Federal Ministry of Environment

Department of Climate Change

Nigeria - ICAT Project

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project: Setting up of MRV system for Nigeria: Development of an Overarching Institutional Arrangement for National Reporting System and Design

INCEPTION REPORT

DATE: 8th April 2021

VENUE: Sandralia Hotel, Jabi, Abuja

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAI	African Adaptation Initiative
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CEs	Coordinating Entities
CRT	Common Reporting Table
CTF	Common Tabular Format
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DPR	Department of Petroleum Resource
DSC	Donor Steering Committee
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMoT	Federal Ministry of Transport
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Green House Gas
HWP	Harvested Wood Products
IAPs	Interested and Affected Persons
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LULUCF	Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MPGs	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Action Plan
NC s	National Communications
PA	Paris Agreement
PAM	Policies and Measures
TF	Transparency Framework
ToR	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) was founded in response to the need to support improved transparency and capacity building under the Paris Agreement (PA). Its work is guided by its strategy as well as its long term programmes. ICAT aims to help countries assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and fulfill their transparency commitments. What ICAT does basically is the generation of methodological guidance and extracts the best among these practices, and makes them available to all actors in the project thereby increasing their global knowledge base. ICAT's work is country-driven process that, aims at building on the existing MRV system and knowledge in the supported countries, hence complementing their previous as well as the on-going efforts in their commitment in combating the impact of climate change.

ICAT is an unincorporated multi-stakeholder partnership steered and funded by the Donor Steering Committee (DSC), conformed by its donors; the Children Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF); Climate Works Foundation (CWF); the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU); and the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS), as well as the UNFCCC and UNOPS as ex-officio members. The Initiative is managed by UNOPS on behalf of the DSC. Within UNOPS, the ICAT Secretariat manages ICAT day-to-day activities, coordinating and guiding the work of the implementing partners.

As part of the effort to achieve the set objectives of the ICAT project in Nigeria through the implementing Ministry,that is FMEv which is legally mandated with the protection of the natural environment against pollution and degradation and also conserving the natural resource for sustainable development, An inception meeting of the project was held on 8th April, 2021 at Sandralia Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria. The inception meeting brought together stakeholders from relevant MDAs, NGOs, private sectors, Universities, research centers and media as well as ICAT- National and International Project Consultants.

The objectives of the inception meeting were to increase awareness of Nigeria ICAT Project among national stakeholders including government, NGOs, academia and private sector and to share knowledge on sectoral MRV systems with the aim to encourage active stakeholders' participation and contribution towards delivering the expected outcomes. It is hoped that the expected supports, contributions and responsibilities of each key stakeholder are defined, and work plan of the project is discussed and adopted. The meeting featured the ceremonial launching of the project and technical presentations by resource persons and issues were discussed by the participants at the meeting.

1. Background

Nigeria being the leading oil producer is currently challenged to diversify its economy away from fossils fuels (petroleum, gas and of course coal). In order to achieve this, Nigeria is maximising its opportunity in renewable energy, reduction of carbon footprint and outright elimination of gas flaring. Nigeria's Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (NCCPRS) was adopted in 2012 and the overall goal of the climate policy is to foster low carbon, brings about economic growth and to have a climate resilient society, hence Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) commitment to the 20% emission reduction by 2030 unconditionally and 45% conditionally. To achieve these and others ICAT project will focus on developing Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Systems on 3 priority sectors (representing 5 sub-sectors) from the 7 identified by Nigeria: Oil & Gas sector, Transport (including Road transport and other transportation modes) and AFOLU (including Agriculture and LULUCF/Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) which are not covered by other projects. For each sector, the specific objectives are:

1. Carry out a review of the sectors in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation actions (actors involved, availability of data, QA/QC, tools and archiving systems, MRV capacity in the country, etc.);
2. Provide input to an internal Nigerian reporting scheme towards developing the national institutional setup: there is a major need to clarify how to get other stakeholders to share data;
3. Develop an overarching institutional arrangement with recommendation for national reporting system and design;
4. Assess Policies & Measures to develop NDC indicators/tools. ICAT methodologies available for Transport, Agriculture and Forestry will be applied if corresponding to national P&M.

It was in view of that, the launching/inception meeting/workshop was held on 8th April, 2021 at Sandralia Hotel Abuja, Nigeria aimed at providing the opportunity to create awareness and build a national cross fertilization of ideas and knowledge sharing which will provide a platform for key stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the Nigeria ICAT Project towards setting up of National sectoral MRV systems for Nigeria.

2. Session 1: Ceremonial Session; Official Launching of the Nigeria ICAT Project

2.1 Welcome Remarks and Self-Introduction of Participants

Ms. Asmau Jibril representative of the DCC and ICAT focal point, in her remarks expressed her pleasure to be with the participants at the workshop. She also maintained that the impact of climate change is obvious and could be seen around us and has been a topical issue in the world today. Its impacts are in forms of phenomenon such as the increased atmospheric temperature, sea level rise as well as irregular rainfall patterns among the others. The project is aimed at helping Nigeria in setting an overarching MRV system as it formally kick-started today. The technical support provided through the project, she maintained, is expected to help Nigeria's commitment to build adequate capacity to develop and apply sectoral MRV systems to measure the performance of the targeted climate policies and actions and to integrate the MRV systems into an overarching MRV system under the ETF of the Paris Agreement. And also Nigeria's successful application of good practice and tools that integrate transparency on climate policies and action with evidence-based policymaking, assessing the impacts (in terms of GHG emissions and co-benefits on SLCF's emissions) of policies and measures as well as to create Stakeholder Platform for interaction and cross-fertilisation of ideas on climate action transparency.

She appreciated the efforts of the ICAT team, National and International experts, the management of the FMEv and the project Steering Committee who worked tirelessly to make the event a reality and also the participants that came to contribute in the maiden discussion.

2.2 Launching of the Nigeria ICAT Project

The minister, who was unavoidably absent but was ably represented by the Ag Director DCC, Mrs. Halima Bawa Bwari welcomed the participants to the inception meeting/workshop and expressed delight to note that the participants at the workshop cut across different MDAs, NGOs, CBOs, International Development Partners, Academia and the private sector. He also

highlighted on the ICAT project and what it seeks to achieve over the implementation period of 12 months. The objective of the project according to the minister is to set up a Sectoral MRV System with an overarching institutional arrangement across 3 priority sectors (representing 5 sub-sectors) namely; Oil & Gas sector, Road transport and; Other transportation modes – Railway, Marine and Aviation and Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) and; Agriculture (Livestock and Crops). The European Union (EU) (European Delegation to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and ECOWAS) is also supporting Nigeria with an MRV Project in Energy, waste and communication sectors. However, the EU projects will be complementary to the ICAT project as it is much bigger. Both support projects will cover our 5 priority sectors of the NDC.

The ICAT Project Components should include carrying out an MRV need and gap analysis, development of sectoral institutional MRV systems for NDC priority sectors, report presenting an overarching institutional arrangements and recommendations for national MRV reporting system and design and the development of NDC indicators/tools across the individual priority sectors of the NDCs. He emphasized that the role of the stakeholders is critical in the project for their support, inputs and contributions will always be required at the various levels of the project implementation. He solicited stakeholders' maximum support and cooperation towards achieving the set objectives of the project. He expressed delight for the fact that the project is coming at the time when Nigeria is vigorously pursuing her commitment to the Paris Agreement. He finally appreciated the participants present and requested their inputs and recommendations towards effective project delivery and implementation of the project for the benefit of Nigeria and the world at large.

2.3 Contributions from ICAT Management

Dr. Henning Wuester, Director, ICAT, Bonn, Germany, made his contribution virtually as follows;

Honourable Director, Mrs. Halima Bawa Bwari, representing the Honourable Minister of Environment, Distinguished High Officials of the various ministries and agencies of Nigeria, Ladies and Gentlemen, A very good morning to you!I am pleased to address you at this inception meeting and welcome Nigeria to

the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, ICAT. I would like to introduce ICAT to you, explain the role of climate action transparency, and highlight some opportunities for you as member of the ICAT family. But before doing so, let me express my thanks to those that have helped us in getting to this inception meeting; to His Excellency, Dr. Mohammad Abubakar, Honourable Minister of Environment, andMr Abel Olumuyiwa-Enitan, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment for their leadership in guiding the development of the project design; to Dr. Peter Tarfa, former Climate Change Director, and his successor, Mrs. Halima Bawa Bwari, for supervising the work plan development; to Ms. Asmau Jibril and to Dr. Bala Bappa for coordinating all activities to launch the work, including this inception workshop; to the international team supporting the activities, in particular Julien Vincent from CITEPA and Mike Bess from GHGMI; and to all of you present here today to be ready to engage in the work, because this can only succeed as a collaborative effort together with all stakeholders across all sectors of the economy.

With this inception workshop, Nigeria is now joining ICAT, and I want to briefly introduce the Initiative to you. A multi-stakeholder partnership with 4 donors who just adopted an extension of ICAT up to 2026 with major funding commitment, ICAT has 6 Implementing Partners and 10 Supporting Partners,

including CITEPA and GHGMI.Above all, the Initiative has over 40 partner countries which you are now joining. ICAT has country projects in other large economies like China, South Africa and Brazil, countries across all continents and many African countries, including one of your neighbors, Ghana. This diversity creates opportunities for learning from experience, which we strongly encourage and support. ICAT supports its partner countries in building a national framework for climate action transparency, based on their specific needs and priorities.

What is the role of climate action transparency?
• Transparency plays a key role under the Paris Agreement as part of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
• Transparency is the core element of the Paris architecture: the backbone that holds together the different elements, notably the NDCs and the overall objective (2/1.5 C).
• Transparency plays a critical role at both the national and the international level:
•Most importantly, it enables evidence-based policies; sound data is needed to mainstream climate action and ensure that it is consistent with national development priorities.
•Stakeholder engagement – integrating all relevant sectors, and actors at different levels of governance.
•Creating accountability: monitor implementation and build confidence at both national and international levels.
• I am pleased to see a focus on NDC-related transparency efforts in the Nigeria ICAT project. Once GHG inventories and an MRV framework are in place, these can serve as a basis for shaping and ensuring implementation of Nigeria's NDC.
• Transparency is essential for the NDC process: 1) Design effective policies; 2) manage, track and finance implementation; and 3) use data and experience to further strengthen NDCs when they are updated.
• The ICAT project will support Nigeria in setting up a framework for data collection and in conducting assessments of its climate policies and actions. ICAT offers methodologies and tools to assess impacts on both GHG emissions and Sustainable Development.
• Linking climate action to national development planning is essential. It is the basis for mobilizing finance for the investments needed.
• I encourage special consideration of data needs during this period of an economic crisis due to the global pandemic: develop the data sets that can help integrate climate action into recovery packages; to tap additional finance for instance from the AfDB or other Multilateral Development Banks.

Opportunities from participating in ICAT:
• First and foremost, this project is an opportunity for all participating sectors to prepare for a transition that they will face, sooner or later. We are seeing this global transition unfold, with big players like the EU, China and now also the US pushing in the same direction.
• More than 80 per cent of all new electricity capacity added last year was renewable, just to give one example from the newest RE Statistics which shows the magnitude of the change.
• Energy and transport sectors will not be the same any more by the middle of the century, and those that join the transition now to be ahead of others will be among the winners.
• This is a small project for such a big task, but it helps to get started. And of course, we are not alone, and activities will not end when this project is over.
• ICAT keeps its projects short and focused, and then as we progress, we review experience and further needs with the potential to organize a follow-up project.
• Our ambition is to be quick and flexible, to adjust to specific needs and identify specific activities that can best advance a country's transparency efforts.
• This also allows for innovation – to develop new approaches that can then be replicated by others.
• Let me end by highlighting one additional opportunity: ICAT puts special attention on peer-to-peer exchange. We can offer additional resources to support such activities, if they relate to the ICAT projects. For example, if you wish to exchange experience with another country, in your region or beyond.
• I expect this project to develop strong experience on how to use data to anchor climate action in national planning. That will certainly be of interest to other countries, and we would be very eager to

invite you, [Excellency], as a speaker to our side event at COP26 in Glasgow and to other outreach activities.

• So, Nigeria has an opportunity through this project to:
1. Initiate the transformation of some of its core sectors;
2. Prepare for mainstreaming climate action in its development planning; and
3. Contribute to global efforts by showing other countries the way, and to learn from experience by others.

• ICAT stands ready to support you and showcase the results. The engagement of all of you present here today from various sectors of the economy is the key to the success of this project. Thank you.

2.3 Highlights of the Nigeria ICAT Project and the Implementation Strategy

Dr. Bala Bappa, ICA In-Country Facilitator/Coordinating Consultant, in his presentation took the participants through the history of the Nigeria-ICAT project which is traceable to September 2020 when Nigeria signed the PCA for the ICAT project, the development that was followed by the appointment of the ICAT focal point and establishment of project steering committee. The scope of the project will involve stakeholders from the different MDAs at Federal and State levels, public and private organizations and enterprises, NGOs, etc. involved in the three priority sectors (representing 5 sub-sectors) namely; Oil & Gas sector, Road transport and; Other transportation modes – Railway, Marine and Aviation and Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) and; Agriculture (Livestock and Crops). The DCC will be responsible for coordinating the project through the Project Steering Committee supported by the in-country facilitator supervising the activities of the 5 project consultants towards the delivery of their ToR.

According to him the Project Steering Committee will among others:
i. Meet regularly to give direction on the design, implementation and evaluation of the progress made on the ICAT Project;
ii. Recommend strategies and provide technical support, expert advice and political guidance based on knowledge and experience to the ICAT Project Consultants;
iii. Coordinate and identify synergies amongst the different ICAT Project Consultants and the Key Project Stakeholders;
iv. Also be responsible for Coordinating, Hosting and Reporting on National Stakeholder Workshops (Inauguration/kickoff Workshop, Presentation Workshop and Validation/Adoption Workshop).
The Project Facilitator's responsibility will include to, facilitate and coordinate implementation of the project on a day–to-day basis over the Project Period, including supervision of activities of the Steering Committee and the 5 Project Consultants liaising with the ICAT and the Steering Committee.

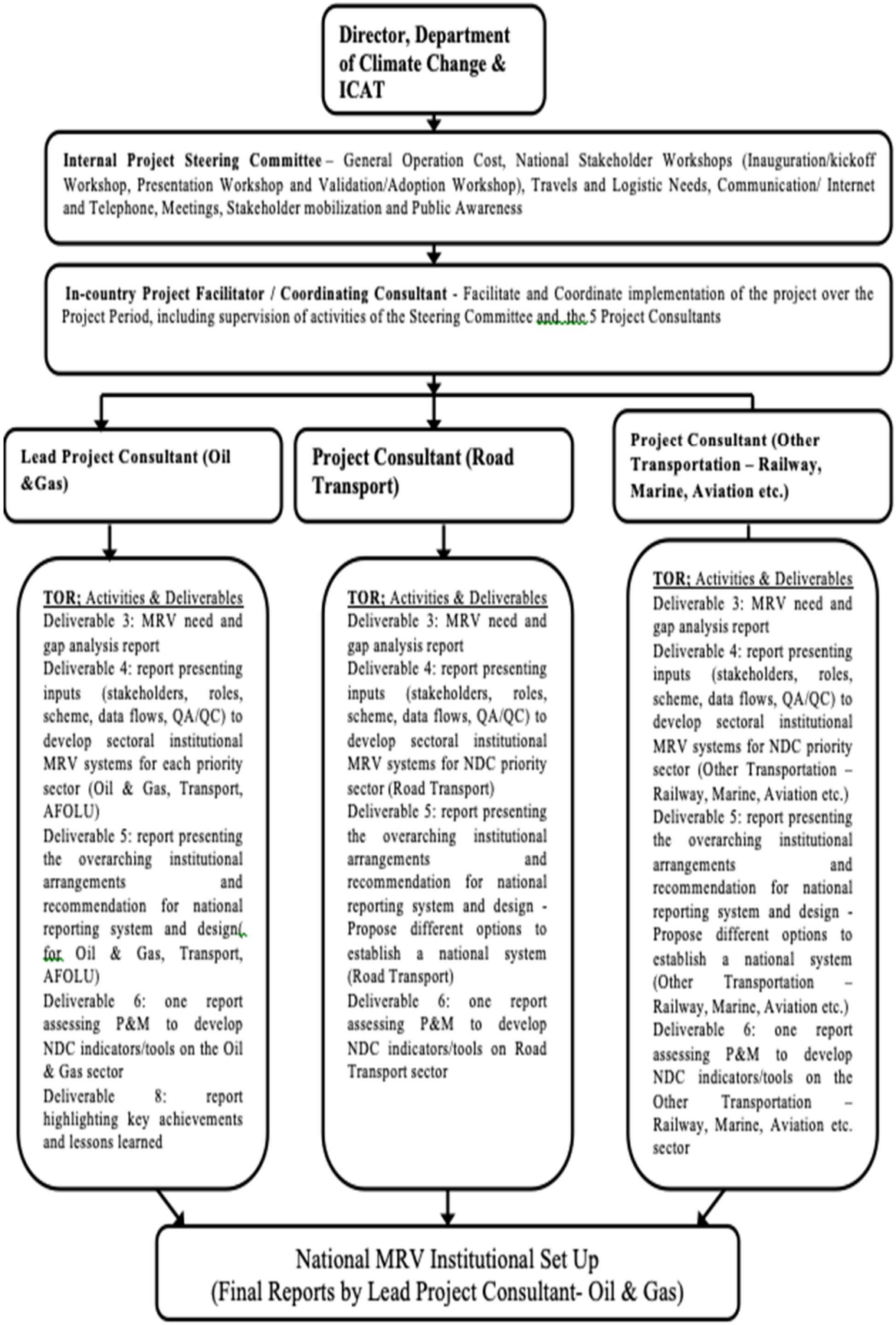
The Project Facilitator's responsibility will include to:
i. Facilitate and Coordinate implementation of the project on a day–to-day basis over the Project Period, including supervision of activities of the Steering Committee and the 5 Project Consultants liaising with the ICAT and the Steering Committee.

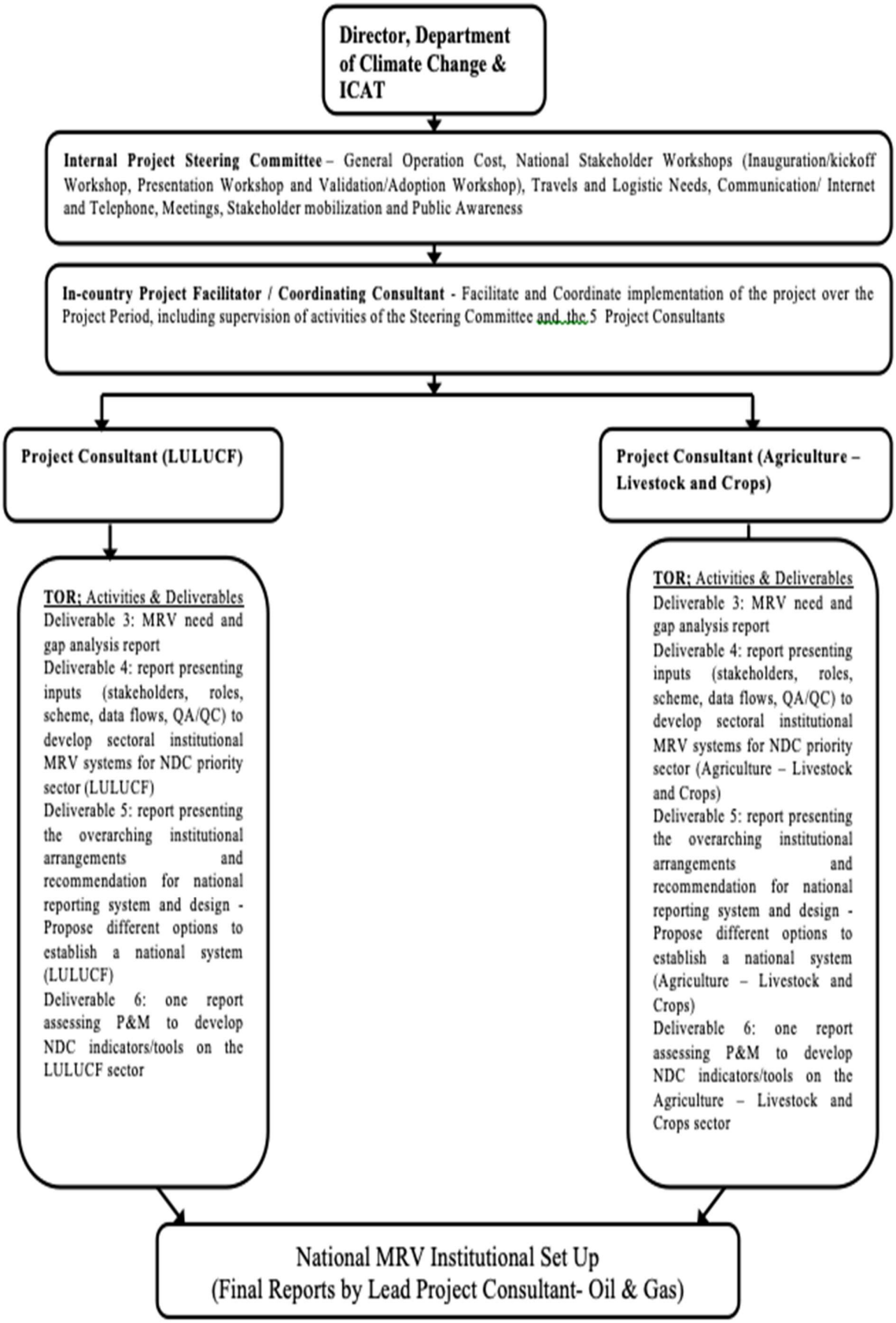
While the 5 Project Consultants will:
i. Report to the Department of Climate Change, Steering Committee under the supervision of the In-Country Facilitator in the discharge of their ToR;
ii. The Inception Report, Needs and Gap Analysis Report, Overarching Institutional Arrangement Report and the Final Project Report will be delivered by the Lead Consultant (Oil and Gas) through the Project Facilitator/Coordinating Consultant.

Parts of the deliverables in the project are the report from the inception meeting, detailed work plan of the ICAT Project and report from MRV need and gap analysis.

Description
Deliverable #1: report from the inception workshop
Deliverable #2: detailed work plan for the ICAT project
Objective #1: Carry out a sectoral MRV needs and gaps assessment
Deliverable #3: MRV need and gap analysis report
Objective #2: Provide input to a sectoral national reporting scheme
Deliverable #4: report on MRV for Oil & Gas, Transport, Other Transport, LULUCF, Agriculture Crops and Livestock
Objective #3: Develop an overarching institutional arrangements MRV system
Deliverable #5: report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting system and design
Objective #4: Asses sectoral Policies to develop NDC indicators/tools
Deliverable #6: Report assessing P&M to develop NDC indicators/tools
Objective #5: Share knowledge and lessons learnt
Deliverable #7: report of the final Workshop
Deliverable #8: report highlighting key achievements and lessons learned

(Bappa:2021)


Director, Department of Climate Change & ICAT
Internal Project Steering Committee – General Operation Cost, National Stakeholder Workshops (Inauguration/kickoff Workshop, Presentation Workshop and Validation/Adoption Workshop), Travels and Logistic Needs, Communication/ Internet and Telephone, Meetings, Stakeholder mobilization and Public Awareness
In-country Project Facilitator / Coordinating Consultant - Facilitate and Coordinate implementation of the project over the Project Period, including supervision of activities of the Steering Committee and the 5 Project Consultants
Lead Project Consultant (Oil &Gas)
Project Consultant (Road Transport)
Project Consultant (Other Transportation – Railway, Marine, Aviation etc.)
TOR; Activities & Deliverables
Deliverable 3: MRV need and gap analysis report
Deliverable 4: report presenting inputs (stakeholders, roles, scheme, data flows, QA/QC) to develop sectoral institutional MRV systems for each priority sector (Oil & Gas, Transport, AFOLU)
Deliverable 5: report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting system and design(for Oil & Gas, Transport, AFOLU)
Deliverable 6: one report assessing P&M to develop NDC indicators/tools on the Oil & Gas sector
Deliverable 8: report highlighting key achievements and lessons learned
TOR; Activities & Deliverables
Deliverable 3: MRV need and gap analysis report
Deliverable 4: report presenting inputs (stakeholders, roles, scheme, data flows, QA/QC) to develop sectoral institutional MRV systems for NDC priority sector (Road Transport)
Deliverable 5: report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting system and design - Propose different options to establish a national system (Road Transport)
Deliverable 6: one report assessing P&M to develop NDC indicators/tools on Road Transport sector
TOR; Activities & Deliverables
Deliverable 3: MRV need and gap analysis report
Deliverable 4: report presenting inputs (stakeholders, roles, scheme, data flows, QA/QC) to develop sectoral institutional MRV systems for NDC priority sector (Other Transportation – Railway, Marine, Aviation etc.)
Deliverable 5: report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting system and design - Propose different options to establish a national system (Other Transportation – Railway, Marine, Aviation etc.)
Deliverable 6: one report assessing P&M to develop NDC indicators/tools on the Other Transportation – Railway, Marine, Aviation etc. sector
National MRV Institutional Set Up
(Final Reports by Lead Project Consultant- Oil & Gas)



ICAT Project Organogram

See Nigeria-ICAT Project Country Work Plan (Bappa: 2020:27-28)

Questions/Comments Sessions

The room was given for the participants to make comments or ask questions on the presentations.

Mr. Innocent Onah from the African Development Bank (ADB) suggested that financial institutions such as Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) should be included as the critical stakeholders in the project implementation. He observed that if such financial institutions are not familiar with the project they hardly contribute towards its effective implementation. The role of financial institutions should not be undermined for it is now the first time Nigeria should have such a standardized MRV system.

Mr. Fransis Binuyo of the Centre for Management Study asked as to what extent the ICAT Project should be mainstreamed towards national development.

3. Session 2: Technical Session with MDAs, International Development Partners, Private Sector, NGOs and Academia.

The Technical session was introduced by Dr. Bappa and was coordinated together with the Lead/Oil & Gas Consultant, Engr. Ogunleye. In his introductory Remark, the In-country Facilitator highlighted the objectives of the Technical Session to include a platform for Technical Presentations and Discussions towards better understanding of the ICAT Project and technical interaction between the stakeholders and the National & international Consultants.

The Session included Presentation on key priority areas of the ICAT project Work Plan including the Implementation Strategy, Stakeholder Consultations, report analysis and presentation, Development of National MRV System Institutional Set-Up and Overview of the Sectoral ICAT Project Interventions by the National Project Consultants.

A Syndicate discussion session followed, where discussions, interactions and cross-fertilization of ideas between stakeholders and consultants focused on project components, stakeholder consultations and strategy of implementation going forward.

The National Sectoral Project Consultants coordinated activities of the syndicate groups, the discussions and outcomes of the sessions were presented at the general session where comments, inputs and observations were captured leading to a set of Key recommendations.

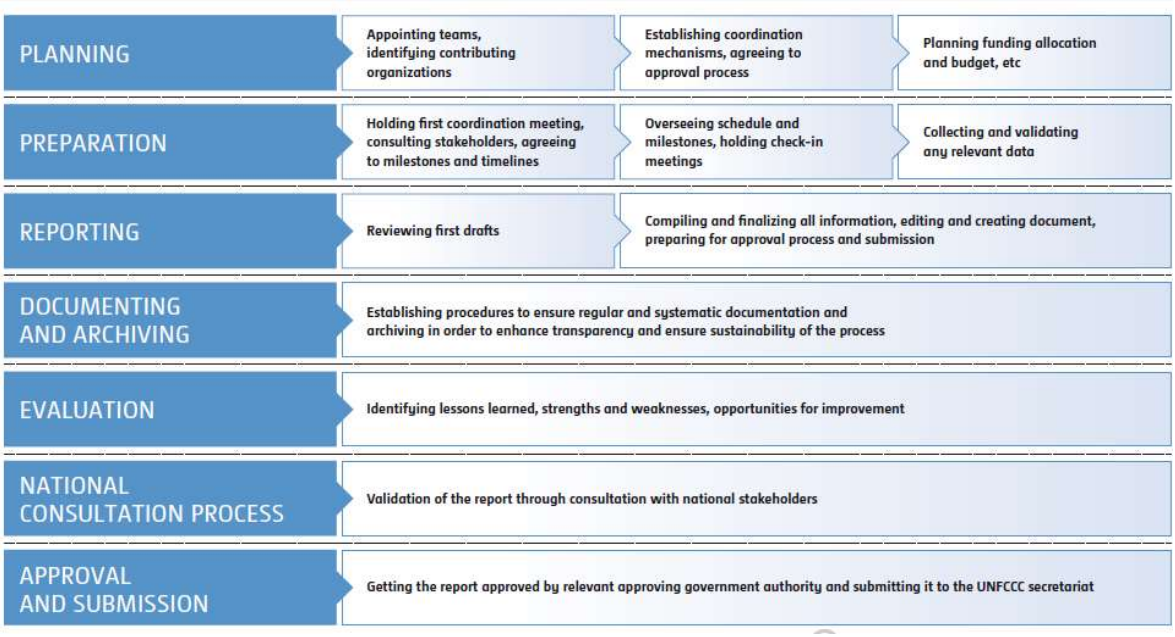
The Technical session proceeded with the presentations as below.

3.1 Development of National MRV System Institutional Set-Up: Overview

The presentation by Mrs. Chioma Amudi, MRV NDC Desk Officer, DCC
In her presentation, she highlighted on the key elements of an MRV system thus; the official setup, the institutional setup and the procedural setup. The institutional setup approaches were basically the bottom up approach and the top down approach. The bottom up approach is an MRV system to track NDC/NAMA/Policy and to track industrial emission and also the one on municipal level. The second approach is the top down approach that integrate national MRV system and national GHG inventory.

In developing an MRV system according to Amidu, Coordinating Entity (CE) play very critical roles which include; planning all coordination and consultation activities, it identifies all the institutions to be involved, it allocate responsibilities for all components of the MRV system, the development of a schedule for preparing the much expected deliverables and the identification of the constraints and need such as financial, technical those that have to do with skills. More so, the CE informs the working groups/stakeholders of progress and emerging issues, it manages the budgeting and lastly it develops and maintains an archiving system. The CEs, on who the responsibility for the overall coordination and management of MRV system is rested, are of varieties. They are the centralized vs. decentralized, the single-agency vs. multiple agency, the in-sourced vs. out-sourced and the integrated vs. separate.

In the course of her presentation ,Mrs Chioma Amudi ,the DCC NDC/ MRV Desk Officer highlighted on the typical stages for the sustainable institutional setup which are meticulous stage by stage activities ranging for planning to approval and submission.



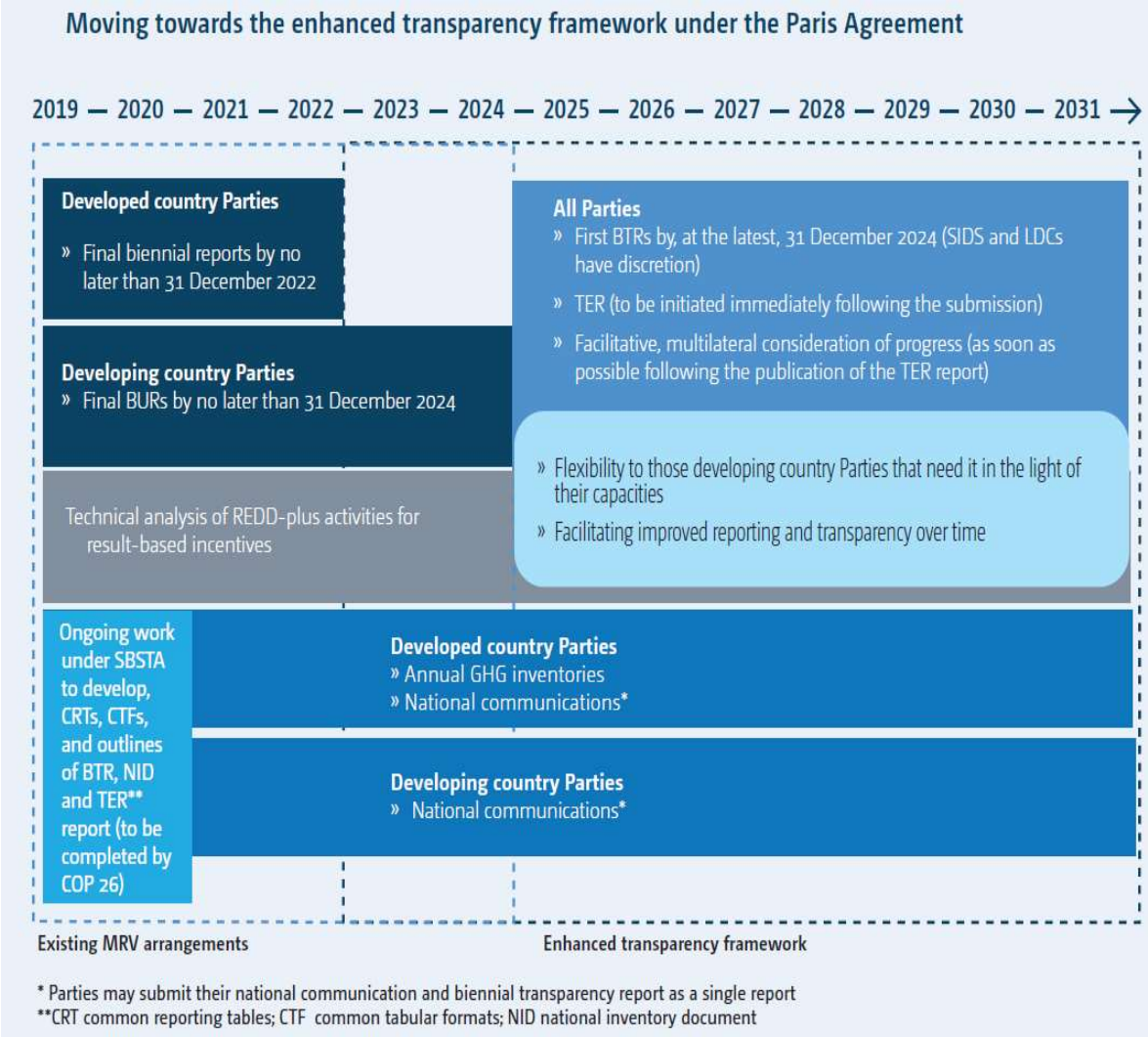
3.2 Key Priority Areas of the Project Work Plan including the Implementation Strategy, Stakeholder Consultations, Report Analysis and Presentation among Others

Dr. Julien Vincent (CITEPA) Paris, Dr. Mike Bess (GHGMI) - ICAT International Consultants

Dr. Julien Introduced ICAT and discussed the International Framework (IF) highlighting article 4 of the Paris Agreement (PA) which mandated all the parties to the PA to prepare, communicates, and maintains an NDC and should be followed by national action for its achievement. However, the communication is expected every five years. In order to achieve Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for effective implementation each party is expected; to provide information on a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions, information necessary to track progress made in implementation, and achieving its NDC, information on climate change impacts and adaptation and also information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building.

He added that the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the IF for action and support (as per Article 13

PA) are common to all parties to PA within the ETF items which include GHG inventory, information to track progress in the implementation and information on the achievement of NDCs. The information is presented in a Common Reporting Table (CRT) formats for compiling national GHG inventories and Common Tabular Formats (CTF) for number of other areas. The report contains eight chapters; introduction, national inventory report, information to track progress made in implementation and achieving NDC, information relate to climate change impacts, information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.



(Vincent: 2021)
Timeline showing the movement towards the ETF

Dr. Julien also highlighted on the key priority areas of the project to be carried out in series of project activities starting with sectoral MRV system review which will be done through Need and Gap analysis through identification of stakeholders and analysis of key documents, meeting with data providers and MRV experts. It is hoped that this activity will lead to a mapping of stakeholders, data flows and tools will be the core issue in developing sectoral MRV system. The next activity is the sectoral institutional MRV system development. The need and gap analysis will provide input for this. With this activity there will be accurate sectoral GHG inventory that will help to project emissions and estimate the impacts of mitigation actions. The end result of the activity will be a report on the MRV for each sector. This activity will be followed by another on overarching institutional arrangements development and recommendation for national reporting system and design. Here a sectoral MRV system is incorporated in an overarching national MRV system, which will allow Nigeria to report on GHG-I and mitigation actions in line with the international requirement. The expected output here should be a report presenting

an overarching institutional arrangements development and recommendation for national reporting system and design. Next activity will be a policy assessment to develop NDC indicators/tools. Under this the 5 subsectors task is studied and document summarizing data, methodologies, assumption, results of the implementation of ICAT methodologies will be provided. The expected output here is a report assessing Policies and Measures (PAM) to develop NDC indicators and tools. Lastly, there will be activity sharing the knowledge and lesions learnt with the report of the final workshop, report highlighting key achievements and lessons learned and finally participation at international workshop to communicate the ICAT project feedbacks.

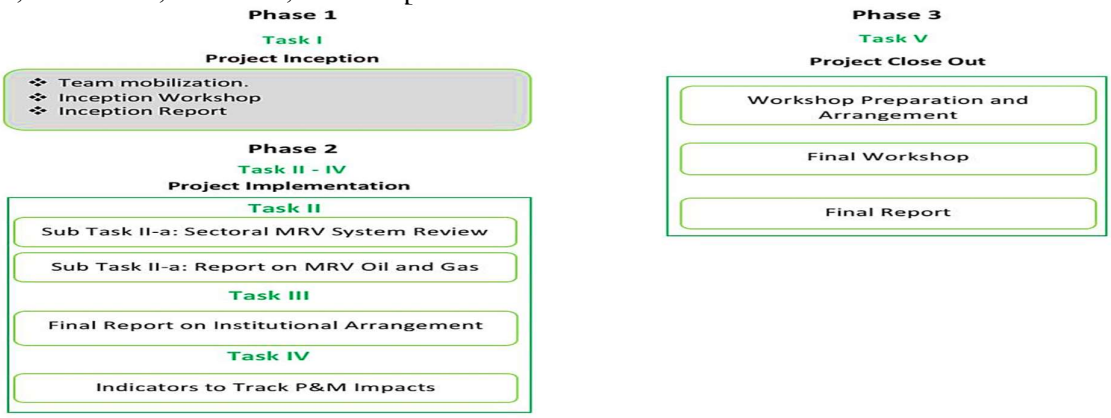
4 Presentation by 5 ICAT National Project Consultants

The highlights of the project consultants' respective mandates and expected collaboration and cooperation from the stakeholders during the ICAT Project implementation were given.

4.1 Oil and Gas Sector; Engr. James Ogunleye

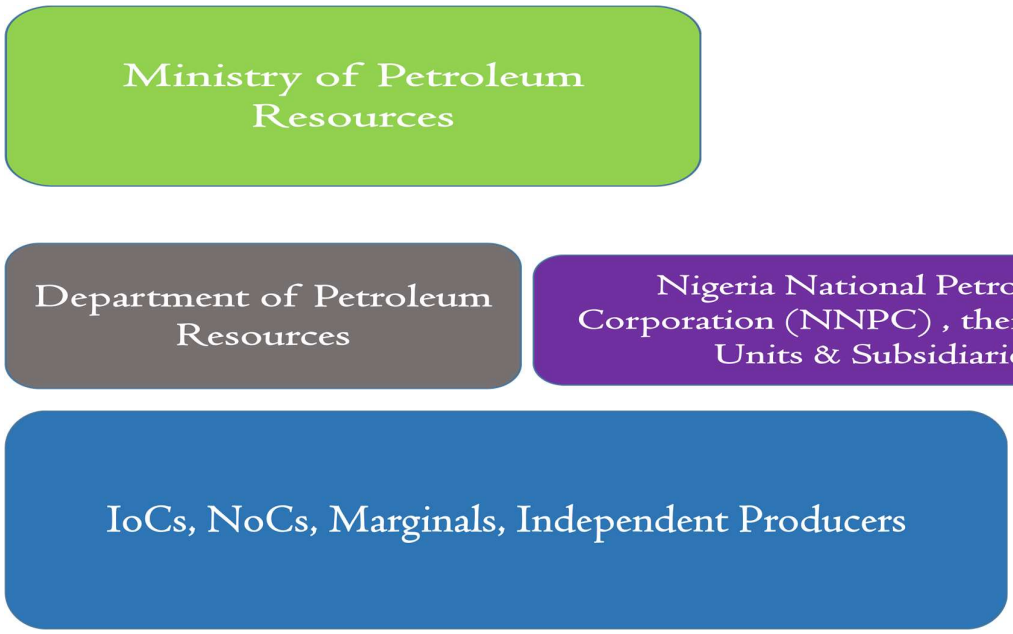
He highlighted the overall objectives of the project thus; to assist the FMEnv with ICAT's support to assess the impacts of Nigeria's climate action through MRV system, to help enhance greater transparency, effectiveness, and ambition and trust in NDC, to build capacities to understand and apply tools to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) GHG emission and the impacts of the mitigating action and strengthening national institutional arrangement and processes for MRV policies and actions.

According to Engr Ogunleye the project is timely and indeed important this is because Nigeria has submitted 3 NC to the UN, it has also submitted one Biennial Update Report (BUP) and the second is to be submitted. It is important too because of lack of complete data or inadequate data in the reports and with the NDC, Nigeria makes her GHG inventory as well as building capacity to understand data available and how it can be improved on data collection, arrangement and reporting. He unveiled the work plan for O&G sector. The work plan is broken into phases, main tasks, sub-tasks, workshops and deliverables.



Project Phases, Main Tasks, Sub-tasks, Workshops and Deliverables (Ogunleye:2021)

The stakeholders for O&G sectors according to him include Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Department of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), their Business Units & Subsidiaries and IoCs, NoCs, Marginals, Independent Producers.



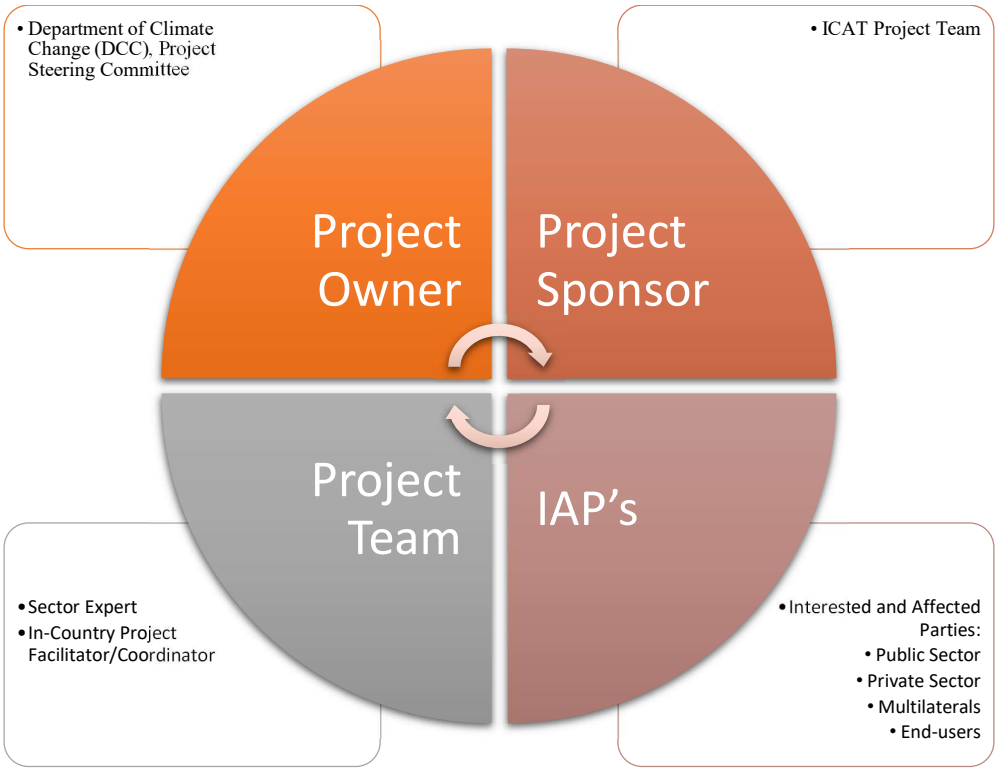
Organogram for Stakeholders (Ogunleye:2021)

He concluded his presentation by raising some key issue that interests stakeholders in the sector; how is MRV system set up currently in the sector? How is data collated for the MRV process in the sector? Status of current set of data available in the sector, what are the current gaps in the set of data collected with the expectation for Inventory, Is there a requirement in place for GHG emission reporting in the sector? Are there plans for national Emission Factors for key categories in the sector? What are the current policies that support mitigation actions?

4.2 Transport Sector;Mr. Kazeem Sanusi and Mr Ogunsegun Omotosho Olusola

The presentation by Mr Sanusi began by stakeholders' identification. In dealing with the sector many stakeholders were identified among them were the Federal Ministry of Transport, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, Nigerian Institute of Social And Economic Research, Nigerian Shippers' Council, Nigeria Customs Service, Federal Road Safety Commission, Vehicle Inspection Office, Nigerian Association of Road Transport Owners, National Union of Road Transport Workers, Nigeria Union of Petroleum And Natural, Gas Workers, Petroleum Equalization Fund, Dangote Group, and Bua Group. Others were Federal Ministry of Aviation, Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria, Nigerian Ports Authority, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency, National Inland Waterways Authority, Nigerian Railway Corporation among many others.

The terms and of reference ToR for the assignment according Mr. Sanusi, is to established a detailed work plan and schedule to be validated by DCC, conduct all consultations with key stakeholders in the transport industry, participate in all the workshops, validation/verification and final workshop, deliver outputs as stated in the work plan, and finally contribute to knowledge production and sharing and provide support to the DCC project steering committee in capacity building and accessing knowledge tools and products.



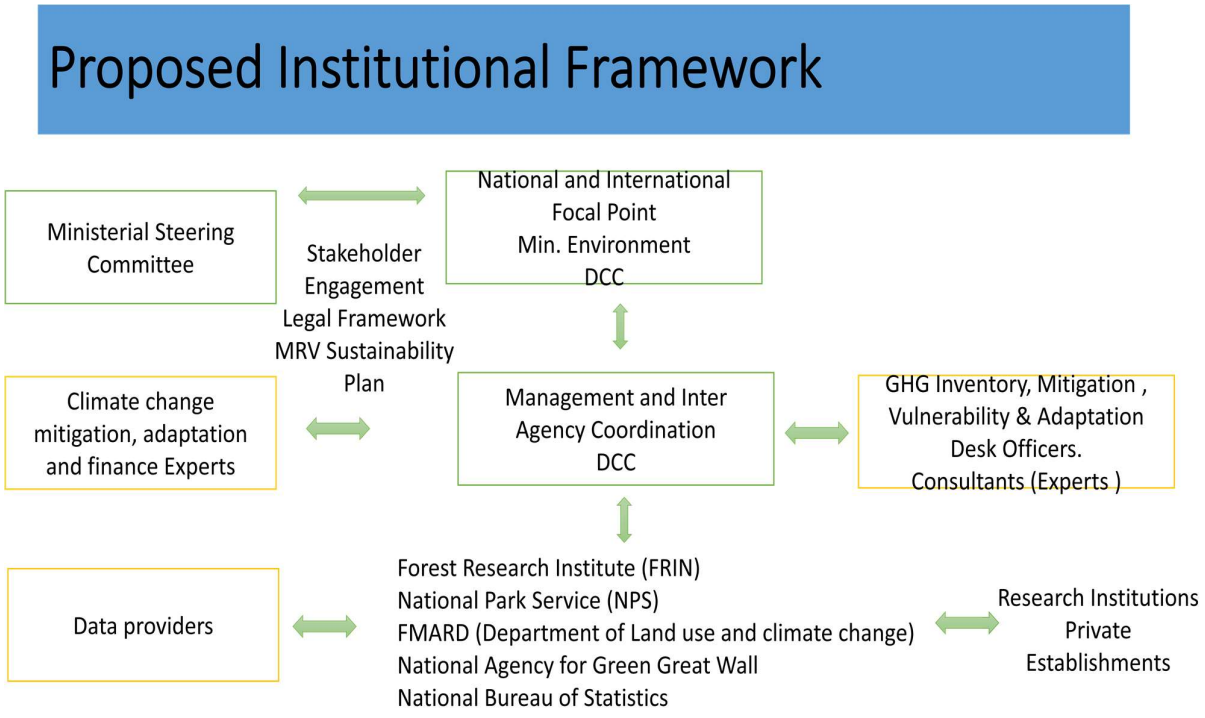
Project Stakeholders Environment, (Sanusi:2021)

The work plan for the sector is broken in phases of activities with their respective deliverables. The first phase of the work plan starts with the establishment of project framework, background literature review, the stakeholders' analysis and reporting and the inception workshop and report. The outputs here are inception workshop report and detailed work plan for the ICAT project. The next phase deals with tasks ranging from research and discussion-based analysis of challenges and opportunities, FGD with stakeholders nominee to define MRV status quo and the definition of baseline draft report structure. The deliverable from this is a sectoral MRV (Baseline) report review. What follow next is the framework gap-MRV policy, resource and implementation performance M&E e.t.c, data gathering and survey, setup basic, updatable data repository, define data gaps and strategic parameters and drivers of change. The overall output of these will be new national MRV system (transport) MRV system. Then the establishment of current institutional arrangements and recommend appropriate institutional arrangements. The end result from this will be a report presenting the overarching institutional arrangement and recommendation in Nigeria's transport sector. The next phase of activity will be able to define key indicators for tracking the NDC implementation in the transport sector, and develop MRV framework and recommendation for the road and other transport subsectors for the development of an overall national MRV toolbox and protocol. The deliverable is P&M assessment report leading to development of NDC indicators/tools for transport subsectors to mitigate P&M gap. Last activity involves draft project report, archiving of lessons, experience and learning outcomes, final project report and final workshop report. Key achievement and lessons reports and final workshop report are the expected deliverables.

4.3 LULUCF Sector; Mr. Stanley Igwebuike Ijeoma

Mr Stanley in his presentation titled "Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) GHGs Sectoral Trends, Data Dynamics and Expected Deliverables" began by pointing out that the activities in AFOLU sector are among the main contributors to emission of GHG in Nigeria. The highest emitter under ALOLU is indeed land category. For instance, the activity area computed in the TNC inventory from forestland was 84.0% of total emission, sources and non-CO_2 emission source on land was 8.1%, livestock had 7.9% and Harvested Wood Products (HWP) accounted for 1.2% of total emission. Above according to him presented an increase in net emission of 26.7% from the year 2000-2016.

One problem that is obvious in the sector is the data constraints and gaps that have been noted by the TNC. What ICAT MRV Project seeks to do is to plug these data gaps as well as build capacity of national experts for the development of Nigeria's IMS. The presentation unveiled the proposed institutional framework for the LULUCF subsector.



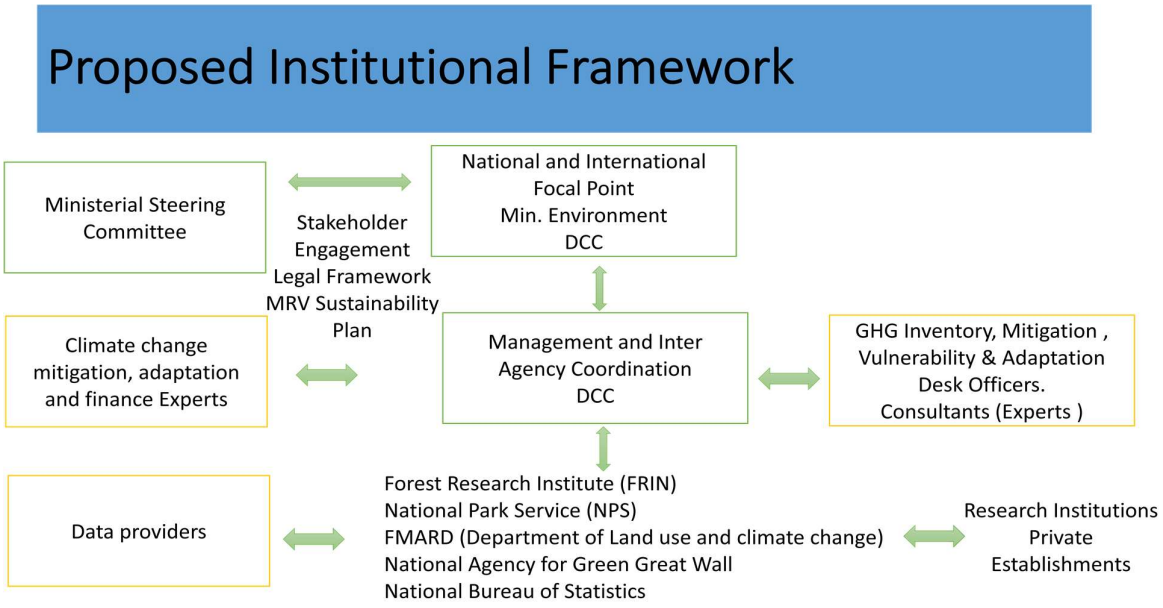
Proposed Institutional Framework, (Igwebuike: 2021)

He concluded his presentation by hinting a way forward towards successful implementation of the project thus; identify representatives of the relevant stakeholder MDAs, engage with the identified stakeholders via the questionnaires; and if possible, organize target-specific workshops on ways to

improve data gathering and processing, harvest and process data collated from the Questionnaires and continue engagement with the stakeholders to mainstream their feedback into the project.

4.4 Agriculture (Crop & Livestock); Mr. Agbo Chinonso Bathlomeo

Mr. Agbo Chinonso Bathlomeo started his presentation by enumerating major sources of emission in crop and livestock sector; as livestock-related emissions, fire-related emissions, soil-related emission as a result of soil management process such as rice cultivation, liming and urea fertilization. He also highlighted on the project mandate as far as the crop and livestock subsector is concerned. That is to carry out a review of the sectors in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation action, to provide input to an internal reporting scheme for the country towards developing the national institutional set up and to develop an overarching institutional arrangement with recommendation for national reporting system and design as well as assess P&M to develop NDC indicators/toolbox.



Proposed Institutional Framework, (Batholomeo: 2021)

The needs and gap analysis approach for the sector will involve scope definition, identification and analysis of the current state of crop and livestock sector MRV system and identification of needs and gap between the current status and the desired future status at the end of the project. This will be followed by the determination of how the needs and gap should be filled and carried out in consultation with key stakeholders through the inception workshop and post workshop technical meetings and finally gathering consensus and prioritizing activities. This will be carried out through further consultations and interviews with stakeholders. Having done the above, new policies may have been identified, which could required additional indicators or indicators may be adapted so as to best fit newly identified datasets. He concluded by soliciting the support of all stakeholders at various levels in identifying the barriers and solutions to ensure sustainability of the project.

5 Stakeholder Syndicate, Contributions and Constructive Discussions

5.1 Oil and Gas Stakeholders' Syndicate Discussion

During the stakeholders' interaction key questions raised for discussion were;
• How is data collated with the O&G sector?
• How does data get to DPR?
• How does DPR do QA/QC of the data?
• How is downstream data collated?
• How is segregation done for offshore and onshore production data?
• How does the sector play in such a way that DPR is not overstretched?
• How does country/sector go forward on the issue of EFs? Need to determine EF for the country/Sector.

In the course of the stakeholders' interaction it is observed that DPR is the custodian of data, noting that data reconciliation is carried out with companies and calibrations are carried out by third party verifiers. The annual reconciliation of volume and tracking of oil spill are carried out including records of gas products, flared gas and routine/operational flare volume of offshore and downstream operators are also reconciled.

Although it is required by DPR that companies should send their CO_2inventory and other combustion emissions, there is not yet a harmonized EF. The CoMAT model into which such data will be channed is already ongoing and the process (which is month old) is still waiting for stakeholders' inputs.

Marginal/independent producers report their data on flaring, internal combustion and leakages on quarterly basis.

That emissions' checking from LNG is the responsibility of the DPR.

The key recommendations

It is recommended;
• That there should be a local meeting with all stakeholders and industry players to agree on nomenclature and other basic issues.
• That there should be a workshopthat will involve international experts to discuss the MRV work in details
• That list of stakeholders that are relevant to O&G work who are not at the meeting should be compiled.

5.2 Crop & Livestock and LULUCF Stakeholders' Syndicate Discussion

The session was opened by an introductory remark from the LULUCF lead consultant Mr. Stanley Ijeoma, who gave a brief description about the project which will focus on setting up a robust sectoral MRV system and sustainable data management system, sector indicator tools etc. It is observed that a clear roadmap needs to be fashioned out for the critical stakeholders' participation in the project.
Other issue noted by the stakeholders is that the Third National Communication that discussed the national circumstance and of course the current landscape within the AFOLU sector.

Stakeholders further observed that there is a data gap within the Department of Livestock and Animal Husbandry Services, and to remedy that, it is suggested that standard data generating activity such as animal census needs to be carried out. Some institutions are already working in the area of emission reduction through the introduction of agro-forestry in cereal crop production, but the impacts of such activities are yet to be known.

The key recommendations are as follows;

• Capacity building within the sector to understand the type of data needed, data collection, processing, reporting and archiving.
•A legal framework needs to be built into the sectoral MRV system to help define roles and responsibilities among the participating MDA's and reporting structure.
• Advocate for change in cultural practices like manure management system, change from inorganic fertilizer to organic fertilizer sources other farming systems designed to reduce emission from the sector.
• Development of sector specific tools for tracking, and recording emission data in the field.
• Facilitation of interagency collaboration to ensure easy flow of information among the participating MDA's.
• The agencies and ministries that work directly with the farmers (that is the data sources) should be empowered through a legal framework and capacity building at national and sub-national levels to help in sustaining the institutional framework.

• There is a problem of data sharing among the relevant agencies; this was informed by minimal interagency collaboration among the relevant MDAs
• That road transport has both organized and many free-for-all operators who have required data at their disposal
• That there is a serious disconnect between other relevant institutions and the FMEnv, the implementing ministry
• That lack of tools to track change in GHG emission is very central to the problem.

6.2 Recommendations

Stakeholders at the inception workshop had robust discussions and recommended that;

• Stakeholders should always be ready to cooperate with the national consultants at all stages of the project implementation
• Nigeria should take advantage of the opportunities being presented by the ICAT project at different levels of the project implementation to facilitate the achievement of Paris agreement
• CBN and other relevant financial institutions should be included as part of the critical stakeholders in the project implementation
• With ICAT project, Nigeria should be more proactive in pursuing her current climate change commitments in 2030
• In building the framework we need to seriously engage state and sub national and other non-state stakeholders
• There is a need for more workshops for all stakeholders to brainstorm on data management and of course reconciliation on some issues such as nomenclature
• That a sector specific tools for tracking and recording GHG emission data in the field need to be developed

Nigeria Inception workshop – GHGMI Participants' Survey

A Survey Questionnaire was distributed physically and virtually at the end of the Workshop to all participants and the instance of GHGMI to assess the performance of the Inception meeting. The Virtual Participants send their response directly to the GHGMI while those at the workshop physically submitted their questionnaire, which was delivered to GHGMI Office for analysis

Below is the link for the sample Questionnaire administered at the end of the workshop;
https://www.dropbox.com/s/yr0ui5hbp1yj9mb/Nigeria%20Inception%20workshop%20-%20Participants%27%20Survey%20-%20Google%20%20Forms.pdf?dl=0

ICAT Survey Results from the Inception workshop

The outcome of the analysis of the GHGMI Survey questionnaire was generally rated as a success, showing effectiveness of the material shared, acknowledging the large turnout, with good understanding of the subject matter and the will to support and subsequently apply the knowledge gained at the workshop. Details of the Survey Analysis are contained in the Link below;

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/nfie7j0bnmt5nx3/AAAKyr04nHlC13NzY2eDaCBVa?dl=0

ANNEXURE

Appendix 1 Programme

Activities	
Nigeria ICAT Project Inception Meeting, Sandralia Hotel, Jabi, Abuja, 8th April 2021	
Objectives : 1. *Increase awareness of Nigeria ICAT Project among national stakeholders including government, NGO's, academia, and private sector* 2. *Expected support, contributions and responsibilities and roles of key stakeholders of the project* 3. *Discussion and adoption the work plan of the project*	
Session 1: Welcome and Launching of the Nigeria ICAT Project. Event Facilitator: Hajiya Suwaiba Yakubu Jibrin	
09:00 – 09:30	**Registration of Participants**
09:30 - 10:00	**Welcome and Self-Introduction of Participants** ICAT Focal Point**,** Ms. Asmau Jibril
10:00 - 10:15	**Opening remarks** Director, Department of Climate Change -Mrs. Halima Bawa Bwari
10:15 - 10:40	**Launching of the Nigeria ICAT Project** Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment,
10:40 - 11:00	**Contributions from ICAT Management** Dr. Henning Wuester, Director, ICAT, Bonn, Germany
11:00 - 11:20	**Highlights of the Nigeria ICAT Project and the Implementation Strategy.** – Dr. Bala Bappa, **I**CAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
11:20 - 11:30	**Vote of Thanks** ICAT Focal Point**,** Ms. Asmau Jibril
11:30 - 12:00	**Coffee break & Group Picture**
Session 2: Technical Session withMinistries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), International Development Partners, private sector, NGOs and Academia.Event Facilitator: – Dr. Bala Bappa, Engr. James Ogunleye	
12:00 - 12:20	**Overview of the Nigeria ICAT Project Work Plan, ToRs and the Implementation Strategy.** – Dr. Bala Bappa, **I**CAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
12:20 - 12:30	**Overview of MRV System and NDC Implementation in Nigeria** - Mrs. Chioma Amudi, MRV NDC Desk Officer, Department of Climate Change

12:30 - 13:00	**Presentation on key priority areas of the project Work Plan including the Implementation Strategy, Stakeholder Consultations, report analysis and presentation among others** - Dr. Julien Vincent (CITEPA), Dr. Mike Bess (GHGMI) - ICAT Team of Consultants
13:00 - 13:20	**Coffee break**
13:20 - 14:00	**Presentation by 5 ICAT Project Consultants** Topic: The highlights of Project Consultants respective mandates and expected collaboration and cooperation from the Stakeholders during the Project implementation Oil and Gas – Engr. James Ogunleye Road Transport – Mr. Kazeem Sanusi Other Transport – Mr. Ogunsegun Omotosho Olusola LULUCF – Mr. Stanley Igwebuike Ijeoma Agriculture (Crop & Livestock) – Mr. Agbo Chinonso Bathlomeo
14:00 - 14:30	**Stakeholder Syndicate, Contributions and Constructive discussions on all presentations**
14:30 – 14:35	**Closing Remarks** –Ms.Asmau Jibril, ICAT Focal Point
14:35	**Lunch**

Appendix 2 Profile of Key Personalities and Resource Persons

Dr. Mohammad Mahmood Abubakar, The Honourable Minister Federal Ministry of Environment.

He was born on 30th December, 1958 in Tudun Wada, Kaduna South of Kaduna State. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in (Biology Major, Chemistry Minor) specializing in Microbiologyand Master's Degree in Resources Management with specialization in Natural Resources Management from Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Wa., and a Ph.D in Watersheds Management from the University of Arizona, Tucson all in USA. He was during his National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) days a Microbiologist at NNPC Kaduna Refinery, Kaduna. He has worked for over 10 yearsin various organization starting from Kittitas Country (Health Dept.) as Environmental Health Inspector, University of Arizona as Research and Teaching Assistance, E&A Environmental Services Los Angeles, California as Environmental professional (Industrial Hygienist), Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle as Industrial Waste Investigator. He also worked in Nigeria as a Director Planning, Research and Evaluation with the Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency and have lectured at Water Resources Research Institute, Kaduna as well as a volunteer Environmental consultant for the United Nations Association, Seattle Washington DC.

He was awarded in the University of Arizona 1989 Departmental Scholarship of academic excellence-Doctoral Research Scholarship, his area of expertise includes among others: Natural Resource Management (Land, soil, forest and water posture), Biological and chemical water quality assessment, Watershed/River Basin Management, Environmental protection programme design and implementation as well as Air quality, Domestic Solid waste, Rural water supply management design and implementation.

He belongs to various professional bodies among them National Environmental Health Association, USA, National Association of Environmental Profession, United Nations Association, Industrial Pollution Abatement Committee Kaduna and National Environmental Societyof Nigeria (NES).

Dr. Henning Wuester is the Director of Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT).
He has a rich and longstanding experience in climate change and sustainable development. Prior to joining ICAT, he worked in the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) overseeing the Agency's work on knowledge, policy, and finance. Previously, Dr. Wuester served the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as Senior Manager at the Interim Secretariat. He also worked in several positions within the United Nations system, as Special Adviser to the Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and at the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in several roles in the secretariat of the Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution. Dr. Wuester holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Munich, where he started his career as assistant professor.

Dr. Julien Vincent, Head of Mitigation & Adaptation Department – PCI
Master of Air pollution management, Julien Vincent joined Citepa in 2002 after working in an analytical chemistry laboratory at CSULA, California (1999/2000). Due to the study of activities related to solvent emissions, non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) emissions and the costs of abatement techniques, Julien VINCENT became Deputy Inventory Manager in 2008 and then, head of the team in charge of energy balance, the manufacturing industry and the realization of carbon footprint (Bilan Carbone®), at the beginning of 2009. Since 2011, he is the head of the Energy and Industry Department at CITEPA Paris, France. He is the Lead, ICAT International Team of Consultants
Mike Bess, Board Member/Advisor at Greenhouse Gas Management Institute

Dr. Mike Boss is the Board Member/Advisor at Greenhouse Gas Management Institute
based in Ireland.Active climate change & clean energy specialist. Currently working with a number of African countries to build capacity in climate change MRV, particularly capacity building in improved MRV Transparancey, focusing on IPCC guidelines and best practices. Have undertaken over 30 capacity building and institutional support in these areas missions since January 2016. Also Team Leader on DFID-funded UK Carbon Trust Bio-Energy promotion in ten Sub-Saharan (SSA) countries focusing on identifying promising bio-energy "pathways" (e.g., supply-chains, value-chains) from source to end user to accelerate bio-energy use and development in SSA. Working on improving MRV in many countries through the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI). Also a Co-Lead, ICAT International Team of Consultants.

Mrs. Halima Bawa-Bwari is the Acting Director Department of Climate Change.
She has a Master's Degree in Zoology. She has worked with the Federal Ministry of Environment since the early 90s as an Environmental Scientist. Over the years, she has had working experiences covering Nature Conservation and Management, Industrial Compliance Monitoring and Biosafety Management. She coordinated the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) project, she was the National Focal Point for the Abidjan Convention, RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Coastal and Marine Biodiversity and the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Currently, she was the Deputy Director for Vulnerability and Adaptation in the Climate Change Department. Her work covered being a negotiator for Nigeria on Climate Change Adaptation issues. She also handled Coastal Resilience, Lake Chad Basin Climate Change Resilience and Climate Finance issues including the Green Climate Fund and the Green Bonds, amongst others. Away from work, she likes sightseeing, meeting people, reading, creative writing, counseling and volunteering but most of all, she loves spending time with family

Ms. Asmau Jibril is Nigeria's ICAT Focal Point and Overseeing Head of Mitigation Unit of The Department of Climate Change.
She is an experienced Chief Scientific Officer with a demonstrated history of working in the renewables and environment industry. Skilled in negotiation, strategic planning and sustainability. A strong business

development professional with a Masters degree focused in Environmental Resource Management from The Federal University of Technology Minna

Dr Bala Abubakar Bappa
In-Country ICAT Project Coordinator and National CCAC SNAP Implementation Consultant Supporting The Federal Ministry of Environment
An Agricultural Consultant with immense cross-sectoral experience in Climate Change and Environment. Dr Bappa has Since 2014, been the National Coordinator, Climate And Clean Air Coalition CCAC hosted by the United Nations Environment (UNEP) that developed The National Action Plan to Reduce Shortlived Climate Pollutants and is currently the In-Country coordinator of The Nigeria ICAT Project to develop MRV Systems for Nigeria

Engr. James Ogunleye,Carbon Limits Nigeria
Engr. James Ogunleye is the Managing Director, Carbon Limits Nigeria has 20 years' broad experience in energy, climate change and project developments in Africa. He has special expertise in carbon markets and project development in gas flare reduction, fugitive methane reduction, rural electrification, captive, and micro grid clean energy solutions. He works extensively on project MRVs, contributed to the mitigation action plan for the O&G sector of the Nigeria NDC and involved in several capacity building workshops in Nigeria, Gabon, and Ghana in areas of Climate issues. He was the Team lead in the CDM registration and monetization of carbon credits for three (3) gas flare reduction projects among which is the biggest CDM project in Nigeria.

He is a seasoned Engineer and currently working closely with companies in the Oil & Gas, Energy and Manufacturing sectors on monitoring and verification processes of their projects and the Lead/ICAT Project Consultant (Oil and Gas) .

Ogunsegun Omotosho Olusola, Fellow, Chartered Institute of Logistics & Transport, London
A holder of M.Sc.(Transport Studies), from Ogun State University, Ago Iwoye. He worked in Nigerian Railway Corporation for 35yrs before he retired meritoriously as a Deputy Director (Operations) in 2014. He is the Principal Partner, TRANSPORT CONSULTS with specializations in transport planning & operations, transport; society & environment; transport economics and transport marketing. He is also a Chartered Member, Nigerian Institute of Management and an Associate Member of Institute of Marketing, London. He has both national and international experiences in transport issues. On this project, he is the ICAT Project Consultant, Other Transport Sector (i.e.Rail, Air/Aviation, and Navigation).

Stanley Ijeoma is a climate change practitioner
Who has actively contributed to national and international climate change initiatives in the last decade. He co-authored the African Ministerial Council on Environment [AMCEN] facilitated African Adaptation Initiative [AAI] -an Africa-wide climate change adaptation framework designed to protect Africa from the disruptive and destructive impacts of climate change. He participated in the delivery of the Investment and Financial Flows [IFF] assessment of the priority carbon-intensive sectors of Nigeria's economy as captured in the Nationally Determined Contributions [NDCs]. He was an expert contributor to the Users Needs Assessment for the UNFCCC Clearing House for Risk Transfer and has been engaged internationally on the resolution of the global climate crisis as a Board Member of Climate Strategies -a London, UK based global climate change governance think-tank. Stanley was a member of the Technical Working Group (TWG -Iron & Steel) on the first Accountability Assessment (AA) of companies' contributions to the low-carbon transition via the development of sector-specific methodologies that measure company CO2 emissions, reduction targets, and low carbon business models as part of the ACT (Assessing Low-Carbon Transition) Initiative co-funded by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and French Environment and Energy Agency (ADEME). Stanley Ijeoma is currently leading work on the Land-Use Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) component of the Nigeria ICAT MRV Project.