REPORT OF THE FINAL WORKSHOP

Nigeria-ICAT Project

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project: Sectoral MRV systems Phase II

Venue: Rockview Hotel Royale, Abuja

Date: 1st - 2nd July 2026

DISCLAIMER

PREPARED UNDER

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Report of the Final Workshop

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

Deliverable: K

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II. LIST OF ACRONYMS

BTR	*Biennial Transparency Report*
CITEPA	*Centre Interprofessionnel Technique d'Etudes de la Pollution Atmosphérique*
ECN	*Energy Commission of Nigeria*
ETF	*Enhanced Transparency Framework*
FMAFS	*Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security*
FMENV	*Federal Ministry of Environment*
FMITI	*Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment*
FMSD	*Federal Ministry of Steel Development*
GHG	*Greenhouse Gas*
GHGMI	*Greenhouse Gas Management Institute*
ICAT	*Initiative for Climate Action Transparency*
IPCC	*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
IPPU	*Industrial Processes and Products Use*
LULUCF	*Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry*
MDA	*Ministries, Departments and Agencies*
MRV	*Measurement, Reporting and Verification*
NCCC	*National Council on Climate Change*
NDC	*Nationally Determined Contributions*
NEC	*National Eco-Capital*
NERC	*Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission*
NGHGI-MS	*National Greenhouse Gases Inventory Management System*
NMDPRA	*Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority*
NUPRC	*Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission*
SPP	*Society for Planet and Prosperity*
SRADeV	*SRADeV Nigeria Limited*
UNFCCC	*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
YCNI	*Youth Climate Network Initiative*

III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change has become internationally recognised as a problem associated partly with human development and partly with natural phenomena. Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) unanimously agreed to common but differentiated responsibilities for Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 parties. Following from this, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) in 2024 approved its second Project in Nigeria under the theme; "Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification" and whose core focus was to review and update sectoral guidelines and other associated activities in the UNFCCC's key emissions and mitigation sectors.

The inception workshop for the Project was held in December 2024. Since then, the Project Consultants have continued to implement its activities to ensure successful completion. This Workshop whose ultimate objective was to validate and adopt available Outputs and bring the Project to a close is the final activity planned the Project. It was held from 1st to 2nd July 2026 at the Rockview Hotel Royale, Abuja as a hybrid workshop.

In her opening remarks, the Director General/Chief Executive Officer of the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), Dr. (Mrs.) Omotenioye Majekodunmi emphasised that knowledge and systems built during this Project would enable the nation plan better, attract investment with greater confidence and implement climate policies grounded in evidence while Dr. Henning Wuester, Director, ICAT noted the need for strong institutional arrangements.

The activities undertaken during the Workshop included technical presentations, panel discussion, Project Outputs validation and adoption, agreed future actions and communiqué drafting, review and adoption. One of the key outputs of the Workshop was the adoption of the Communiqué as part of the follow-up actions. Among the critical next steps is that NCCC should continue to collaborate with national and international stakeholders to invest in capacity building, software, specialised models and hardware to ensure that Nigeria fills existing gaps in knowledge and data in relevant areas of climate change analyses. The Workshop has no doubt achieved its objectives of validating and adopting the final Project Deliverables and Outputs as well as consolidation of their multi-stakeholder ownership.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Climate change has become internationally recognised as a problem associated partly with human development and partly with natural phenomena. Among these is the anthropogenic greenhouse gases emissions leading to elevated atmospheric concentrations above pre-industrial revolution levels and resulting in greenhouse effect. The warming of the earth due to greenhouse effect leads to changes in global and regional climate system that go beyond the known climate variability changes in history. This is now generally referred to climate change and has monumental impacts on the earth's sub-systems. The assessment of climate change became a major activity of developed and developing nations since 1992 when the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established. The Convention mandates developed and developing nations to work together to achieve its ultimate objective. Despite several activities undertaken by Nigeria to understand its contribution to climate change as well as the pathways to mitigation, a lot of gaps remain.

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) which has been responsible for climate change matters in the country has sought and received assistance from several international institutions to implement projects to bridge existing gaps. Among the last sets of projects implemented by the Ministry was that supported by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) on a project centred on Measurements, Reporting and Verification (MRV) processes under the Intergovernmental Pannel on Climate Change (IPCC) thematic areas. In 2022, Nigeria established the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) as the apex institution for climate change matters in the country. As part of its early activities, NCCC in 2023 sought assistance from ICAT for its Phase II Project in Nigeria titled; "Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)" whose core focus is to review and update sectoral guidelines and other associated activities in the UNFCCC's key emissions and mitigation sectors[1]. An inception workshop for the Project was held in December 2024. Technical activities and reports under each milestone have been completed. This Workshop, held from July 1 to 2, 2026 at Rockview Hotel Royale, Abuja was undertaken to bring the Project to a close.

1.2 THE OBJECTIVES AND AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

The objectives of the two-day Close-Out workshop were as follows:

i. Formally Disseminate: to present, review, refine final deliverables from consultants, validate and adopt these deliverables and final outputs of the Project;
ii. Unveil the National Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Tracking Instrument: Demonstrate the operational capability of the newly established NDC Tracking document to track economy-wide mitigation progress against NDC 3.0 benchmarks;
iii. Demonstrate Applied Governance Value: Transition technical datasets into actionable tools for national macro-economic planning, ministerial budgeting, and climate policy design, and climate finance mobilization; and

[1] The IPCC's typology for "sectors" for calculating and presenting greenhouse gas (GHG) data uses Energy (which includes transport), Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste. These sectors form the typological framework for calculating any and all GHG emissions under the UNFCCC.

iv. Consolidate Multi-Stakeholder Ownership: Bring together governmental and non-governmental actors to confirm institutional workflows that guarantee uninterrupted data flows and prevent post-project knowledge attrition.

The Agenda for the Workshop is presented in Annex 1.

2. WORKSHOP OPENING AND PARTICIPATION

2.1 OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

The Opening Ceremony for the Workshop commenced at about 10:00 am on 1st July 2026 with Ms Adesola Olatunde Effiwatt, Assistant Chief Scientific Officer, NCCC and Desk Officer for the Project moderating its Proceedings. Mr. Chukwuemeka Okebugwu, Assistant Director, NCCC welcomed participants to the Workshop. He informed stakeholders that the ICAT-Nigeria Phase II project focused on intensive development of comprehensive Sectoral and Procedural Guidelines to strengthen national MRV system. He also noted that technical capacity has been built across the five core IPCC sectors and that the nation has enhanced the transparency framework that would support the implementation of national climate actions. He further noted that the Workshop would introduce stakeholders to the elements and key outputs of the Project and wished everyone fruitful deliberations. Mrs. Victoria Pwol, Director II, Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) gave a goodwill message. She emphasised that as the nation strengthens its MRV framework, it is also strengthening the systems that would enable it to monitor its climate actions, measure progress and fulfil national and international commitments under that Paris Agreement. In her opening remarks, the Director General/Chief Executive Officer (DG/CEO) of NCCC, Dr. (Mrs.) Omotenioye Majekodunmi noted that the successful implementation of this Project implies that the nation is moving beyond compliance towards national ownership of its climate data, institutions and decision making. According to her, knowledge and systems built would enable the nation plan better, attract investment with greater confidence and implement climate policies grounded in evidence. She then declared the Workshop open. Thereafter, Dr. Henning Wuester, Director, ICAT gave the keynote address. He remarked that linking transparency and the results of this Project to climate policy efforts at the national level here in Nigeria is vital. He also highlighted the need for strong institutional arrangements. A group photograph taken after the opening ceremony is presented in Annex 2.

2.2 WORKSHOP PARTICIPATION

The Workshop had a total participation of one hundred and forty-seven (147) persons comprising Project Officials and Personnel, Consultants, participants from a cross-section national and State level stakeholder institutions as shown in Table 2.1 while the comprehensive list of participants is presented in Annex 3.

Table 2.1: Summary of Workshop Participation

S/N	Stakeholders	Number
1	Project Officials and Personnel	5
2	National and International Consultants	7

3	NCCC	28
4	DCC/FMEnv	13
5	FMITI	3
6	ECN	3
7	FMAFS	3
	FMSD	3
8	NEC	3
9	NERC	3
10	NMDPRA	3
11	SPP	3
12	SRADEV	3
13	YCNI	3
14	Others National Level and Private Sector Institutions	45
15	State Level Institutions	19
	TOTAL	147

3. WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

A number of activities were undertaken as part of the Close-Out Workshop. They include Technical Presentations, Panel Discussion, Communiqué Review, Project Outputs Validation and Adoption and Agreed Future Actions. The summary of these activities is presented in the sub-sections below.

3.1 TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS

Five (5) technical presentations were made during the Workshop under the themes Decompressing the 5 IPCC Sectoral Guidelines; Driving Industrial Decarbonization via the IPPU Sector Framework and Data-Driven Projections and Policy Tools (ETP and FIT). These are presented under the bullets below.

i) Finalised Sectoral Guidelines

The presentation on the Finalised Sectoral Guidelines discussed the summary of the MRV guidelines for each of the IPCC Sectors namely; Energy, Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Wastes. For each of the Sectors above, the Legal and Policy Framework, Key Data Requirements by Source, Data Flow and QA/QC Processes, What the Guideline Provides and Key Takeaways were presented and discussed. Specific details are as presented in the technical report.

ii) The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management System, Data Flow Responsibilities and Architecture

This Presentation is an overview of the National GHG Inventories Management System (NGHGI-MS) and the National GHG Inventories Data Flow System Responsibilities and Architecture reports submitted under the Project. The Presentation explains inventories management system, its components and how data flow

system responsibilities and architecture could be integrated into that System to make it more effective. The key components proposed include the Legal/Policy Framework, Institutional, Funding and Procedural Arrangements. Vital elements of the procedural arrangement are the provision for inventory planning and preparation tasks and a National Inventory Cycle that proposes that inventory activities kick off and terminate at designated dates during the cycle with sequence of all activities between the two Dates clearly defined. The Data Flow System identifies institutions that would provide Activities and emission factors data to NCCC as well as how such data would flow through the inventory system to compilers and to databases. Policy envelopes that would enhance the efficiency of the data flow system responsibilities and architecture were also elucidated.

iii) The Unified Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Tracking Framework

An overview of the Unified National NDC Tracking Framework was presented and discussed under the following sub-topics:

a. Nigeria's NDC 3.0 Targets and Ambition
b. Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)
c. Legal and Institutional Architecture for NDC Tracking
d. Forms of NDC Tracking Progress
e. NDC Indicator Framework
f. Tracking Approaches and CTF Reporting
g. Data Flows, QA/QC and Archiving Systems
h. Key Takeaways.

iv) Driving Industrial Decarbonisation Via the IPPU Sector Framework

The IPPU Sector covers emissions from industrial processes arising from physical /chemical transformations and the use of synthetic gases (e.g. refrigerants). It excludes emissions arising from use of energy in the industrial sector. The industrial processes include productions of industrial mineral products such as cement and lime, iron and steel, petrochemicals and ammonia. The use of man-made compounds such as HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 also contribute to GHG emissions from the Sector. Even though emissions from IPPU is currently very low, the Sector is important in Nigeria if potential production and consumption requirements are projected into the future when the economy would have buoyed up. Although the emission from the Sector is currently dominated by cement production, this could change substantially when emissions from man-made chemicals which are not yet included in the emission inventory spreadsheet and whose global warming potentials are much higher than that of CO_2. Process-specific interventions exist and were presented for each IPPU sub-sector from near-term efficiency to deep decarbonization. These show that the Sector has very large margins for mitigation.

v) Data-driven Projections and Policy Tools (ETP and FIT)

This Presentation summarized emission projections and mitigation options under two main areas in the energy sector namely GHG Emission Projections and GHG Impact Assessment of Nigeria's Feed-in Tariff (REFIT) Policy. The LEAP energy model was the main tool used together with IPCC-Aligned Methodologies and ICAT Renewable Energy Guidance. Emissions were projected using identified tools. These Projections are needed to establish future levels of emissions from each scenario. The scenarios were the Business As Usual (BAU), With Measures - NDC 3.0 (WM) and With Extra Measures - ETP + LT-LEDS with definitions and assumption as stated in the Reports. It is projected that under the BAU scenario emissions could reach approximately 1.5 billion tCO_2e, reduced to 850 million tCO_2e under the WM and Net-Zero under WEM by

2060. The ICAT Renewable Energy Guidance was used in discussing the REFIT Policy using the LEAP Model. The different scenarios used to achieve emissions reduction under this Policy are available in the detailed technical report. Barriers to REFIT implementation and MRV gaps were identified and recommendations to overcome them were also presented.

3.2 PANEL DISCUSSION

A Panel Discussion titled; Mainstreaming MRV into National Planning and Green Budgeting and anchored by Ms. Adesola Effiwatt was held on 2nd July 2026. The other Panellists were Mr. Mohammad Illo, Head, Climate Change and Sustainability, Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission, Dr. Kenneth Kujeli, Director, Plans and Projects, Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Temitope Akinyemi, Climate Finance Adviser/Head, Green Growth, Federal Ministry of Finance, Onuegbu Glorious, Senior Scientific Officer, Climate Change Desk, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Hadiza Abdulmumuni, Founder, Renewable Africa Initiative (Plate 1). The Panel discussion underscored that a robust national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system is indispensable for achieving Nigeria's climate ambitions, enhancing transparency and mobilising climate finance. It further recognized that credible MRV systems are critical to reducing investment risks, attracting public, private and philanthropic climate finance and transforming climate priorities into bankable, investment-ready projects. The discussants also emphasized the importance of building sustainable national ownership of climate action through investment in human capital, mainstreaming climate change and MRV into educational curricula, establishing fellowship and mentorship programmes within Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and promoting the active participation of youth, civil society, academia and the private sector.

In furtherance of the Panel discussion, participants emphasised the need to strengthen transparency across the oil and gas sector in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by improving data quality, developing country-specific emission factors and expanding sectoral coverage to enhance the credibility of national greenhouse gas inventories and facilitate participation in international carbon markets among others. They further highlighted the importance of adopting an MRV-based approach across all sectors, addressing critical data gaps particularly in agriculture through sustained investment in data generation, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement and capacity development. They also called for greater harmonisation of climate plans and data systems across sectors and institutions to improve accessibility, interoperability and long-term preservation of climate information. Participants recommended strengthening national capacities for project preparation, integrating climate considerations into long-term macroeconomic planning and budgeting processes, and reducing reliance on short-term, project-based financing approaches. Finally, they encouraged leveraging existing national expertise while implementing scalable climate initiatives that progressively reduce dependence on external technical assistance and donor support.

Plate 1: Photograph Showing the Discussants During the Panel Discussion Session

3.3 VALIDATION AND ADOPTION OF PROJECT OUTPUTS

The session on Validation and Adoption was anchored by the Project Desk Officer, Ms. Adesola Effiwatt. It reviewed and discussed technical presentations which were derived from key Project Outputs. Following from these, participants:

i. Recognized the importance of institutionalizing climate transparency systems within government institutions to ensure sustainability beyond project implementation;
ii. Affirmed the need for stronger coordination among MDAs and improved institutional collaboration to facilitate timely collection, management and reporting of high-quality climate data;
iii. Acknowledged that robust MRV systems and realistic funding are fundamental to generating the needed climate change data, building national capacity, simulating projected emissions and climate scenarios, participating effectively in international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in order to track progress towards the success of Nigeria's NDC activities;
iv. Recognized the importance of integrating projected emissions and climate scenarios into broader national planning processes, including budgeting, development planning, energy and other resources transition plan as well as future NDC implementation process; and
v. Emphasized the need for strategic workforce planning to ensure institutional knowledge retention to sustain the gains achieved from one project to the other.

Participants were thus satisfied with the technical outputs produced under the Project, including the sectoral MRV guidelines, institutional arrangements, procedural guidelines, emission projection models and the National NDC Tracking Framework and agreed that these Outputs be validated and adopted. The motion for the validation and adoption of the Project Outputs was moved by Ms Monica Arinze of Wheel Care Success Foundation and seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Adejoh of Federal Ministry of Steel Development. It was

then put to a voice vote and adopted by participants at the end of the ICAT-Nigeria Phase II Project Close-Out and Validation Workshop held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 2nd July 2026 and passed to NCCC to support national climate change programmes.

3.4 AGREED FUTURE ACTIONS

The Workshop agreed that NCCC, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, should:

i. Institutionalise and Operationalise the National MRV System and all associated technical Reports as recommended in the adopted Outputs of the Project;
ii. Continue investing in technical capacity development, knowledge management and institutional learning to ensure long-term sustainability of Nigeria's transparency system;
iii. Enhance stakeholder engagement by maintaining active participation of relevant government and non-governmental institutions;
iv. Ensure that the outputs of the ICAT-Nigeria Phase II Project are mainstreamed into future Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), National Communications, NDC and other national climate reporting processes; and
v. Recognise that adopted documents emanating from this Projects are considered living documents which would be continually updated as new information become available. Stakeholders are therefore encouraged to send in comments whenever available to enable NCCC consider such views for integration during future reviews.

3.5 THE COMMUNIQUÉ

The Workshop Secretariat set up a committee to draft the Communiqué. The Session to review the draft Communiqué was anchored by Ms Jummai Vandu of NCCC. The Communiqué was extensively reviewed by the participants after which Ms. Monica Arinze of Wheels Care Success Foundation moved for its adoption seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Adejo of Federal Ministry of Steel Development. The move for the adoption was unanimously supported by participants at the close of the Final ICAT Nigeria Phase II Project Close-Out and Validation Workshop held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 2nd July 2026, as a reflection of the collective commitment to strengthening a nationally owned, transparent, credible and sustainable climate transparency framework that supports Nigeria's climate ambitions and sustainable development objectives. The letter of the Communiqué is presented in Annex 4.

4. WORKSHOP CLOSING

The closing ceremony was moderated by the Project Desk Officer, Ms. Adesola Effiwatt. The Director General/Chief Executive Officer of NCCC was represented at the closing ceremony by Mr. Chukwuemeka Okebugwu. She thanked ICAT for funding the Project, NCCC staff, the national and international Consultants for their unflinching support which culminated in the successful implementation of the Project. She then assured stakeholders and participants that decisions taken at the Workshop as enshrined in the Communiqué would be implemented faithfully for the benefit of Nigeria and then declared the Workshop closed at about 14:00 hours.

5. KEY OUTPUTS, LESSONS LEARNED AND NEXT STEPS

5.1 KEY OUTPUTS

The Workshop had the following as its key outputs.

i. Five technical presentations that summarised the comprehensive Reports developed during the Project for which key follow-up actions were recommended.
ii. A Panel Discussion session that enabled participants discuss the some of the elements of the Project.
iii. Five issues were itemised as requiring follow-up actions.
iv. A comprehensive Communiqué was drafted, reviewed and adopted as part of the follow-up actions.
v. Finally, the key objective of the Workshop to validate and adopt the project outputs was achieved to create opportunity for information dissemination and buy-in by relevant stakeholders.

5.2 LESSONS LEARNED

The following are some of the lessons learned from the Project.

i. The fact that more than forty (40) national institutions from Government, private sector and non-governmental organisations sent participants to the Workshop is a demonstration of the huge impact the Project has made.
ii. Such positive impact is also a demonstration that Nigeria could fast-track its preparedness to achieve its obligations on climate change if more of this kind of projects are successfully implemented regularly.
iii. The dedication and proficiency exhibited by the national Consultants and project personnel are pointers that Nigeria already has capacity to implement some projects successfully with limited technical inputs from off-shore experts.

5.3 NEXT STEPS

The key next steps arising from the Workshop among others include the fact that NCCC should:

i. Evolve the strategies to implement the agreed future actions listed in sub-section 3.4 as soon as possible. This could include design and implementation of the Institutional Arrangements, Policy Framework among other issues recommended in the technical reports; and

ii. Continue to collaborate with national and international stakeholders to invest in capacity building, software, specialised models and hardware to ensure that Nigeria fills existing gaps in knowledge and data in relevant areas of climate change analyses.

6. CONCLUSION

This Close-Out Workshop of the ICAT-Nigeria Phase II project achieved its principal strategic objectives of validating and adopting the final Project Deliverables and Outputs as well as consolidation of their multi-stakeholder ownership.

7. ANNEXES

7.1 ANNEX 1: THE WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY 1 (July 1, 2026): Technical Handover, NDC Tracking and Sectoral Deep-Dives

08:30 – 09:30 | Registration and Welcome Breakfast
Activity: Registration, collection of briefing folders and welcome networking.

09:30 – 10:30 | High-Level Opening Plenary
Activity: Welcome, Opening and Keynote addresses by the DG of the NCCC, Director, ICAT, and the Federal Ministers of Environment, Finance and other key MDAs.
Focus: Framing the workshop's core theme: Transitioning from compliance reporting to strategic sovereign planning under NDC 3.0.

10:30 – 11:00 | Group Photography and Coffee Break
Activity: Official media group photographs and press interviews

11:00 – 13:00 | Session 1: Decompressing the 5 IPCC Sectoral MRV Guidelines
Activity: Detailed presentations on:

- The finalized Sectoral Guidelines (Output B).
- The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management System, Data Flow Responsibilities and Architecture.
- The NDC Tracking Framework Document.

Interactive Component: Technical walkthrough demonstrating how line MDAs can use these tracking matrices to record emissions reduction data and, evaluate performance metrics against national targets, and use the data for sectoral policies design.

13:00 – 14:30 | Session 2: Driving Industrial Decarbonization via the IPPU Sector Framework
Activity: Unveiling the IPPU Sector Review (Output F) and integrated institutional recommendations for national reporting (Outputs G and H).

Interactive Component: Structured dialogue with the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), heavy industries (Dangote, BUA), and private sector players on using this framework to de-risk green investments and track industrial carbon intensity.

14:30 – 15:30 | Lunch

15:30 – 17:00 | Session 3: Data-Driven Projections and Policy Tools (ETP and FIT) Activity: Technical review of emission projections under alternative development paths (Output I) and the GHG impact assessment of Feed-in Tariffs (Output J).

DAY 2 (July 2, 2026): Mainstreaming and Sustainability

09:00 – 09:30 | Recap of Day 1 and Outline of Day's Objectives

Activity: Facilitated recap of Day 1 findings, addressing outstanding technical queries, and setting the agenda for strategic planning.

09:30 – 11:30 | Session 4: High-Level Panel –Mainstreaming MRV into National Planning and Green Budgeting
Panellists: Representatives from the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, NCCC, Federal Ministry of Finance, and leading environmental CSOs.

Focus: Formally embedding the ICAT sectoral guidelines and the NDC tracking document into the national capital budgetary framework and upcoming NDC implementation roadmaps.

11:30 – 12:00 | Coffee Break and Review of Draft Communiqué

12:00 – 13:30 | Session 5: Inclusive Climate Action – The Role of Youth, Media, and Civil Society

Activity: Open forum on leveraging transparency data for independent policy advocacy, localized climate action, and tracking public climate spend.

Training Segment: "Translating raw GHG and MRV data into compelling public interest stories" for journalists and CSOs.

13:30 – 14:30 | Networking Lunch

14:30 – 16:00 | Session 6: Action-Oriented Policy Validation and Sustainability Communiqué
Activity: Plenary review and formal validation of project achievements, bottlenecks bypassed, and institutional handovers (Outputs K and L).

Outcome: Collaborative review, adoption, and formal sign-off of the joint Workshop Communiqué establishing immediate post-project institutional assignments.

16:00 – 16:30 | Closing Remarks
Activity: Concluding remarks by NCCC, and closing the workshop.

Key Observations

Participants noted that the ICAT Nigeria Phase II Project has significantly strengthened Nigeria's climate transparency architecture through:

i. Development of sector-specific Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Guidelines across the five IPCC sectors;
ii. Establishment of institutional and procedural guidelines defining roles, responsibilities, reporting timelines and data flows among relevant MDAs;
iii. Development of a National NDC Tracking Framework to monitor implementation of Nigeria's climate commitments;
iv. Integration of the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector into the national greenhouse gas reporting architecture;
v. Development of greenhouse gas emission projection models and policy impact assessments using LEAP and GACMO analytical tools;
vi. Capacity strengthening of technical officers across relevant institutions to enhance national ownership of climate transparency systems.

Participants further recognised that transparency is no longer merely an international reporting requirement but a strategic national instrument for evidence-based planning, policy formulation, investment mobilisation, climate finance access and sustainable economic development.

The panel discussions underscored that a robust national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system is indispensable for achieving Nigeria's climate ambitions, enhancing transparency, and mobilising climate finance. Participants emphasised the need to strengthen transparency across the oil and gas sector in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by improving data quality, developing country-specific emission factors, and expanding sectoral coverage to enhance the credibility of national greenhouse gas inventories and facilitate participation in international carbon markets. They further highlighted the importance of adopting a measurement-based approach across all sectors, addressing critical data gaps particularly in agriculture through sustained investment in data generation, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement, and capacity development. Participants also called for greater harmonisation of climate plans and data systems across sectors and institutions to improve accessibility, interoperability, and long-term preservation of climate information.

The panel further recognized that credible MRV systems are critical to reducing investment risks, attracting public, private and philanthropic climate finance, and transforming climate priorities into bankable, investment-ready projects. Participants recommended strengthening national capacities for project preparation, integrating climate considerations into long-term macroeconomic planning and budgeting processes, and reducing reliance on short-term, project-based financing approaches. The discussions also emphasized the importance of building sustainable national ownership of climate action through investment in human capital, mainstreaming climate change and MRV into educational curricula, establishing fellowship and mentorship programmes within Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and promoting the active participation of youth, civil society, academia and the private sector. Participants encouraged

leveraging existing national expertise while implementing scalable climate initiatives that progressively reduce dependence on external technical assistance and donor support.

Workshop Conclusions

Following extensive technical presentations and stakeholder discussions, participants:

i. Validated the technical outputs developed under ICAT Nigeria Phase II, including the sectoral MRV guidelines, institutional arrangements, procedural guidelines, emission projection models and the National NDC Tracking Framework.
ii. Recognized the importance of institutionalizing climate transparency systems within government institutions to ensure sustainability beyond project implementation.
iii. Affirmed the need for stronger coordination among MDAs and improved institutional collaboration to facilitate timely collection, management and reporting of high-quality climate data.
iv. Acknowledged that credible climate data and robust MRV systems are fundamental to tracking progress towards Nigeria's NDCs, implementing the Climate Change Act, attracting climate finance and participating effectively in international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
v. Recognized the importance of integrating the transparency framework into broader national planning processes, including budgeting, development planning, the Energy Transition Plan and future NDC implementation.
vi. Emphasized the need for continuous technical capacity development, institutional knowledge retention and effective succession planning to sustain the gains achieved under the project.

Agreed Actions

The workshop agreed that the National Council on Climate Change, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, should:

i. Institutionalise the National MRV and Climate Transparency Framework across all relevant MDAs through formal administrative arrangements and sustained government ownership.
ii. Operationalise the National NDC Tracking Framework as the central national platform for monitoring implementation of Nigeria's climate commitments.
iii. Strengthen legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks supporting climate data collection, reporting, verification and accountability.
iv. Formalise data-sharing arrangements among government institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to improve data quality, consistency and transparency.
v. Expand digital climate data management systems, facility registries and quality assurance mechanisms to strengthen national greenhouse gas inventories.
vi. Continue investing in technical capacity development, knowledge management and institutional learning to ensure long-term sustainability of Nigeria's transparency system.
vii. Enhance stakeholder engagement by maintaining active participation of government institutions, academia, civil society organizations, youth, women, People with Disabilities (PWD), development partners and the private sector in climate transparency processes.
viii. Promote the use of climate transparency information to support evidence-based policymaking, green budgeting, climate finance mobilisation, investment planning and implementation of national development priorities.

ix. Ensure that the outputs of the ICAT Nigeria Phase II Project are mainstreamed into future Biennial Transparency Reports, National Communications, Nationally Determined Contributions and other national climate reporting processes.

x. Encourage continued collaboration between the NCCC and development partners to build on the achievements of ICAT Phase II and further strengthen Nigeria's climate governance architecture.

xi. This is a living document; comments and further inputs will be received by the NCCC for inclusion.

Appreciation

Participants expressed profound appreciation to the National Council on Climate Change for its leadership in coordinating the project and advancing Nigeria's climate transparency agenda. Participants also expressed sincere gratitude to the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), donor partners, technical experts, facilitators, participating institutions and all stakeholders whose commitment and contributions ensured the successful implementation of the ICAT Nigeria Phase II Project.

Adoption

This Communiqué was reviewed by the participants, adopted Ms. Monica Arinze of the Wheels Care Success Foundation proposed the adoption of the Communique and seconded by Mr. Jerry Adejo, of Federal Ministry of Steel and Development, and endorsed by participants at the close of the Final ICAT Nigeria Phase II Project Close-Out and Validation Workshop held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 2 July 2026, as a reflection of the collective commitment to strengthening a nationally owned, transparent, credible and sustainable climate transparency framework that supports Nigeria's climate ambitions and sustainable development objectives.