.2: Appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks that promote environmental sustainability and food security developed and implemented.

Output 9.3: International protocols and conventions on environment domesticated and implemented

Total resources required:	802,500 USD		
Total resources allocated:	802,500 USD		
	UNDP TRAC:		
	EC:	802,500	USD
	Donor:		
	Government:		
	In-Kind:		
Unfunded:			

Agreed by (signatures)³:

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
Print Name: Ibrahim Usman Jibril Hon. Minister of State, Environment Federal Ministry of Environment Abuja, Nigeria	Print Name:	Print Name:
Signature.....	Signature.....	Signature.....
Date: 9/9/18	Date: 21/09/2018	Date:

³ Note: Adjust signatures as needed

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Nigeria is a lower middle income developing country, the GDP per capita is about 2,500 USD, however in 2014, upon rebasing the economy, Nigeria became the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa. The economy is diversifying and has grown over 6% per year for the past decade. Yet, significant challenges remain. Food insecurity, poor access to energy and high unemployment, amongst others, remain principal constraints on economic development and are of primary concern to the government. Though the 2018 official report of the Human Development Index(HDI) is not released yet, new media in 2017 reports Nigeria's human development index low, ranking 153 out of 188. Nigeria retained its 2015 HDI value of 0.527 which puts the country in the Low Human Development (LHD) category ⁴. Those below the poverty line of US\$1.25 per day still make up about 30% of the population and life expectancy is low (UNDP 2015). The recent sharp decline in global oil prices has put pressure on the Federal Government's budget, which continues to depend significantly on export revenues. The Nigerian National Determined Contribution (NDC) made under the Paris Agreement therefore focuses on the delivery of direct development benefits and sustainable growth of the economy.

Climate change poses an eminent threat to economic growth and continues to exacerbate the stresses. A DFID 2009 Study projects that without significant adaptation measures, Nigeria faces the risk of losing between 11-30% of its GDP to the impacts of climate change by 2030. This projection can be rationalized considering the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP and the fact that the sector also employs about 70% of the population but is highly sensitive to climate impacts (mostly rain-fed). The country's economic blueprint, the Vision 20:2020 also acknowledges and recognizes the threat of climate change to the country's economic development and national security thus seeing it as potential driver of "damaging and irrecoverable effects on infrastructure, food production and water supplies, in addition to precipitating natural resource conflicts."⁵

It is with this realization that the National Climate Change Policy was crafted and adopted. Similarly, in the formulation of Nigeria's NDC, the nexus between climate change and development was recognized especially the intrinsic link between availability and access to energy, food security and reduction of poverty. The link between all these development imperatives and the potential role of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to addressing climate challenge particularly in the protection of vulnerable groups (women, children, physically challenged and the aged) was also reflected and factored.

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has prioritized the diversification of the economy as a means of growing the economy to address the numerous development challenges ranging from food insecurity, unemployment, poverty, energy poverty and climate change. To meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population of over 186 million people, the government envisages an ambitious and sustainable economic growth of 5% per year. This means that there is a huge need for the country to increase power production in order to expand and diversify its economy. To scale and increase electric power supply, government embarked on series of reforms that include the privatisation of the electricity generation and distribution plants, the promotion of the development and utilization of renewable energy, the promotion of mass transit transportation, the mobilization of innovative financing (issuance of green bonds) and the creation of an enabling environment for ease of business.

⁴ April 19,2017 edition of Premium Times: premiumtimesng.com

⁵ FGN (2009) Vision 20: 2020 www.nationalplanning.gov.ng

However, the challenge remains on how to rapidly develop the economy without amplifying the current fossil fuel intensive development path and the continued subsidization of petroleum in view of the country's commitment to the Paris Agreement goal. To this end, and as part of its response to addressing climate change challenges, the country unconditionally pledged a 20% reduction under a Business as Usual scenario by 2030, and a 45% conditional commitment which can be attained with the necessary international financial support, technology transfer and capacity building, as the main elements of its NDC. This will be achieved with a strong high-level political commitment to addressing climate change and other environmental challenges of the country.

In furtherance to its economic diversification, the FGN launched the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) a medium term (2017-2020) plan with a vision of sustained inclusive growth. It is aimed at increasing national productivity and achieving sustainable diversification of production, to significantly grow the economy and achieve maximum welfare for the citizens, beginning with food and energy security. It also emphasises improving both private and public-sector efficiency with hope to building the capabilities of the Nigerian youths. However, it appears that in the formulation of the ERGP and its targets, little reference were made to the NDC which should be the pillar of sustainable development in the country. The targets of these two national documents are not consistent nor aligned. For example, the NDC intends to work towards off-grid solar of 13,000 megawatts while the ERGP hopes to add 1,100 megawatts of solar energy to the national grid (on-grid). Also, the NDC will work towards ending gas flaring by 2030 while the ERGP is focused on increasing oil production. Though, it was mentioned in the ERGP that gas flaring will be reduced in the country, but not quantified in terms of annual volume of reduction.

Nigeria's agriculture is very vulnerable to climate change. Climate smart agriculture, a practice which seeks to increase productivity/yield, adaptation, resilience and mitigation, was considered by the NDC and the Green Alternative (Agriculture Promotion Policy) as the main climate change response for Nigeria's agriculture. Unfortunately, this is totally absent in the ERGP. Climate change was also totally absent in the ERGP, despite Nigeria's recent endorsement of the Paris Climate Agreement. Therefore, the ambitions laid down in the ERGP cannot be met without due consideration of the impacts of climate change and its potential to retard or even stop any development effort in Nigeria. Considering that both policies are economy-focused with potential to producing climate co-benefits, serious efforts must be made to make them consistent for seamless implementation and cost effectiveness. Any future review of both policies should provide opportunity for amendments at reconciling these disparities by making them consistent. Already, attempts are being made by the National Planning Ministry and the implementing Unit of the ERGP in the office of the Vice-President to reconcile these documents, which provides opportunity for this Project to intervene and ensure the reconciliation of these two documents.

Through modelling and stakeholder engagement, five sectors were identified for the implementation of NDC as being critical for Nigeria's contribution to the goal of keeping the global temperature increase to well below 2°C. The sectors are (i) agriculture and land use; (ii) energy; (iii) industry; (iv) oil and gas; and (v) transport. For each of the sectors, key policies and measures that would enable the country to meet its commitment were assessed and selected based on their cost effectiveness, mitigation potential, poverty reduction and job creation potential, feasibility of implementation, potential to deliver short-term results, gender and social inclusiveness, healthy environment and minimal impact on land use and deforestation.

The NDC anticipates that the above enumerated policies and measures could contribute to reducing about 476 million tons of CO₂ per year by 2030. It also highlights the importance of keeping major fast-growing cities (Lagos, Kano, Abuja) liveable, and that new policies and measures need to be assessed against their ability to bring social inclusion and be culturally and gender appropriate, as

well as improve livelihood security, increase resilience and reduce emissions. In addition, the NDC enumerates a number of adaptation measures that are contained in the country's *National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) (2011)* that will increase the resilience of the sectors. The NDC indicates that climate change adaptation must be carried out in a focused manner and respond to urgent, immediate impacts and long-term potential impacts. Climate change adaptation must be linked to sustainable development and the transition towards a low-carbon economy.

Nigeria's NDC is based on the premise that development ambitions can remain high, despite climate change, once the imperative for mainstreaming climate-resilience into various sectors is properly ensured. As a result, a NDC action plan was developed for each of the priority sector thereby disaggregating NDC targets by sector and defining the contribution of each sector towards the NDC targets.

Despite all these laudable plans and measures and against the backdrop that Nigeria has not been able to effectively access international climate finance from the numerous dedicated funds available, the issue of financing climate measures remain a huge challenge. Some of the reasons for the country's inability to raise and access these finances range from the absence of an accredited entity to either the Adaptation or Green Climate Fund, lack of capacity to develop and design bankable projects, slow and limited private sector investment in adaptation and mitigation projects and low awareness on the potential sources of climate finance. At the domestic level, low budgetary allocations both at the federal and state levels for climate projects and lack of an effective tracking system to monitor the appropriated funds constitute barriers.

It would appear therefore, that to fully and effectively implement the Nigerian NDC, this Project needs to provide support on four main angles (i) strengthen the capacity of both human and national institutions for climate finance mobilization for the priority projects outlined in the NDC Action Plan; (ii) engage the robust Nigerian private sector in climate related businesses, (iii) increase the level of awareness among all potential actors to focus and align their actions towards the NDC and (iv) lay the foundation for a credible monitoring systems to track and report climate actions and financial allocations in both the private and public sectors.

II. STRATEGY

In 2015, Nigeria renewed its commitment to tackling climate change at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP21 in Paris with the submission of the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) that sets out its intended contributions and strategies on climate action from 2015 to 2030. The subsequent signing and ratification of the Paris Agreement further reinforces the country's commitment towards the global quest to GHG emission reduction that complement the several domestic efforts to address climate change. Furthermore, the country's NDC seeks to build upon the mitigation and adaptation approaches contained in the NCCPRS and the NASPA-CCN while addressing the challenge in the context of sustainable development.

Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of climate change and its impacts across all economic sectors, the need for a well-coordinated and coherent approach to its governance is critical, particularly in relation to implementation of the NDC targets that span across several economic sectors. Accordingly, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) was set up as the coordinating mechanism, with the Federal Ministry of Environment as the focal point/coordinator for the NDC Implementation Roadmap that was developed as a tool and practical guide to assist Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) to identify and design sectoral actions. The guide

provides steps to ensure that climate change considerations are factored and entrenched in the primary mandates of the respective ministries and that broader development agenda of government as contained in various development programmes (Vision 20:2020, Transformation Agenda, the ERGP) are not lost. In 2017, a NDC Sectoral Action Plan was developed for the five priority sectors (Power generation, Oil and Gas, Agriculture and Land Use, Industry and Transport). The Action Plan identifies priority mitigation actions for each sector along with a MRV framework, a governance structure and estimated (very high-level) financial needs. The project will build on the experiences from the MRV work in the energy sector funded by the EU. It focusses on developing a database infrastructure that for MRV and putting in place a voluntary system / mechanism for review of GHG reduction actions. It was funded by the EU as the goal is to establish connections between this project and other EU-funded projects

Building on Nigeria's efforts to operationalize the NDC and recognizing the challenges faced by the country for full implementation, the NDC Support Programme will focus its intervention on 4 axes: 1) Develop a financial strategy for funding the NDC Sectoral Action Plan 2) increase private sector contribution to meeting NDC targets either by participating in mitigation and adaptation projects or by adopting climate-friendly measures in their current operations; 3) build a registry of adaptation and mitigation actions that are contributing to the achievement of NDC targets in order to start measuring progress; 4) increase the visibility of the NDC through an effective communication strategy and a full integration in the SDG and the next ERGP.

Underpinning these four axes, will be the integration of gender considerations in all the activities to be undertaken.

1. Develop a financial strategy for funding the NDC Sectoral Action Plan:

Financing has remained one of the most thorny issues in the climate change discourse prompting the international climate negotiations to make it one of the major building blocks in global climate response. Developing countries especially have had to struggle to raise funds to finance their adaptation and mitigations projects often with much reliance on international support. However, the paradigm shift has been on raising domestic financing through various investment activities particularly private sector investment to compliment public sector finance.

Nigeria, comparative to other African countries, has not been too successful in the mobilization of climate finance⁶ particularly from the private sector except with the recent introduction of the Nigerian Sovereign Green Bonds. Similarly, national budgetary allocations for climate related actions have not been encouraging either, thereby creating a constant situation of inadequate resources to implement critical climate actions, including the NDC. During a consultative meeting held with MDAs on the 5 priority sectors to define the scope of this Project, access to climate finance was identified as the most significant barrier hindering the implementation of the NDC. Participants pointed to the need to enhance national capacity to mobilize funds and to properly cost the NDC Action Plan.

The successful implementation of the NDC is dependant on a robust financing system that ensures adequate and timely funding of the identified priority projects including a sustained inflow of investments from diverse sources. The Roadmap for the implementation of the NDC advocates for the development of a Finance Strategy and Plan as an approach to: (i) raising resources (ii) intermediating resources; and (iii) disbursing resources. The NDC Sectoral Action Plan document also recognizes that the financial estimates it provides are very high-level and would need further studies. To complement these two documents, (the Roadmap and the Action Plan) it is therefore imperative to have an appropriate assessment of the full costs of the NDC Action Plan that also provides information on the possible investment sources, potential investors and timing. One of such

⁶ <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinions-files/7480.pdf>

assessment is the Investment and Financial Flows Assessment (IF&F), a tool that helps determine the investment needs of NDC, NAMA or LEDS implementation and identifies finance sources. In the course of conducting the assessment, several inter-ministerial dialogues and trainings will take place therefore fostering communication between ministries and giving the the ministry in charge of planning and budgeting a lead role in budgetary appropriation to MDAs for climate action.

The IF&F will enable Nigeria to analyse, restructure and make national investments more efficient in climate change projects; and be able to quantify costs of climate response measures; undertake full analysis of national investment landscape to determine funding sources, implementing entities and investment timing. The results of the IF&F will thereafter be used as a basis for a financial strategy for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan that is critical for mobilizing necessary financial resources to enhance the implementation of the NDC at both national and sub-national levels.

The IF&F will be complemented by capacity building activities for accessing GCF and other climate funds. These activities will be conducted in collaboration with the GCF readiness program that the country is expected to implement during the same timeframe as this Project.

2. Increase private sector contribution to meeting NDC targets either by participating in mitigation and adaptation projects or by adopting climate-friendly measures in their current operations;

The Nigerian private sector has continued to grow in depth and size, demonstrating its capacity to engage as major global player. However, the sector's engagement with sustainable development and climate change issues has been limited to blue chip companies and a few active participants, partly because of the perceived limited opportunities in the sector and/or because of the risks associated with new emerging markets and absence of a de-risking system.

While there was some engagement with selected private sector players during the preparation of the INDC, the implementation of the NDC would require the active and full involvement of the private sector both in terms of project development, financing and investment. However, the private sector has continued to express concern on the seemingly inconsistency and often lack of coordination in government's investment policies and regulations. Coupled with that, there is lack of clarity on investment incentives and an absence of de-risking mechanisms.

As noted in the INDC Roadmap document, better and broad stakeholder engagement, particularly with the private sector is imperative as the NDC involves decisions on: possible trade-offs between costs and benefits; level of ambition and resources available; approach taken to address barriers and details regarding the design of the technical and financial components.

The NESG, being a major platform for private companies in Nigeria has articulated some of the barriers to active participation in the climate change/NDC and sustainability discourse to include:

- Lack of clear understanding on the economics of the NDC targets;
- Absence of any document (akin to a prospectus) with empirical findings on the market opportunities with clear entry points for the private sector for each of the priority sectors;.
- Lack of information and assessment on the investment and financial needs and derisking instrument for NDC related market development;
- Absence of awareness and advocacy tools to communicate viable business models across the NDC targets for impact investors;
- Lack of clarity on the roles of state governments and businesses at the sub-national levels.

On the other hand, the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria(MAN) identified low level of awareness amongst their members on the opportunities the NDC presents to businesses and the absence of any strategic roadmap for the engagement with the sector.

Furthermore, the MAN envisages that the identification and development of pipelines of NDC focused projects and facilitation of access to financing options can catalyze and encourage their members' active participation.

3. Build a registry of adaptation and mitigation actions that are contributing to the achievement of NDC targets in order to start measuring progress;

Communicating on the progress of NDC implementation and revising the country's ambition depends on having reliable information of what all different actors are doing. While several climate related actions/projects/plans are being implemented across the country at both national and state levels, no reliable database or registry is available to record the various stages of their implementation and their outcomes. Even the Ministry of Budget and National Planning that coordinates development assistance and international cooperation can hardly provide reliable record. Though the Department of Climate Change of the Federal Ministry of Environment has created its website, the content so far, are not exhaustive and needs significant improvement. Climate related information and records are as dispersed as they are scanty and unreliable. Where these records exist, they are hardly recorded in terms of the emission abatement potentials or their contributions to the overall national emission reductions targets. Often, these informations are obtained from third party sources or from website of development partners with little authentication of their validity. While some MDAs have made attempts to capture and record their mandate-specific informations, they are unwilling to share and hardly allowed to the public domain. Furthermore, there is great concern on the management of such information as it does not conform to best practices in the management of information and knowledge.

The desire to create a comprehensive, fully automated/digitized, up-to-date climate change adaptation and mitigation action registry that would provide updated and reliable information for all and enhance knowledge management is not only necessary but indispensable. Indeed the INDC Roadmap also advocated for this information gap to be filled through a development of a robust knowledge management system. This registry will lay the ground for a national MRV system that Nigeria plans to develop with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

4. Increase the visibility of the NDC through an effective communication strategy and a full integration in the SDG and the next ERGP

Though several public presentations and advocacy activities have been undertaken by the DCC and other relevant MDA on climate related activities, communicating the NDC message and its targets has remained low. The INDC Roadmap intended to make the NDC "the central pillar" of government development policy, but as noted earlier, NDC targets are not reflected in the ERGP nor in the Agriculture Promotion Policy. Moving from intention to real action requires an aggressive communication of the visions and goals of the NDC to secure and ensure a "shared vision" and guarantee buy-in nation-wide. The key messages and benefits/opportunities presented by the NDC must be clearly and unequivocally stated while its potentials to contribute to the SDG objectives properly articulated. Despite the Roadmap's advocating for the development of a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy (KM &C) ,that has not been realized yet thus providing an opportunity for this Project to intervene.

Furthermore, the youth -a population segment that has largely been overlooked during the development of INDC – must be brought in the fold as they will play a key role in taking forward the country's long-term green growth strategy. The Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), a leading Nigerian NGO dedicated to nature conservation, has been a pioneer in promoting environmental

stewardship among to school-aged children. It currently manages over a 1,000 conservation club. The project will partner with NCF to craft and deliver a NDC Youth Manual.

The success of interventions outlined above is based on certain assumptions that include;

1. Internal factors:

- The FGN and other sub-national political leadership demonstrates the highest political will and commitment to the domestic climate change commitments and meets its obligation under the Paris Agreement.
- The willingness of relevant MDAs to show ownership of the NDC by participating in the IF&F and capacity building training and by designing and undertaking low carbon/ climate resilient projects and providing the necessary budgetary appropriation to fund the projects.
- That government policy and commitment to climate change response remains consistent and stable to allow this project intervention to succeed.
- That there are domestic financial commitments to undertake some of the NDC related projects

2. External factors:

- The willingness of development partners and other stakeholders to support this project where necessary.
- That the envisaged support from the UNDP NDC Support Programme is secured.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The interventions outlined above will result in four(4) main outputs. Each is presented below with the activities that will be undertaken.

Output 1: A financial strategy for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan is developed

Activities:

- 1.1. Conduct a high-level workshop on Investment and Financial Flow Assessment (IF&F) targeting public and private actors in the priority sectors and in the ministries of budget, finance, planning and women affairs. This workshop will ensure that women business leaders in the priority sectors are well represented as well as representative of the ministry in charge of gender.
- 1.2. Conduct technical training on IF&F methodology. The training is intended for a core group of technical staff or for a group of national consultants who will undertake the assessment. The project will ensure that qualified women in the different technical areas required will be included in the group.
- 1.3. Undertake an Investment and Financial Flow Assessment for the 5 priority sectors in the NDC. The priority measures identified during the IF&F will be gender sensitive.
- 1.4. Develop a full financial strategy for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan
- 1.5. Expand the capacity building activities for accessing GCF funds under the Readiness Program to other climate funds

The envisaged outcomes would include increased national awareness and capacities on the cost implications for addressing climate change in the country and a strategy for financing the NDC Sectoral Action Plan. Specifically, the activities would result in:

- Nigeria getting a breakdown of costs and financial outlay for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan
- Determining what is being currently spent on climate actions from both the public and private sector
- Identifying potential investments and financial inflows to implement climate change measures as well as possible sources of financing and
- Providing a structured national budgets that is climate compatible and works more efficiently.

Output 2: Private sector actively engaged in the implementation of the NDC

Activities:

- 2.1 In partnership with the private sector(NESG and MAN) to develop business/investment plans based on the NDC Sector Action Plan (including a NDC business opportunity prospectus and feasibility on different market entry points and business models)
- 2.2 Establish regional NDC Business Roundtables for state governments/private sector engagement anchored on already existing platforms of the NESG and MAN but coordinated by the DCC.
- 2.3 Conduct technical and capacity building workshops for businesses on financial and market options
- 2.4 Institutionalize MAN's annual low carbon/sustainability and innovation competitions/awards to encourage and scale up participation
- 2.5 Use existing platforms of women business leaders to communicate the NDC opportunities.
- 2.6 Conduct an assessment of policy risks in the five NDC sectors that are hindering private sector investment.

It is expected that the activities, when fully implemented would result to:

- Bridging the knowledge gap currently existing within the private sector on the NDC
- Translating the NDC into a easy and understandable business language
- Providing practical steps for identification of NDC focused opportunities and participation of businesses including facilitating access to potential investors/fianciers like the Bank of Industry(Bol) and other similar institutions.
- A better informed and more willing private sector ready to participate in the implementation of the NDC and assist in meeting national targets.

Output 3: Registry for climate change mitigation actions created and populated.

To achieve the establishment of such registry the following activities have been identified:

Activities

- 3.1 Establish a system for tracking NDC Sectoral Action Plan and undertake joint review.
- 3.2 Develop and adopt an information sharing mechanism for climate-related activities and progress made.

3.3 Create a database to store information on climate-related activities

The Registry when established would:

- Eliminate unnecessary speculations on what actions are taking place in the country and provide data for informed decision making.
- Enhance knowledge management and increase exchange of information, lessons and experiences.
- Serve as repository of national climate-related projects and activities and assist the in Department of Climate Change in its reporting obligations

Output 4.Communication,visibility and socialization of the NDC is enhanced

To attain these socialization of the NDC as “central pillar” of government development policy, the following activities are proposed:

Activities

- 4.1 Develop a comprehensive communication strategy for the implementation of the NDC and communicate the progress made in the implementation.
- 4.2 Conduct sensitization campaigns targeted at NESG, MAN and NACCIMA members for increased understanding of NDC business opportunities
- 4.3 Conduct an analysis and policy briefs on linkages between the NDC and SDSs to influence the next SDGs report.
- 4.4 Develop a set of recommendations for the integration of the NDC into the review of next the ERGP
- 4.5 Develop a NDC communication message for the youth

It is envisaged that these activities would result into:

- A nation-wide buy-in and a shared vision of the NDC
- The goals and objectives of the NDC,SDGs and the ERGP have fully socialized and complimenting the implementation of each other.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Expectedly, the amount of resources required to delivered the outcomes based on the indicated output would be huge in terms of both human and financial resources. The geographical size, population and the several ecological zones of the country presents complex and diverse challenges that need to be addressed and covered in the context of this Program.

Therefore, human and financial resources would be required to provide technical inputs, administrative support and project governance arrangements. Further, the maintenance of the Project Management Unit, steering committees and working groups, logistical support, consultancy/advisory fees and remunerations and general maintenance costs must be provided and assured. Details of Project Management arrangement is provided under IV (Project Management Section).

The overall budget for undertaking the activities identified and the various work packages are expected to be financed with a total budget of \$802,000 allocated to Nigeria under the Programme over a period of two years. The detailed breakdown of the estimated costs in presented under Section VII

Partnerships

Development partners and other relevant actors with specific focus on sustainable development issues would be critical stakeholders for NDC implementation. These partners/players include international development banks, finance institutions, development cooperation agencies, international NGOs and foreign embassies. Given the breadth of sectors covered by the NDC, improving donor coordination and ensuring that such development/technical assistance are demand driven and consistent with national priorities is equally critical. Furthermore, a coherent and coordinated FGN approach to issues of international cooperation within the context of the delivering of the NDC and SD goals.

It is however noted that most development partners have their own programming priorities and, therefore, will need to be proactively engaged to ensure a balanced coverage of strategic sectors and programmes. Obtaining Value-for-Money and strengthening national capacities with investments in NDC programmes should be a priority. In the section on Finance (below), some specific first steps are proposed while further information on development partner budgets and allocation across MDAs could be captured to encourage synergies and alignment of precious resources on climate change.

Notwithstanding, this Project will partner and complement the following UNDP-led initiatives:

- GCF Readiness Program: among other things, this program will build the technical and organizational capacities of the DCC to effectively and efficiently plan for, access, manage, deploy and monitor climate financing in particular through the GCF; develop a national GCF country programme aligned with Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); develop national capacities to prepare a comprehensive portfolio of project and programme concepts. These activities complement the financial strategy to be developed under output 1 by providing national actors the capacity to raise funds for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan. In fact the NDC SP and the GCF Readiness Program will pool resources to have both programs managed by the same Project Management Unit (PMU) and to jointly undertake some activities. For instance, the NDC SP will provide additional funds to expand capacity building exercises beyond the GCF and once the investment prospectus is created (under output 2 of the NDC SP) the Readiness program can step in to educate private sector actor on the GCF Private Sector Facility.
- GEF's Capacity Building Initiative and Transparency (CBIT): the scope of this program has not been defined yet but it is expected to build from the registry of climate change related projects that will be compiled under Output 3.
- GEF's Derisking Renewable Energy NAMA for the Nigerian Power Sector: This project consist essentially of lowering the risks that are hindering private sector investment in renewable energy projects. As such, it has a strong private sector component that this project can leverage;
- Finally, Nigeria is a member of the NDC Partnership, a coalition of institutions and countries working together to mobilize support for the NDC. While the Partnership is not yet active in Nigeria, it is expected that it will help the project identify more opportunities for collaboration during the implementation phase.
- Furthermore, the Nigerian Incentive based Risk Sharing and Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) scheme, an initiative of the Central Bank of Nigeria was established to provide risk management tools for finance and investment in agriculture and agribusiness; and is charged with the primary mandate of facilitating the flow of credit, finance and investment to agriculture and agribusiness value chain players and collaborating with stakeholders to fix broken agricultural value chains in Nigeria. NIRSAL has approached the NDA to be accredited as an entity under the GCF Direct Access Entity. Discussions are still on-going with a view to signing an MOU between the Federal Ministry of Environment and NIRSAL to

facilitate access to green funds for climate smart agriculture and other climate resilient development. It is envisaged that the capacities built in the process of the accreditation would compliment and strengthen national ability to increase climate finance as anticipated under Output 1 of this Project.

Risks and Assumptions

	<i>Risk</i>	<i>Level of Risk</i>	<i>Mitigating Actions</i>
1	Political instability and consequential changes in policies	Low	Extensive and constructive engagement with the Ministry of Budget and National Planning to ensure that government policy would continue to reflect NDC targets and long-term goals.
2	Inadequate data and information for development of NDC planning	High/Medium	Continuous interaction with relevant stakeholders to ensure ownership and sharing of available data
3	Insufficient consultation with stakeholders leading to protection of turf and hindering cooperation	High/Medium	Institutionalisation of a coordinating body with legal mandate to undertake such coordination with adequate legislative instruments.
4	Institutional complexities hindering the mainstreaming of national mitigation actions and aligning with the NDC targets	Medium	Extensive consultation during the preparation of the INDC and the development of the NDC sectoral action plan helped to create some relative cooperation
5	Scare financial resources	High	In addition to making budgetary provisions through the IF&F, create enabling financial arrangements that act as building blocks that can be leveraged to attract further funding (both public and private) and investments
6	Limited private sector engagement with the NDC process and implementation	Low	Increased and strengthen linkages between public and private sector and ensure information flow on new business opportunities available in the NDC process.

Stakeholder Engagement

It is only an inclusive, participatory and joint decision-making process that guarantees ownership and sustainability which yield the desired results and achieve the overall outputs. Stakeholder engagement is therefore critical for successful NDC implementation particularly considering limited resources for the implementation and where prioritization of targets involves possible trade-offs between costs and benefits; level of ambition and resources needed, approaches taken to address barriers and the details regarding the design of the technical and financial components⁷

Stakeholders can help deepen understanding of the social, economic and technical implications of NDC actions, and the different interests, perspectives, and powerful actors that will need to be taken into account when designing coordinated action. Collaborative mechanisms need to work effectively to ensure alignment of goals, reduced duplications and potential conflict of roles, efficient use of resources, guarantees inclusiveness of vulnerable groups including women, youths, aged and the physically challenged. An effective stakeholders' engagements further guarantees that all actors' concerns and threats are understood and protected including the safeguards to their social, environmental and economic rights.

Two main groups are identified in this NDC Support Programme: 1) the target group and 2) other groups that may influence or benefit indirectly from the project.

The target group comprises the public and private sectors. In the public sector, the project targets mainly the MDAs in the 5 priority sectors, the planning and budget Ministry and the Ministry in charge of gender as well as partly state-owned companies, the Central Bank, and government-led investment and pension funds. Private sector stakeholders include industry associations, such as the Nigeria Economic Summit Group (NESG), Manufacturer's Association of Nigeria (MAN), Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA), and Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDEN) as well as private financial institutions. NDC implementation will require engagement with large and multi-national business, as well as micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Engaging the target group throughout the project will require their representation in the Project Board and their involvement in the activities outlined for outputs 1, 2 and 3. It is important to note that the scope of this project was defined with input from MDAs as well as NIRSAL (part of the Central Bank) during a consultation meeting held on March 20, 2018 at the Department of Climate Change. The project document will be validated in a meeting with the target group, civil society organizations, development partners and academia.

The second group (potential influencer and indirect beneficiaries) comprises development partners, civil society organizations and academia. Development partners are particularly important to this project in the sense that they have the capacity to scale up the project activities through additional funds or through linkages with their other projects. It will be important to include them in the various events planned under the project, to engage them in output 3 so that they too contribute data to the registry and finally to inform them periodically on the progress of the project. Civil society organizations and academia will also be invited to the various events and kept abreast of the project progress through activities in output 4.

⁷ Federal Ministry of Environment-Abridged Version of Nigeria's NDC and Action Plan for Implementation(2017)

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

Nigeria has initiated and pursued several initiatives amongst the global south with a view to exchanging experiences, lessons learnt, sharing of best practices. While not all these initiatives are fully operationalised, it would be useful to identify those that can compliment this Project and tie them to the appropriate outputs accordingly. Some of these initiatives include:

- i. Nigeria-Kenya MOU Cooperation and Planning on climate change, 2013. The MOU and Agreement entered into by both countries could be obtained from the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
- ii. South-South Cooperation with China entered under the UNEP-China South-South Cooperation on Global South Combat Climate Change Agreement for further Global Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation, 2014
- iii. Nigeria-Ghana cooperation on Climate Change;
- iv. Nigeria-South Africa Cooperation Agreement on Climate Change
- v. Nigeria-India Cooperation Agreement on Renewable Energy.

Furthermore, being one of the 25 countries in the NDC Support Programme and also being part of the NDC Partnership, there will be ample opportunities to exchange with other countries in the programme and in the Partnership that are undertaking the same activities or facing the same barriers. Nigeria will take advantage of the various NDC dialogues and regional workshop organized by UNDP and by other development partners.

Knowledge

Lesson learnt, experiences gained, knowledge acquired and best practices deployed in the course of this Project will be recorded, captured, managed and downloaded to the website of the Department of Climate Change, and through public presentations to all the MDAs and channels of UNDP's Country Office and UNDP headquarter.

Climate-related communication by both public and private entities in Nigeria is presently low, but steadily increasing. Some recent important developments include:

- ✓ One of the first documentaries on climate change in Nigeria, '*Nowhere to Run*' was released in 2015 and is used nationally and globally to raise awareness of climate risks and resilience. The Federal Ministry of Environment has advocated the documentary as a powerful tool for engaging all levels of government and the wider public.
- ✓ The FME recently updated its website and shares more information through it, as does the DCC through its climate change website.
- ✓ Ministries such as the National Orientation Agency, whose mandate is creating public awareness and communicating government programmes, have extensive outreach across all States and LGAs in Nigeria. In the past, they have run climate campaigns, for example, using radio 'jingles' to reach rural communities on CSA.

Knowledge Management products include powerpoint presentations, articles, reports, studies, videos, document repositories, all of which can be communicated using the channels mentioned above. Strengthening knowledge management is particularly important as sharing of knowledge and information across MDAs on climate change is low, but essential for designing informed policies, plans and actions. At a basic level, there is currently no central public repository of information on climate change on Nigeria. Information is typically available on project or development partner

websites⁸. However, the FME DCC is attempting to fill this gap through the climate change website and requests the support of all MDAs.

There is a need for a robust and compelling narrative on climate action as this will be critical to harnessing public and private support on climate action and NDC implementation. Communicating both the vision and results is crucial to the long-term success of the NDC. This requires a detailed Knowledge Management and Communications (KM&C) strategy.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The FGN has institutionalized climate response by the adoption of a national climate policy and the mandating the FMEv through the DCC to coordinate and act as the national focal point on climate change issues. All climate response policy, strategy, action plan is consistent and anchored on medium and long-term national economic agenda aimed at attaining high economic growth rate at a lower carbon trajectory. The Federal Ministry of Planning and Budget is responsible for developing these economic plans and as member of the ICCG, now factors climate considerations into current and successive government economic plans to ensure continuity and sustainability.

Recently, the National Assembly passed the Climate Change Legal Framework Bill to legislate and provide legal backing for effective climate governance while institutionalising low carbon development pathway in Nigeria. Though the Bill is yet to assented by the President, it provides the necessary legal instrument required to ensure sustainability of current response measures, scaling up of actions on business case basis, incentivising emission reduction while providing sanctions for GHG emissions. It further reinforces the already entrenched regulatory activities of existing statutory agencies like the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) and National Environmental Standards, Regulations and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) whose functions promote and yield climate co-benefits. It is further expected that the law when passed would establish a climate change fund to finance response actions, compel contributions from the national budget and define a monitoring and tracking system for national budgets. It is envisaged that all these measures would facilitate coordination and support for the multi-level and cross-sectoral responses measures, enhance the sustainability of actions even beyond the life cycle of this Program.

As part of its obligations to the international climate regime, Nigeria has adopted a number of instruments and concepts to determine its compliance level with these international agreements. A Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) capacity building training was provided by the European Union for seven selected developing countries including Nigeria aimed to build capacity across sectors to track and report not only the country's international compliance with the UNFCCC reporting commitments but also track and report on other domestic national initiative including the SGDs. It is envisaged that the training acquired under the support would be useful in the establishment and management of the registry under Output 3.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

This project takes Nigeria one step closer to mobilizing funds for its NDC Action Plan. Output 1 and 2 in particular, are designed to identify sources of funding in the national budget, internationally and from the private sector. Given the limited fund allocation under this project and the catalytic nature

⁸ Federal Ministry of Environment-Abridged Version of Nigeria's NDC and Action Plan for Implementation(2017)

of the funding, conducting an IF&F, building the capacity of national actors to access more funds and engaging the private sectors are the most cost effective ways to finance the Action Plan.

Some cost savings will be realized from being part of a larger portfolio of supported countries. For instance, shared experiences with other countries will shield Nigeria from high cost of trial and error. Moreover, the country will be undertaking an Investment and Financial Flow Assessment, which is a costly exercise but because UNDP has extensive experience on the subject, it is able to train local actors to undertake the exercise without much involvement from international consultants.

The project will pull from the experiences of different ministries. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture has already created an architecture for a registry of agriculture projects. This architecture can be adapted to the Registry in output 3 to reduce cost.

Project Management

The project activities shall be implemented and coordinated by the Department of Climate Change(DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment. DCC will work in full collaboration with UNDP Nigeria Country Office and the Global Support Unit of UNDP NDC Support Programme.

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the FGN and the UNDP, signed by the parties on 12 April 1988. The project will be nationally implemented (NIM) by the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) for the Government of Nigeria.

The project team will remain based at the DCC office and will be responsible for the day to day management of the project, project documentation etc. The Project team will also seek technical services to be carried out by individual consultants and/or consulting firms.

UNDP will maintain the oversight and management of the overall project budget. It will be responsible for monitoring project implementation, timely reporting of the progress to the UNDP NDC Global Support Unit in New York, as well as organising mandatory and possible complementary reviews, financial audits and evaluations on an as-needed basis. It will also support the implementing partner in the procurement of the required expert services and other project inputs and administer the required contracts. Furthermore, it will support the coordination and networking with other related initiatives and institutions in the country. All services for the procurement of goods and services, the recruitment of personnel, financial transactions, auditing and reporting will be carried out in compliance with UNDP procedures, rules and regulations for support to national implementation.

UNDP will be responsible for determining when its name and logo as well as the logo of NDC Support Programme funders are to be displayed and prior written authorisation must be granted by UNDP on a case by case basis.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK⁹

⁹ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDPF¹⁰ Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 9-Environmental Sustainability and Food Security: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources									
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme¹¹ Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: 9.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added (no baseline or target provided) 9.2 Treatment of waste, generation of hazardous waste, hazardous waste management, by type of treatment 9.3 Percentage of educational institutions with formal and informal education curricula on sustainable development and lifestyle topics 9.4 Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage, including World Heritage sites 9.5 Food insecurity prevalence rate (Food Insecurity Experience Scale)									
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 1.4 Scaled-up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented									
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Nationally Determined Contributions Support Programme (00095428)									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹²	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 1 A financial strategy for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan is developed	1.1 Number of sectors for which an IF&F is conducted (Global sub-output 4.1)	IF&F assesement report	0	2017	0	5		5	Review of assessment report Risk: Potential lack of cooperation and ownership
	1.2 Number of people receiving training on IF&F methodology (dissagregated by gender) (Global sub-output 4.1)	Training report	0	2017	0	12		12	Review of training report Risk: potential lack of cooperation and ownership
	1.3 Number of financial strategies developed (Global sub-output 4.1)	Financial strategy document	0	2017	0	1		1	Review of financial strategy document
Output 2: Private sector actively engaged in the	2.1 Number of NDC investment plans created for the private sector (Global sub-output 5.1)	The investment plan document	0	2017	0	1		1	Review of Investment plan Risk: Lack of cooperation by the private sector

¹⁰ The UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) has replaced the UNDAF in Nigeria

¹¹ Country Programme Document is for 2014-2017. Indicators are for Outcome 9 of UNSDFP

¹² It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

implementation of the NDC	2.2 Number of business fora (other similar gathering) where the NDC is presented (Global sub-output 5.1)	Forum agenda	0	2017	3	3		6	Review of meeting reports Risk: Business fora not held by the private sector
	2.3 Number of Capacity Building Workshops held for the private sector (Global sub-output 5.1)	Workshop agenda	0	2017	1	1		2	Review of workshop reports Risk: low attendance by the private sector
	2.4 Number of women-led business platforms reached to communicate the NDC (Global sub-output 5.1)	Platforms web-addresses, e-mail addresses, meeting proceedings	0	2017	2	2		4	<i>Communication trail with business platforms</i> <i>Risk: low engagement from business-women</i>
	2.5 Number of policies and regulations assessed for risk to private sector investment (Global sub-output 5.1)	<i>Assessment report</i>	0	2017	2	3		5	<i>Review of assessment report</i>
Output 3: Registry for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions created and populated.	3.1 Number of registries established (Global sub-output 2.3)	The Registry	0	2017	0	1		1	Review of registry Risk: Lack of single national data for climate finance inflows and inability to retrieve information from beneficiaries.
	3.2 Number of sectoral ministries reporting on progress toward the NDC Sectoral Action Plan (Global sub-output 2.3)	The reporting template	0	2017	5	5		5 ¹³	Review of submitted reporting templates Risk: Sectors may not report regularly

¹³ The same 5 sectors will report annually, hence a total of 5

	3.3 Number of projects entered in the Registry (Global sub-output 2.3)	The registry database	0	2017	0	30		30	Review of registry Risk: all actors may not be willing to contribute data
Output 4. Communication, visibility and socialization of the NDC is enhanced	4.1 Number of Communication strategies developed. (Global sub-output 2.1)	Communication strategy document	0	2017	1	0		1	
	4.2 Number of communication tools developed for the youth (Global sub-output 2.1)	Communication tools	0	2017	1	0		1	
	4.3 Number of policy briefs produced to establish linkages between the NDC and the SDG (Global sub-output 2.1)	Policy briefs	0	2017	1	0		1	Review of policy brief Risk: low interest from OSSAP (in charge of SDG)
	4.4 A set of recommendation is developed for including NDC targets in the next ERGP (Global sub-output 2.1)	Brief on recommendation for including NDC targets in next ERGP and Voluntary National Review	0	2017	No	Yes	Yes		Review of recommendation document Risk: low interest from the Ministry of Planning (in charge of the ERGP)

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Project Implementation Unit(PMU),UNDP Country Office	Internal
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial 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.	PMU	Internal
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Every six months	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	PMU/UNDP Country Office	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	PMU/UNDP Country Office	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Every six months	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board	PMU/UNDP Country Office	

			and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		PMU	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Every six months	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/UNDP	

Evaluation Plan¹⁴

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation	NA				DCC, UNDP, MDAs, Project Steering	\$10,000 (EU)

¹⁴ Optional, if needed

					Committee, Working groups	
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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ¹⁵¹⁶

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2018	2019	2020		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: A financial strategy for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan is developed	1.1 High level workshop on IF&F assessment		\$14,000		DCC and UNDP	EU	Workshop	\$10,000
							Travel	\$4,000
	1.2 Technical training on IF&F assessment		\$10,000		DCC and UNDP	EU	Training	\$6,000
							Travel	\$4,000
	1.3 Conduct IF&F assessment		\$87,500	\$87,500	DCC and UNDP	EU	Nat. consultants	\$150,000
							Travel	\$25,000
	1.4 Develop a financial strategy of the NDC Sectoral Action Plan		\$30,000		DCC and UNDP	EU	Nat. consultants	\$30,000
Output 2: Private sector actively engaged in the implementation of the NDC	1.5 Expand Capacity building building activity of GCF		\$5,000		DCC and UNDP	EU	Workshop	\$5,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1							\$234,000
	2.1 Investment plan for private sector		\$25,000	\$10,000	DCC	EU	International consultant	\$30,000
							Travel	\$5,000
	2.2 NDC business roundtables in the 6 geo-political zones		\$25,000	\$25,000	DCC	EU	National Consultant	\$20,000
							Travel	\$30,000
	2.3 Capacity building workshops for private sector		\$10,000	\$10,000	DCC	EU	International Consultant	\$10,000

¹⁵ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

¹⁶ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

							Workshop	\$10,000
	2.4 Institutionalization of Low-carbon awards		\$5,000	\$5,000	DCC	EU	Misc.	\$10,000
	2.5 Reaching out to women business leaders		\$10,000	\$10,000	DCC	EU	Training	\$20,000
	2.6 Policy risk assessment for the 5 mitigation sectors		\$30,000		DCC	EU	National Consultant	30,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2							\$165,000
Output 3: Registry for climate change mitigation actions created and populated	3.1 Establish a system for tracking the NDC sectoral plan	\$1,000	\$1,000		DCC	EU	Publications	\$2,000
	3.2 Develop and adopt an information sharing mechanism for climate-related activities		\$10,000	\$5,000	DCC	EU	National Consultant	\$10,000
							Training	\$5,000
	3.3 Create a database for information on climate-related activities		\$20,000	\$20,000	DCC	EU	National Consultant	\$10,000
							IT	\$30,000
Sub-Total for Output 3							\$57,000	
Output 4: Communication, visibility and socialization of the NDC is enhanced	4.1 Develop and implement a communication strategy for the NDC		\$20,000	\$20,000	DCC	EU	National Consultant	\$20,000
							Publications	\$10,000
							Meetings and conferences	\$10,000
	4.2 Conduct a sensitization campaign targeted at the private sector		\$5,000		DCC	EU	Publications	\$3,000
							Meetings/conferences	\$2,000
	4.3 Develop a policy brief on the linkages between the SDG and the NDC		\$10,000	\$1,000	DCC	EU	National consultant	\$7,000
							Meetings	\$4,000
	4.4 Develop a set of recommendations for the integration of the NDC in the next ERGP		\$3,000		DCC	EU	National consultant	\$3,000
	4.5 Develop a communication message for the youth		\$20,000		DCC	EU	National Consultant	\$20,000
Sub-Total for Output 4							\$99,000	

Evaluation (as relevant)	EVALUATION			\$10,000			National consultant	\$10,000
Project Management		\$82,942.86	\$74,307.15	\$27,750.00				\$185,000
Visibility and Communication of NDC SP			\$10,000	\$10,000			National consultant or UNDP communication team	\$20,000
General Management Support (7%)								\$52,000
TOTAL								\$802,500

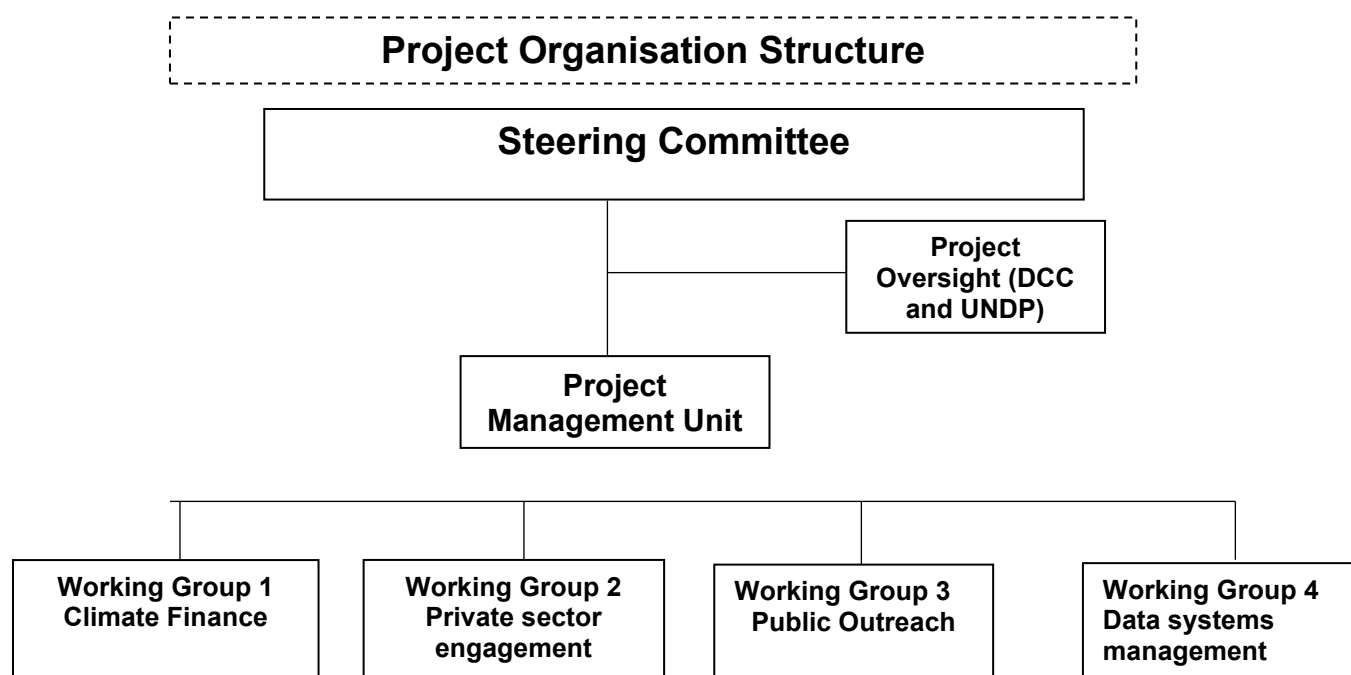
VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Implementing Partner for this Project is the Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change (DCC) on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

A Project Steering Committee will be established at the inception of the project to serve as a communication platform between the different sectors, provide guidance during project implementation, approve changes in the workplan and monitor progress towards achieving the outputs listed in the RRF. The Steering Committee will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, and Co-chaired by the Country Director, UNDP. It shall also comprise the DCC, a representative from each of the following MDAs: Agriculture and Rural Development; Power, Works and Housing; Petroleum Resources; Transportation; Industry, Trade and Investment; Budget and Planning; Women's Affairs and Social Development as well as one representative from the MAN and a representative from the civil society.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hired by the DCC and housed on the premises of the DCC. The Director of the DCC will have direct oversight on this Unit. The PMU will be composed of the Project Manager and a Project Assistant. The PMU will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project including operational planning, technical supervision, administrative and financial management. Specifically, the PMU team will have the responsibility for, among others: (i) managing and executing the project; (ii) preparing TORs for consultants; (iii) supervising the work of consultants; (iv) reviewing the work prepared by consultants and providing guidance; (v) coordinating the management of financial resources and procurement; (vi) reporting on the application of resources and results achieved; (vii) preparing management/progress reports to the Steering Committee and UNDP; (viii) promoting institutional linkages; and (ix) monitoring, evaluating, and disseminating project results.

Four Technical Working Groups will be established to support the PMU on the specific topics of climate finance, private sector engagement, public outreach and data systems management. These groups will be comprised of 4 to 5 key resource persons who can support the PMU on these thematic areas. Members of the Technical Working Group will come from the public sector, private sector, academia and civil society organizations.



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

[NOTE: The following section is required for all project documents, and contains the general provisions and alternative texts for the different types of implementation modalities for individual projects. Select one option from each the legal context and risk management standard clauses and include these in your project document under the Legal Context and Risk Management Standard Clauses headings]

LEGAL CONTEXT STANDARD CLAUSES

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the agency (Department of Climate Change, Nigeria Federal Ministry of the Environment) ("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 STANDARD CLAUSES

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBA *[or the Supplemental Provisions]*, 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 list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.
4. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, 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>).
5. 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.

6. 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.

X. ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report**
(to be filled out online by the country office)

ANNEX 2. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	NDC Support Programme
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Nigeria

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

Climate change is arguably one of the greatest threat to the enjoyment of human rights such as clean water, food, housing, etc. The project is supporting the government of Nigeria in meeting its NDC targets of reducing GHG emission by more than 20% and adapting to the effects of climate change. The completion of the financial strategy will help the country identify sources of funding, nationally and internationally, that will be directed at specific projects within the priority NDC sectors such as energy and agriculture, two sectors whose exposure to climate change will affect primarily the poor and marginalized groups.

Stakeholder consultations envisioned during the project implementation, specifically for the identification of priority projects for the financial strategy will be inclusive of marginalized groups that may be impacted by the projects.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will be implemented with a gender lens. For each activity, a particular attention will be put on making sure that men and women are equally represented and benefit equally from the activity. In output 1 for instance, women business leaders will be invited to attend the high-level workshop on IF&F. Technical training for undertaking the assessment will identify qualified women with the priority sectors to participate in the training. Projects that will be included in the financial strategy will be assessed for their gender equalizing and women empowerment potential. In output 2 "private sector actively engaged in the implementation of the NDC", women business leaders will be specifically targeted.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The NDC is grounded on actions and measures that are environmentally sustainable. The project will support the identification and financing of actions within the agriculture sector, the power sector, oil and gas, industry and transport that are more environmentally sound.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: No risk identified	I = NA P = NA	NA		
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	Low Risk		☒	
	Moderate Risk		☐	
	High Risk		☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			Comments

	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁷	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No

¹⁷ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁸ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No

¹⁸ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹⁹	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No

¹⁹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 3: Risk Analysis.

Project Title: NDC Support Programme	Award ID:	Date:
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	<u>Lack of NDC buy-in from ministries other than the environment ministry:</u> the NDC is seen as the responsibility of the environment ministry alone. Other ministries may not feel obligated to deliver on the country's commitment	March 20, 2018	Operational	P = 3 I = 5	- All priority ministries have been involved in the design of the project. - The steering committee will comprise one representative of each of the priority sector ministries - The investment and financial flow assessment will be done in all 5 sectors thereby involving technical staff of these ministries in the NDC	UNDP	UNDP		
2	<u>Delayed endorsement of the NDC sectoral action plan by the President:</u> An endorsement by the President provides a mandate to sectoral ministries to start implementing the action plan. This endorsement has been delayed	March 20, 2018	Regulatory	P = 2 I = 4	The ministry of environment is following-up this action very closely	DCC	UNDP		
4	<u>Inability of the government to energize the private sector:</u> It is generally accepted that government and businesses do not speak the same language and do not move at the same pace. Crafting a message that resonates with the private sector will be a challenging task for the ministry of environment	June 12, 2018	Strategic	P = 3 I = 4	- Private sector representative will be part of the technical group and will be consulted on all messaging to the private sector - Consultants with private sector experience will be hired to develop the NDC prospectus.	UNDP	UNDP		
5	<u>Unwillingness of stakeholder to share information for the Registry</u>	July 11, 2028	Operational	P=3 I=5	Information sharing mechanism will be developed in	DCC	UNDP		

	The Registry will have information on climate related-projects implemented by MDA, the private sector, NGO and donor organizations. Other initiatives, e.g. The National Communication, have had lots of difficulties getting information from stakeholders				consultation with concerned parties • A working group will be formed to advise the PMU and DCC on how to best capture the information				
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Annex 4: Capacity Assessment

Not applicable; the implementing partner has implemented several other projects with UNDP

Annex 5: Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions

5.1 – PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the main body to supervise the project implementation in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations and referring to the specific objectives and the outcomes of the project with their agreed performance indicators. This will include evaluating project outputs to ensure that project activities are being carried out in a timely manner and to acceptable levels of quality, and reviewing the status of each of the project's outcomes throughout project implementation.

The Project Steering Committee will be established at the inception of the project to serve as a communication platform between the different sectors, provide guidance during project implementation, approve changes in the work plan and monitor progress towards achieving the outputs listed in the RRF. The Steering Committee will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, and Co-chaired by the Country Director, UNDP.

The Project Management Unit will serve as the Secretariat to the PSC. It is envisaged that the PSC will meet twice a year. No travel outside the country for purposes of the project is anticipated. Overall responsibility for reporting to the PSC shall lie with the Project Manager.

The PSC will be comprised of:

- Department of Climate Change of the Federal Ministry of Environment.
- UNDP
- Key Ministries (Agriculture and Rural Development; Petroleum Resources; Industry, Trade and Investment; Ministry of Power, Works & Housing; Women's Affairs; Budget and National Planning)
- One representative of Private Sector (MAN) Donor
- One representative of Civil Society.

Duties and Responsibilities

- General monitoring of the project progress in meeting of its objectives and outcomes and ensuring that they continue to be in line with the national development objectives;
- Facilitating the co-operation between the different Government entities, whose inputs are required for successful implementation of the project, ensuring access to the required information and resolving eventual conflict situations arising from the project implementation-

- Supporting the elaboration, processing and adoption of the required institutional, legal and regulatory changes to support the project objectives and overcoming of the related barriers;
- Facilitating and supporting other measures to minimize the identified risks to project success, remove bottlenecks and resolve eventual conflicts;
- Approval of the annual work plans and progress reports, the first plan being prepared at the outset of project implementation;
- Approval of the project management arrangements; and
- Approval of any amendments to be made in the project strategy that may arise due to changing circumstances, after the careful analysis and discussion of the ways to solve problems.
- Making modifications, as necessary, to activities and outputs in order to achieve the project's objectives.

Rules under which PSC Operates

- The Project Steering Committee meets not less than three times during the project life-time. In special cases, the Project Steering Committee shall meet upon the initiative of the DCC.
- When the Project Steering Committee does not meet, the DCC and Project Manager may request inputs and support from individual members of the Project Steering Committee.
- The Project Manager is a non-voting member of the Project Steering Committee
- Members of the PSC shall not be eligible to participate in the delivery of consultancy services under the Project

5.2 TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS

Purpose

The Technical Working Groups (TWG) have primarily a technical and advisory role. They are responsible for the complex suite of critical diagnostics of the various outputs and formulation of evidence-based approaches for the implementation of the UNDP-SP in Nigeria. The TWG can also play a key advisory role in providing technical inputs to the Terms of Reference formulated for the respective consultancy services to be engaged for delivery of the project outputs. TWGs will liaise directly with the PSC, DCC and the Project Manager to facilitate effective and efficient implementation of the project objectives.

Membership

Membership of the TWG shall comprise of resource persons and experts in the respective thematic areas of the project, specifically on the topics of Climate Finance, Private sector engagement, Data management system and Public Outreach. Each TWG will be comprised of 4 to 5 key resource persons who can support the PMU on these thematic areas. Members of the Technical Working Group will come from the public sector, private sector, academia and civil society organizations.

Members serving on any of the TWG shall not be eligible to participate in the delivery of consultancy services under the Project. Membership of these TWGs shall be on voluntary basis with no remuneration except for expenses relating to attending TWG meetings.

Members will serve for the duration of the project (2 to 3 years) and will be expected to participate in the final evaluation of the project.

Working Group Themes

The working groups will cover climate finance, private sector engagement, data management system and public outreach. The themes are fashioned based on the Project Outputs (1-4) as

The Climate Finance Working Group will support the delivery of Output 1: “A financial strategy for the NDC Sectoral Action Plan is developed” by providing contextual input of local circumstances that will assist both the PMU and consultants working on the output.

The Private Sector Engagement Working group will focus on Output 2: “The private sector actively engaged in the implementation of the NDC”. It will assist the PSC and the PM by providing best approaches to engage the private sector and remove the barriers to active participation in the climate change/NDC implementation. Specifically, it will facilitate the generation of information and expertise to support the assessment of existing policies in order to develop de-risking instruments.

The Data Management System Working group will focus on Output 3: “A registry for climate change mitigation actions created and populated”. It will assist in determining the kind and scope of data required; the format of archiving, and establishing a system for the tracking of NDC performance. It will also advise on the most effective mechanism to access information from all stakeholders.

The Public Outreach Working Groups will assist the PSC and PM in articulating ways and means of socializing the NDC in order to achieve Output 4: “Communication, visibility and socialization of the NDC is enhanced”

Tasks

- Participate in the refinement of their respective thematic areas and work plans
- Provide technical support to the PMU in respective of their thematic areas
- Advise on the strategy of implementation of the project
- Provide inputs in the formulation of the ToRs for consultancy services.
- Provide information on their respective sectors to support the objectives of the Project including to consultants engaged to delivery of the projects outputs.
- Provide referral to other sectoral experts to enhance attaining of Project objectives.
- Provide inputs into project deliverables relating to their thematic areas.

Meetings and Chairs,

- Each of the TWG shall hold at least two meetings in a year.
- Members shall appoint a Chair amongst themselves that will responsible for convening and regulating the proceedings of their meetings.

5.3 PROJECT MANAGER

A Project Manager (PM) will be hired to oversee implementation of the UNDP-SP Project, under the supervision of the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment. The PM has the overall authority to oversee the Project on behalf of the Ministry and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) within the policies and guidelines set by the PSC.

He/she will be assisted by an Administrative/Financial Assistant to be hired by the Project. He/she will facilitate the hiring of a team of consultants to help in delivering the Project Outputs. He/she will be responsible for the overall management of all aspects of the project, and will provide assistance to the technical working groups established under the project and described in the project document.

The candidate should be highly motivated, enthusiastic, and capable of working independently. He/she should have a strong scientific/technical and policy background on the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, NDC regime and particularly in the priority sectors identified under the project. The

ability to work with a wide variety of people from governments, agencies, non-governmental organisations, and research institutions is essential. A good understanding of the national institutional framework is highly desirable. He/she must be able to draft fluently in English. The PM will be based at the DCC in Abuja.

Key Responsibilities

Coordination

- Managing and coordinating the day-to-day project activities including activities of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and project consultants
- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs through the TWGs and the Project Consultants
- Organize and facilitate the PSC and TWG meetings and any other meetings with Government counterparts, donor agencies, private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Ensure a close working relationship between UNDP, the DCC and other parties involved in project implementation.
- Foster and establish links with related national and regional projects, and other international programmes;
- Ensure that the project is implemented with the full participation of relevant national and local institutions.
- Organise national workshops under the project, including agendas, resource persons and participants
- Ensure the publication and dissemination of the reports identified as project outputs

Project Management

- Prepare a detailed annual work plan for the project activities to be carried out, in close consultation with the UNDP CO, DCC, and the PSC
- Provision of all project M&E reporting, including progress reports, project accounts and budgets, Project Annual Work Plans (AWP), Terms of Reference (TORs), etc. as required by the PSC and DCC in accordance with UNDP guidelines.
- Prepare TORs and organize interviews for selection of candidates for consultants and sub-contractors
- To ensure achievement of the overall objectives and specific outputs of the Project, by utilizing the project financial resources in an efficient, effective and transparent manner
- Keep regular monitoring of the progress of the project and take corrective actions to ensure that the project is achieving expected outputs within the given timeframe and budget
- Supervise project personnel in conducting administrative and logistical functions and ensure timely and effective implementation of project activities
- Ensure that the project complies with the policies of the United Nations, in terms of regulations, procedures, reporting requirements and ethical standards.
- Provision of technical inputs in the outputs of the project.

Administrative

- Prepare quarterly, annual and terminal reports of the Project to the NSC
- Know the administrative procedures established by UNDP and ensure their proper implementation by both the executing agency and the implementation of activities performed by other project partners receiving resources from the project.
- Ensure the correct use of the logos of UNDP, the executing agency and other donors in accordance with the instructions contained in the PRODOC.
- Be responsible for managing the finances of the project following the regulations of UNDP and approve the administrative and financial reports, external communications

and monitor the travel authorization procedures, staffing, equipment purchases, goods and services of all partners and members participating in the project.

- Control costs, the budget balance and ensure compliance with the commitments made in the project budget.
- Assume overall responsibility for financial meetings, deliver the objectives set out in annual work plans, reporting on project funds and related record keeping.

Qualifications

- An advanced science degree (MSc and above) in a subject related to environmental management
- A minimum of 10 years of relevant experience in the field of climate change-
- Familiarity with the Paris Agreement and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
- Demonstrated successful leadership in the design and execution of projects related to the field of climate change
- Good understanding of Nigeria's environment and development issues as well as national obligations towards the UNFCCC.
- Familiarity with low carbon development issues.
- Substantial experience in the workings of the Nigerian Government and in interdepartmental procedures
- Strong knowledge of Nigerian Government policies and strategies
- Ability in negotiation and conflict resolution
- Demonstrated strong leadership and partnership
- Demonstrated ability to liaise and foster cooperation between agencies, including Government, private sector participants, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Familiarity with computers and word processing and Microsoft Office Suite.
- Excellent knowledge of English (written and spoken)
- Excellent communication (Written and Oral) Skills.
- Excellent inter-personal skills as well as working well within a team environment.

Duration

One-year renewable.

5.4 - ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCIAL ASSISTANT

A Project Administrative and Financial Assistant (AFA) will be recruited to provide daily assistance to the Project Manager. The AFA will be hired as a full-time project staff member for the duration of the project.

Key Responsibilities

Administrative

- Assist the Project Manager to establish and maintain good communication and coordination with Government counterparts, donor agencies, private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Assist the Project Manager to review the overall project work plan and budget allocation
- Organize meetings, including Steering Committee and Technical Working Group meetings, and taking minutes of the meetings
- Provide administrative and logistical support such as drafting correspondence letters, organize filing system and record/update project inventory list
- Assist the Project Manager in preparing the TORs and in organizing interviews for selection of candidates for consultants and sub-contractors

- Assist the Project Manager in keeping regular monitoring of the progress of the project and take corrective actions to ensure that the project is achieving expected outputs within the given timeframe and budget
- Assist the Project Manager in preparing progress updates, Quarterly and Annual reports to the government and UNDP
- Assist the project team in preparing the terminal report to the government and UNDP
- Perform any other functions as required by the Project.

Financial

- Process financial transactions such as payments to consultants, supplies and logistical requirements as well as monitor project expenditures
- Maintain books of accounts
- Prepare and update financial reports
- Ensure that project assets are properly recorded and used for implementation of the Project
- Assist the project manager to establish and maintain good communication and coordination with Government counterparts, donors, private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Assist the project manager to review the overall project work plan and budget allocation
- Ensure complete documentation of expenses so that funds can be verified in case of audit

Qualifications

- University Degree or Higher National Diploma(HND) in Business Administration or Accountancy.
- Minimum of 5 years' professional experience in administration and project management or equivalent
- Extensive experience in organizing meetings, workshops and writing reports
- Knowledge of UNDP and other foreign-assisted project implementation procedures, including procurement, disbursements, reporting and monitoring would be an asset.
- Good interpersonal and communication skills
- Good organizational skills
- Strong computer skills especially for Word Processing and Spreadsheets
- Good oral and written communication skills in English

Duration

- One-year renewable.