AGESI AFRICA GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY INSTITUTE

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER EDITION

# Preparing Nigeria for COP31

## A practical guide to climate decisions and collective action

With Matrix A: COP31 agenda alignment · Matrix B: Potential investment areas

FOREWORD
**Professor Lawrence Ezemonye**
Vice-Chancellor, Igbinedion University, Okada · Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities

REMARKS
Emeritus Professor Babajide Alo, Chair of Patrons, AGESI
Dr Eugene O. Itua, Ph.D., Executive Director, AGESI

WORD OF SUPPORT
Mr Ronald Kayanja, Director, United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Lagos

COP31 · Antalya, Türkiye · 9–20 November 2026
Printed by Igbinedion University, Okada

Nigeria Road to COP31 Webinar · 27 October 2026

www.agesi.africa

AGESI AFRICA GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY INSTITUTE

INNER COVER

# Document control

| | |
|---|---|
| **Title** | Preparing Nigeria for COP31: A practical guide to climate decisions and collective action |
| **Supplements** | Matrix A: COP31 Agenda Alignment and Nigeria's Areas of Focus, with links to official UNFCCC sources. Matrix B: Potential investment areas from NDC 3.0 and the LT-LEDS. Part 8: COP31 logistics, Blue Zone map, Nigeria Pavilion programme, African common voice and AGESI support |
| **Institutional author and publisher** | Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI) |
| **Printed by** | Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State, Nigeria |
| **Edition** | National stakeholder edition, version 1.5 (COP31 logistics update) |
| **Prepared for** | Nigeria Road to COP31, October 2026 |
| **Date of issue** | 27 October 2026 |
| **Foreword** | Professor Lawrence Ezemonye, Vice-Chancellor, Igbinedion University, Okada; Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities |
| **Remarks** | Emeritus Professor Babajide Alo, Chair of Patrons, AGESI;<br>Dr Eugene O. Itua, Ph.D., Executive Director, AGESI |
| **Word of support** | Mr Ronald Kayanja, Director, United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Lagos |
| **Document status** | Independent stakeholder guide for public use. Not an official government document or negotiating position. |
| **Intended readers** | Government, business, finance, academia, communities and civil society |
| **Contact** | Technical support: info@agesi.africa \| Executive Director: eitua@agesi.africa \| www.agesi.africa |

## Suggested citation

Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI) (2026). Preparing Nigeria for COP31: A practical guide to climate decisions and collective action. National stakeholder edition, version 1.5. AGESI.

## Copyright

© 2026 Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI). This guide may be reproduced in whole or in part for non-commercial, educational and public-interest purposes, provided that AGESI is acknowledged as the source and the content is not altered. Commercial use requires prior written permission from AGESI. Printed in Nigeria by Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

# Caveat and conditions of use

**Please read before use.** This guide is an independent contribution by AGESI to national preparation and public understanding. It is not Nigeria's adopted negotiating position, a government instruction, or an official statement of any ministry, department or agency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

- **Status of content.** Statements linked to a numbered source report official facts as published on the date checked. Proposed actions are AGESI recommendations for consideration by the responsible institutions. Illustrative examples use invented situations and figures to explain a method; they are not Nigerian project results, funding offers or forecasts.
- **No endorsement.** Mention of a government body, organisation, fund, standard or individual does not imply its endorsement of this guide, its attendance at any event, or any commitment on its part. The foreword, remarks and word of support reflect the views of their authors in the capacities stated.
- **Changing information.** COP31 agendas are provisional until adopted. Conference arrangements, funding windows, eligibility rules, deadlines and institutional contacts can change after the evidence cut-off of 25 October 2026. Readers should confirm current official requirements before making an application, negotiating a contract or seeking approval.
- **Conference logistics.** Venue, registration, visa, transport, accommodation and Nigeria Pavilion arrangements in Part 8 were checked on 27 October 2026 and remain subject to change by the UNFCCC secretariat, the COP31 Presidency and the NCCC. Follow their latest notices; for advice and support, contact AGESI at info@agesi.africa.
- **Not professional advice.** Nothing in this guide constitutes legal, financial, investment, engineering, tax or regulatory advice. Decisions on finance, land, safeguards, carbon transactions and reporting should be taken with appropriate qualified advice and through the processes required by law and by the relevant financier.
- **AGESI decision tools.** The FIPRE Framework, FIPREG and the Nature-Positive Decision System are emerging AGESI approaches. They are not UNFCCC rules, ISO certification, lender approval criteria or independently validated predictors of project success, and their scoring conventions are not nationally adopted thresholds.
- **Webinar record.** No authenticated report or transcript of earlier webinars in the series was verified for this edition, so no findings or commitments are attributed to those events.
- **External links.** Links to third-party websites are provided for convenience. AGESI is not responsible for their content, availability or later changes.
- **National symbols.** The national flag is used on the cover solely to identify the country of focus. Its use does not indicate government authorship, approval or endorsement.
- **Liability.** AGESI has taken reasonable care to check the information in this guide but gives no warranty as to its completeness or fitness for a particular purpose, and accepts no liability for any loss arising from reliance on it. Corrections, new evidence and requests for advice are welcome at info@agesi.africa.

CONTENTS

# Table of contents

FRONT MATTER
**Foreword:** Universities as partners in Nigeria's climate decisions ..... v
**Remarks by the Chair of Patrons:** Stewardship, evidence and accountability ..... vi
**Remarks by the Executive Director:** From preparation to delivery ..... vii
**Word of support:** A word of support from the United Nations Information Centre ..... viii

PART 1 GETTING ORIENTED
How to use this guide ..... 2
A message to Nigerian stakeholders ..... 3
Understand what COP31 can do ..... 4
Set priorities around Nigerian needs ..... 5

PART 2 PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS
Give people a meaningful voice ..... 6
Identify public sector responsibilities ..... 7
Include business and society ..... 8
Coordinate through clear decisions ..... 9

PART 3 CLIMATE ACTION
Reduce emissions while protecting livelihoods ..... 10
Protect people and the ecosystems they depend on ..... 11

PART 4 CLIMATE FINANCE
Match the money to the problem ..... 12
Find a credible route to funding ..... 13

PART 5 LOSS AND DAMAGE, AND CARBON MARKETS
Prepare a responsible loss and damage case ..... 14
Approach carbon markets with care ..... 15

PART 6 EVIDENCE AND DECISION TOOLS
Make every important claim traceable ..... 16
Use decision literacy to examine a proposal ..... 17
Stop and redesign when a critical issue fails ..... 18
Work through a flood-exposed market example ..... 19
Use international references for their proper purpose ..... 20

PART 7 FROM PREPARATION TO DELIVERY
Complete a one page decision worksheet ..... 21
Turn preparation into a delivery routine ..... 22

PART 8 COP31 ON THE GROUND
Find your way to COP31 in Antalya ..... 23
Know where things happen in the Blue Zone ..... 24
Follow the Nigeria Pavilion programme ..... 25
Speak with one African voice ..... 26
Stay up to date and get support from AGESI ..... 27

PART 9 REFERENCE
Words you may hear and what they mean ..... 28
Sources and further reading ..... 29
Sources and responsible use ..... 30

SUPPLEMENT
Matrix A: COP31 agenda alignment and Nigeria's areas of focus ..... 31
Matrix B: Potential investment areas from NDC 3.0 and the LT-LEDS ..... 33

*Front matter is numbered in roman numerals; the guide is numbered from its title page. Select any entry to go to that section.*

FOREWORD

# Universities as partners in Nigeria's climate decisions

Nigeria goes to COP31 in Antalya with real stakes. Floods, heat, coastal erosion, failing harvests and the pressure on public budgets are not distant forecasts; they already shape what families eat, where children learn and how businesses survive. What we decide before the conference, and what we deliver after it, will matter far more than what is said in the conference halls.

I welcome this guide from the Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute because it treats climate preparation as a question of sound decisions rather than slogans. It asks who is affected, what the evidence shows, who is responsible, how the work will be paid for and how progress will be checked. These are the habits of disciplined enquiry that universities exist to cultivate.

Nigeria's universities hold much of the expertise this preparation requires: climate and hydrological science, engineering, public health, agriculture, law, economics and the social sciences. They also train the officials, engineers, bankers, teachers and community leaders who will carry the work forward. That knowledge is most useful when it is connected to the institutions that make decisions and to the communities that live with their consequences.

> *A university contributes most when it checks the evidence, trains the people who will deliver, and evaluates results honestly, including when they disappoint.*

I therefore encourage universities, research centres and their students to use this guide in teaching, extension and public engagement: to bring real local problems into the classroom, to test methods and assumptions, and to offer independent evaluation of the interventions that follow. The worksheet and evidence labels in these pages provide a practical starting point for that collaboration.

I commend AGESI for a contribution that is careful about what it claims, generous towards every stakeholder, and focused on the people whose lives these decisions affect. I hope it will help Nigeria prepare well for COP31 and, above all, deliver on what it prepares.

**Professor Lawrence Ezemonye**
Vice-Chancellor, Igbinedion University, Okada
Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities

**REMARKS BY THE CHAIR OF PATRONS**

# Stewardship, evidence and accountability

Every generation is judged by what it leaves behind. For Nigeria, the climate question is ultimately one of stewardship: of land and water, of rivers and coastlines, of public money, and of the trust that citizens place in those who decide on their behalf.

AGESI was established to strengthen the link between knowledge and action on Africa's green economy. This guide reflects that purpose. It does not presume to speak for the national delegation, and it does not announce commitments that others have not made. Instead, it offers every stakeholder a common way of asking the right questions before money is spent, land is committed or promises are made.

I am particularly encouraged by three features of this work. First, it insists that claims be traceable to evidence, and that uncertainty be stated rather than hidden. Secondly, it places affected people, including women, young people, persons with disabilities and rural communities, at the centre of decisions rather than at the margins. Thirdly, it treats follow-through after COP31 as seriously as preparation before it.

> *Good science and good governance share one discipline: say what you know, show how you know it, and be honest about what you do not yet know.*

On behalf of the Patrons of AGESI, I thank the Institute's team and all who contributed to this edition. I invite government, business, finance, academia and civil society to use it, to challenge it, and to improve it, so that Nigeria's climate decisions become steadily wiser, fairer and more accountable.

**Emeritus Professor Babajide Alo**
Chair of Patrons
Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI)

REMARKS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

# From preparation to delivery

This guide was prepared for the Nigeria Road to COP31 webinar of 27 October 2026, but it is designed to be used well beyond a single event. Our aim is simple: to help every Nigerian stakeholder turn a climate concern into a clear choice, a credible proposal and a dated next action.

At AGESI we describe this capability as decision literacy. It is the ability to ask useful questions, to read evidence with care and to choose a responsible next step. It is as necessary for a community representative questioning a project as for a budget officer weighing its costs, or a banker deciding whether it can repay.

The pages that follow explain what COP31 can and cannot do, set out a proposed preparation agenda around Nigerian needs, map the public and private institutions whose contributions matter, and offer plain-language guidance on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, loss and damage, carbon markets and reporting. Matrix A, at the end of the guide, links the formal UNFCCC agenda and the Global Climate Action Agenda to proposed Nigerian areas of focus, with direct links to the official sources.

The guide also introduces AGESI's emerging decision tools, including the FIPRE Framework (Function, Impact, Prosperity, Resilience and Equity), its governance companion FIPREG and the Nature-Positive Decision System. We present them honestly as approaches to be tested, not as certifications or substitutes for official requirements.

> *One priority, one responsible person and one dated action from every institution would be a strong national contribution to COP31.*

I am grateful to Professor Lawrence Ezemonye for his foreword and to Emeritus Professor Babajide Alo for his leadership as Chair of Patrons. I also thank the organisers of the Road to COP31 series and every reader who will put this guide to work. We welcome your corrections and evidence, so that the next edition is better than this one.

**Dr Eugene O. Itua, Ph.D.**
Executive Director
Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI)
eitua@agesi.africa | www.agesi.africa

**WORD OF SUPPORT**

# A word of support from the United Nations Information Centre

“

> *The United Nations Information Centre welcomes initiatives that help Nigerians understand and take part in the global climate conversation. This guide explains COP31 in plain language and encourages every stakeholder to base decisions on evidence, inclusion and accountability. It is a useful contribution to public awareness as Nigeria prepares for Antalya. Climate action succeeds when people understand the choices before them, and we encourage all readers to engage with it in that spirit.*

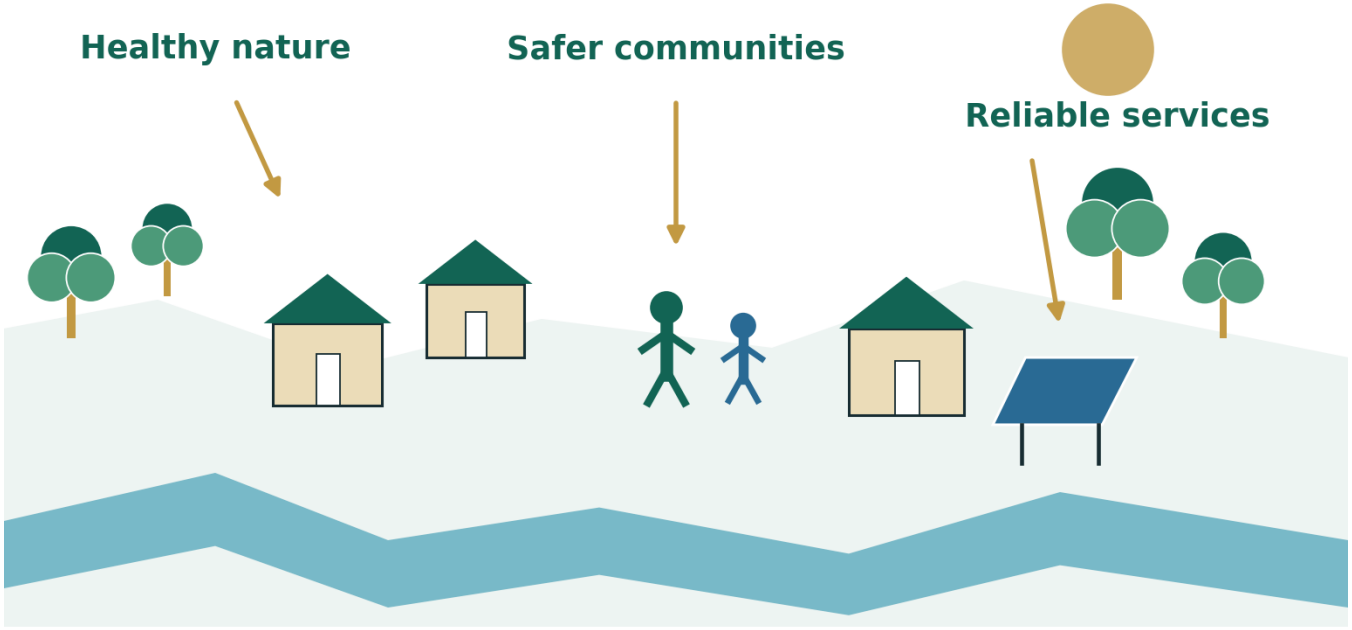
**Mr Ronald Kayanja**
Director
United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Lagos

*This statement supports public awareness of COP31. It does not constitute United Nations endorsement of the content of this guide, which remains the responsibility of AGESI.*

AGESI AFRICA GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY INSTITUTE

# Preparing Nigeria for COP31

## A practical guide to climate decisions and collective action




Published by the Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute
Printed by Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State, Nigeria

For government, business, finance, communities and civil society

Prepared for the Nigeria Road to COP31 webinar
27 October 2026

National stakeholder edition | Evidence checked on 25 October 2026 | Logistics updated 27 October 2026

START HERE

# How to use this guide

This booklet helps Nigerian stakeholders turn climate concerns into choices, proposals and follow-up actions. You do not need a technical background. Start with a problem affecting people, identify who can act, and use the worksheet on page 21 to record the next decision.

| If you need to | Read |
|---|---|
| Understand COP31 and Nigeria's preparation priorities | Pages 3–5 |
| Include people and agree responsibilities | Pages 6–9 |
| Choose practical climate action and suitable finance | Pages 10–15 |
| Check evidence and use AGESI's emerging tools | Pages 16–20 |
| Prepare a proposal and follow through after COP31 | Pages 21–22 |
| Find COP31 logistics, the Blue Zone map, the Nigeria Pavilion programme, the African common voice and AGESI support | Pages 23–27 |
| Explain key terms or check the original sources | Pages 28–30 |
| See how COP31 agenda items align with Nigerian priorities (Matrix A) | Pages 31–32 |
| Find potential investment areas from NDC 3.0 and the LT-LEDS (Matrix B) | Pages 33–34 |

**How this guide should not be used.** This guide is not **a negotiating position**; not **a funding application**; not **a substitute for legal or technical appraisal**; not **a guarantee of finance**; not **a certification tool**.

## What the different labels mean

An official fact is linked to a numbered source. A proposed action is advice from this guide for consideration by the responsible institution. An illustrative example uses invented situations or figures to explain a method; it is not a Nigerian project result.

## Publication status

AGESI is the institutional author of this stakeholder guide. It is an independent contribution to preparation and public understanding, not Nigeria's adopted negotiating position or a government instruction. Mentioning an organisation does not imply its endorsement, attendance or commitment. The foreword and remarks reflect the views of their authors and do not alter the status of this guide.

The supplied invitation identifies the webinar date and theme. No authenticated report or transcript of the first two webinars was supplied or verified. This edition therefore does not attribute findings or commitments to those events. Their agreed outcomes can be added when the organisers confirm the record.

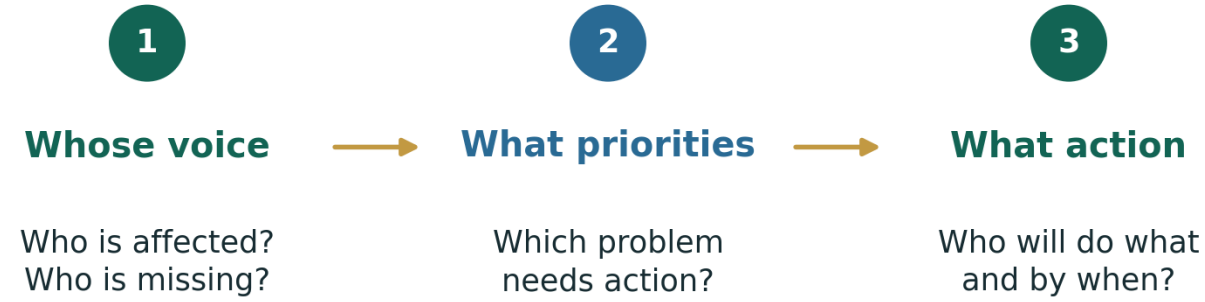
Prepared on 25 October 2026 for intended release on 27 October 2026. Conference arrangements, finance windows and institutional contacts should be checked again before use. Sources are listed on pages 29–30. Practical COP31 logistics, the Blue Zone map and the Nigeria Pavilion programme are on pages 23–27; arrangements can change, so follow the authorities in charge.

WHY THIS GUIDE MATTERS

# A message to Nigerian stakeholders

A flooded market means lost stock, interrupted income and difficult choices for a family. Extreme heat can make a classroom or workshop unsafe. A damaged water source can affect health, farming and the time women and children spend collecting water. These are the kinds of problems that climate decisions need to address.

At AGESI, we see decision literacy as the ability to ask useful questions, understand evidence and choose a responsible next step. A community representative should be able to question a project. A budget officer should be able to understand its costs. A banker should be able to distinguish a worthwhile public benefit from a reliable source of repayment.




**The webinar theme offers a practical lens for examining every proposal.**

For the leadership and Secretariat of the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), preparation offers a practical opportunity to bring institutions together around agreed priorities, reliable information and clear responsibilities. State governments, local authorities, companies and community organisations can contribute evidence and proposals while respecting the authority of Nigeria's official delegation.

We invite every reader to bring one clearly described problem and one action that their institution can take. Record who will act, who will benefit, what resources are needed and how progress will be checked. People should be able to see how their contribution changed the decision.

The purpose is better decisions and accountable delivery. Participation in a conference, use of this guide or a favourable project score does not by itself establish a successful outcome.

THE CONFERENCE IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

# Understand what COP31 can do

COP31 is the United Nations climate conference scheduled for Antalya, Türkiye, from 9 to 20 November 2026. Governments negotiate collective decisions; many other participants contribute expertise, advocacy and partnerships. Attendance alone does not confer authority to negotiate for Nigeria. [1]




**Three kinds of activity have different outputs and different authority.**

COP means Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). CMA is the meeting of parties to the Paris Agreement; CMP covers the Kyoto Protocol. Scientific and implementation bodies also meet. A side-event announcement is different from an adopted government decision.

## What to follow

The CMA8 provisional agenda includes adaptation, mitigation, just transition, climate finance, loss and damage, transparency support, technology, capacity building and Article 6 cooperation. These themes are a reading guide, not a complete reproduction of all meeting agendas. Provisional agendas may change when adopted. [2] Matrix A on pages 31–32 maps each workstream to proposed Nigerian areas of focus.

## What to take to a meeting

- For negotiations: an authorised position, supporting evidence and clear instructions about who may agree changes.
- For a finance meeting: a project concept, realistic costs, safeguards, delivery responsibilities and a specific request.
- For a public event: an accurate message, a clear distinction between proposals and commitments, and a follow-up contact.

Preparation task: check the official daily programme and the mandate of the meeting before presenting a request. Use the UNFCCC conference page rather than assuming that every advertised event is an official negotiating session. [1]

A PROPOSED PREPARATION AGENDA

# Set priorities around Nigerian needs

Nigeria's third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), submitted in September 2025, is the starting point for discussing national climate commitments. An NDC is a country's climate plan under the Paris Agreement. Nigeria's 2035 target is an absolute reduction of about 32 percent below 2018 emissions, including land use, with most of the reduction conditional on international support. It is a target, not a result already achieved. [3, 10]

| Priority | What people should gain | What to prepare |
|---|---|---|
| Affordable energy and cleaner production | Reliable services and lower pollution | Energy needs, emissions baseline, costs and worker impacts. |
| Safety from floods and heat | Fewer disrupted lives and essential services | Local risk maps, early warning needs and maintenance plans. |
| Food and water security | More dependable livelihoods and supplies | Evidence from farmers, fishers, pastoralists and water users. |
| Nature and resilient settlements | Healthy land, wetlands and accessible services | Location-specific ecological and social assessments. |
| Finance and fair delivery | Support that reaches intended users | Costed proposals, appropriate finance and transparent benefit sharing. |

## Prioritise openly

Compare proposals by the severity of the problem, the people affected, the options available, the likely benefits and the ability to maintain the solution. Include underserved places and people who have difficulty attending formal meetings. Record why a proposal was selected and why another was deferred.

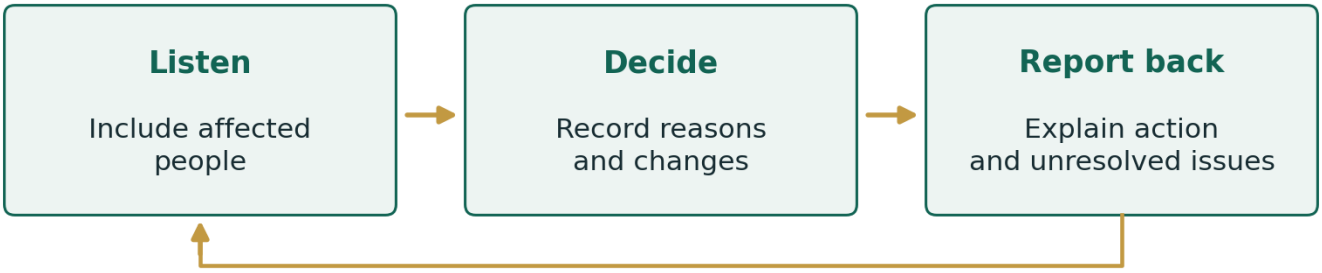
Keep national commitments separate from the guide's recommendations. The official delegation determines negotiating positions through the relevant national processes. No new target, national standard or financial pledge is created by this booklet.

> Decision question: If only one action could begin this quarter, which would protect the most urgent needs without creating unacceptable harm elsewhere?

INCLUSION BEFORE DECISIONS

# Give people a meaningful voice

Consultation is useful when people receive understandable information early enough to change a proposal. A photograph of a meeting cannot show whether affected people influenced the result. Invite people who may lose land, income, access or cultural resources as well as those expected to benefit.




Feedback informs the next decision

**Close the feedback loop so participants can see what happened to their input.**

## Who must be actively reached

Reach women and men, young and older people, persons with disabilities, displaced households, informal workers, tenants, farmers, fishers, pastoralists and traditional or Indigenous communities where relevant. People within a community may have different interests. A single leader's agreement does not automatically represent everyone.

- Use appropriate local languages, accessible venues and formats, and times that fit work and care responsibilities. Offer routes for people without internet access.
- Explain expected benefits, costs, land implications and alternatives. Disclose what is still uncertain.
- Provide a safe channel for complaints and disagreement, with a response deadline and protection against retaliation.
- Record suggestions, the response to each material concern, the responsible official and the date of feedback.

Respect applicable land, labour and community rights. Where law or the relevant financier requires free, prior and informed consent, follow those requirements. Ordinary consultation is not a substitute for required consent. World Bank standards illustrate the distinct requirements for engagement, biodiversity and Indigenous Peoples. [12]

Meeting output: a short "you said, we considered, we changed" record, including unresolved issues. Publish a version that protects personal information.

A FUNCTIONAL STAKEHOLDER MAP

# Identify public sector responsibilities

This map covers functions, not a confirmed delegate list. Use the current names and mandates of the responsible institutions when assigning work. Include all states, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and relevant local authorities; this guide does not create a reporting line or transfer legal powers.

| Stakeholder group | Contribution to preparation and delivery |
|---|---|
| NCCC and its Secretariat | Convene coordination within their mandate; reconcile national priorities and track agreed actions. [4] |
| Environment and climate authorities | Provide environmental policy, safeguards, climate planning and ecosystem expertise. |
| Finance, budget, planning and debt authorities | Check affordability, public liabilities, budget provision and financing terms. |
| Foreign Affairs and authorised negotiators | Manage diplomatic coordination and approved negotiating instructions. |
| Power, petroleum, industry and minerals authorities | Prepare sector pathways, emissions evidence and implications for workers and production. |
| Agriculture, water and blue economy authorities | Bring food, water, fisheries, coastal and rural livelihood priorities. |
| Works, housing and transport authorities | Check asset exposure, design choices, construction risks and maintenance. |
| Health, education, humanitarian and emergency bodies | Identify service disruption, health protection, preparedness and recovery needs. |
| Justice, labour, women, youth and disability institutions | Address rights, employment, accessibility, inclusion and legal responsibilities. |
| State governments, FCT and local authorities | Translate priorities into local plans, land decisions, budgets and service delivery. |
| Legislatures, auditors and procurement bodies | Provide scrutiny, financial oversight and procurement accountability. |
| Statistical, weather, hydrological and other technical agencies | Supply documented datasets, forecasts, methods and uncertainty information. |

Each contributing institution should nominate a responsible person and deputy, identify its evidence source, and state the decision it needs. Verify mandates before assigning ownership.

A BROAD NATIONAL PARTICIPATION MAP

# Include business and society

A useful national conversation extends beyond those who travel to COP31. The groups below can contribute locally, through sector associations, remote briefings or the relevant official coordination channel. Their roles remain distinct from government negotiating authority.

| Stakeholder group | Useful contribution |
|---|---|
| Banks, development finance institutions (DFIs), investors and insurers | Test finance terms, repayment, risk protection, safeguards and investment suitability, including pension investment. |
| Energy, manufacturing, construction and mining companies | Identify technology needs, transition costs, emissions and affected workers. |
| Agribusiness, transport, water, telecoms and technology firms | Provide operational evidence, supply-chain needs and service solutions. |
| Small and medium enterprises, cooperatives and informal businesses | Explain barriers to affordable finance, reliable services and adaptation. |
| Workers, trade unions and professional bodies | Assess jobs, safety, skills, engineering quality and professional accountability. |
| Communities and traditional institutions | Bring lived experience, local knowledge, land concerns and priorities. |
| Women, youth, disability and displaced-person networks | Identify exclusion and propose accessible routes to participation and benefits. |
| Non-governmental, community-based and faith-based organisations | Support public understanding, participation, service delivery and independent scrutiny. |
| Universities, researchers and technical institutes | Check methods, interpret evidence and independently evaluate interventions. |
| Journalists and public-interest communicators | Explain decisions, investigate claims and distinguish pledges from delivery. |
| UN bodies, bilateral partners and multilateral institutions | Offer relevant cooperation, technical assistance and finance within their mandates. |
| AGESI and professional, conservation and youth networks | Examples include the Nigerian Environmental Society, Nigerian Conservation Foundation and ICCDI Africa. Contribute expertise and engagement through agreed roles. |

Coverage check: identify who is missing, who represents them and how their input will reach the decision-maker. Record conflicts of interest. Naming an organisation here is not evidence of its attendance or endorsement.

A PROPOSED WORKING ARRANGEMENT

# Coordinate through clear decisions

Nigeria's Climate Change Act 2021 establishes the national climate governance framework and the Council. This guide proposes a practical coordination routine within existing mandates. The responsible authorities would need to agree its use. [4] AGESI stands ready to support the NCCC with decision literacy, evidence structuring and cross-ministerial alignment.




**Proposed information flow with feedback to people and institutions.**

## Five actions for the coordination team

- Agree a short priority register. Give each issue an owner, supporting institutions, evidence references and an unresolved question.
- Keep one controlled version of each brief. Record the date, author, reviewer and status: draft, cleared or superseded.
- Resolve differences before public commitments. Record disagreements and refer them to the official with authority to decide.
- Separate negotiation, investment and public communication work. Each needs its own approval and follow-up.
- Maintain an action log. Track the decision, owner, due date and evidence of completion. Report back to contributors.

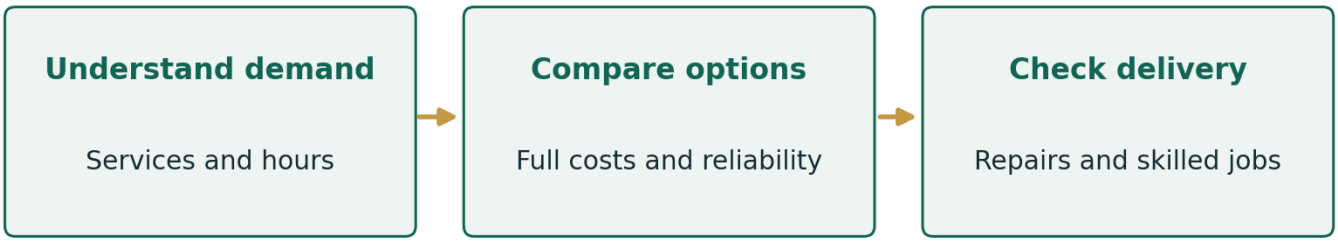
For example, a proposed flood programme may need state land approval, federal technical input, a local maintenance budget and a bank's assessment. Naming a lead does not remove these responsibilities. The lead should ensure that each required decision is obtained and recorded.

Useful check: an unresolved issue should have an escalation route and a date for resolution. Agreement should not be manufactured by deleting dissent or concealing a technical limitation.

MITIGATION AND A FAIR TRANSITION

# Reduce emissions while protecting livelihoods

Mitigation means reducing the gases that warm the planet or increasing their removal from the atmosphere. A just transition means managing the effects of change on workers, communities and consumers. Energy access, affordability and reliable services belong in the same discussion.




**Illustrative decision chain for a market or health facility considering cleaner power.**

## Ask the whole life cost question

Before buying equipment, compare demand reduction, maintenance improvements and alternative power systems. Count installation, fuel, finance, replacement batteries, spare parts, training and disposal. Test performance during outages, heat and poor weather. A low purchase price can hide a high operating cost.

## Make the employment plan specific

Identify jobs that may change, skills needed and employers likely to hire. Include contractors, informal workers and women in the analysis. Training is useful only when it connects to real work, suitable equipment and affordable access. Agree how affected households will receive information and support.

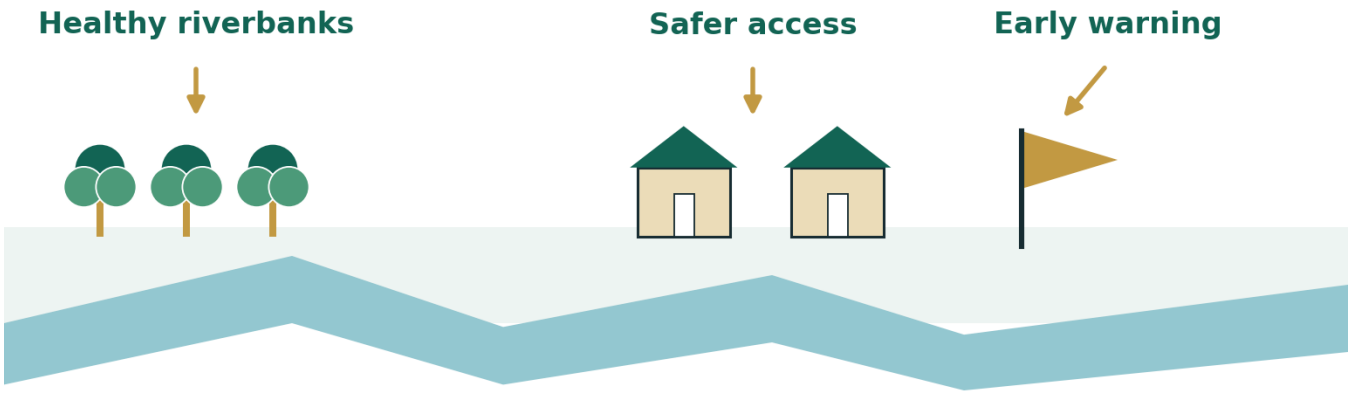
- Measure a baseline: electricity use, fuel use, operating hours and the services actually delivered.
- Estimate emissions with documented factors and assumptions. Do not treat all renewable equipment as impact-free.
- Agree affordable service terms and responsibility for repairs. Check land, labour and waste requirements.
- Review results after installation: reliable hours of service, operating costs, jobs and emissions.

Illustrative choice: a solar and storage system for a clinic may reduce diesel use, but the decision still depends on demand, reliability, maintenance, battery replacement and financing. Nigeria's NDC provides national direction; it does not validate an individual project. [3]

ADAPTATION AND NATURE

# Protect people and the ecosystems they depend on

Adaptation means adjusting to climate risks. Resilience is the ability to withstand disruption and recover. For a flood-exposed settlement, a useful solution may combine warnings, drainage, safer access, wetland protection and land-use decisions. Building a wall alone may move water into another community.




**Illustrative combined approach. Site studies must establish what works locally.**

## Choose outcomes that residents can recognise

Track whether homes and services are safer, warnings are received in time and routes remain usable. Counting drains built or trees planted measures an activity. It does not establish flood protection, habitat recovery or survival of the trees. Compare performance with a documented starting point and the severity of the weather experienced.

## Use nature carefully

Protecting wetlands, riverbanks and vegetation may support water management and livelihoods, depending on local ecology and hydrology. Avoid clearing valuable habitat in the name of restoration. Identify species, land rights, seasonal uses, downstream effects and long-term care before designing an intervention.

ISO 17298:2025 addresses biodiversity in organisational strategy and operations. It can help organise biodiversity considerations. It is not a project funding approval or proof that a specific intervention is nature-positive. A conformity claim needs a separate assessment against the applicable requirements. [11]

Decision question: Will the proposed solution remain useful under plausible future climate conditions, and could it transfer risk to another place or group? Use local knowledge alongside qualified technical assessment.

CLIMATE FINANCE WITHOUT JARGON

# Match the money to the problem

Finance is a means of delivering an activity. Its terms matter as much as its amount. A public flood warning service may need grants or a budget allocation. A business selling a reliable service may be able to repay a loan. A socially valuable project can still be unsuitable for commercial debt.

| Instrument | Plain meaning | Question to ask |
|---|---|---|
| Grant or public budget | Money without scheduled loan repayment | Who funds continuing operations? |
| Loan | Money repaid with agreed costs | Can the borrower repay in a poor year? |
| Equity | Investment in exchange for ownership | Who controls decisions and shares returns? |
| Guarantee | A promise to cover specified losses | Which risks, limits, fees and exclusions apply? |
| Insurance | Payment after covered losses or triggers | What is excluded and who pays the premium? |
| Blended finance | A combination of public, concessional or private finance | Why is public support needed and who bears losses? |




**Illustrative package in Nigerian naira (NGN): 40 million grant + 30 million public budget + 30 million loan = 100 million. This is not a funding offer.**

In that example, the NGN 30 million loan still needs an identified borrower and repayment source. A grant does not remove operating costs, and a guarantee does not make an unaffordable project affordable. Record currency risk, fees, conditions and any public liability.

Global context: COP29 agreed a goal of at least US$300 billion a year by 2035 for developing countries, with developed countries taking the lead, alongside a call to scale financing to at least US$1.3 trillion annually by 2035 from all actors. These are global goals, not allocations promised to Nigeria. [5]

FROM A PROBLEM TO A FINANCE REQUEST

# Find a credible route to funding

Begin with the problem and delivery plan, then identify a suitable financing route. A meeting at COP31 may start a relationship, but it does not replace eligibility checks, appraisal, legal agreements or a funding decision.

| Route | Practical next step | What must be checked |
|---|---|---|
| Green Climate Fund (GCF) | Engage Nigeria's current national focal authority and an appropriate accredited entity; check whether an available project-specific route is suitable. | Current route, country endorsement, climate case, safeguards and proposal requirements. [6] |
| Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) | Coordinate through the current national focal point and an eligible access route. | Status of calls, national arrangements and evidence of eligible loss and damage. [7] |
| Multilateral development banks (MDBs), DFIs and bilateral programmes | Discuss the concept with the relevant institution and government or private-sector counterpart. | Instrument, procurement, safeguards, debt implications and appraisal requirements. |
| Commercial banks and investors | Present the business model and request a specific product or investment. | Repayment, contracts, security, currency exposure, risk and rights. |
| Domestic budgets and local programmes | Link the proposal to the appropriate planning and budget process. | Legal authority, procurement, recurrent funding and public accountability. |

### The minimum conversation pack

Bring a two-page concept stating the problem, location, people affected, alternatives, expected results, cost range, funding request, delivery partners and main risks. Attach a source list and state what remains unknown. More detailed studies should follow the requirements of the chosen route.

For the GCF's usual route, an accredited entity is an institution approved to work with the Fund. Proposals undergo appraisal and require the relevant national no-objection, meaning formal country endorsement. The Fund also describes a Project-Specific Assessment Approach. Neither route guarantees approval. [6]

Ask for one concrete next step: a screening meeting, preparation support, a written eligibility view or a list of missing documents. Record the owner and follow-up date.

EVIDENCE FOR RECOVERY AND SUPPORT

# Prepare a responsible loss and damage case

Loss and damage concerns adverse climate impacts that remain despite mitigation and adaptation efforts. Losses can be economic, such as damaged shops or crops, and non-economic, such as cultural loss, health effects or displacement from a meaningful place. Avoid treating every disaster cost as automatically eligible climate expenditure.




**A usable evidence record connects the event, its effects, existing support and the remaining need.**

## Build the record with affected people

- Describe the place, date, hazard and affected groups. Include available weather, hydrological and climate evidence; state attribution limits.
- Document damage and loss methods, valuation dates, units, assumptions and uncertainty. Separate asset damage from lost income.
- Record non-economic losses in respectful forms chosen with communities. Not every loss needs a monetary value.
- Identify support already provided, planned or insured. Explain the remaining gap and avoid duplicate counting or claims.
- Set out the recovery activity, delivery institution, procurement, safeguards, grievance route and measures of results.

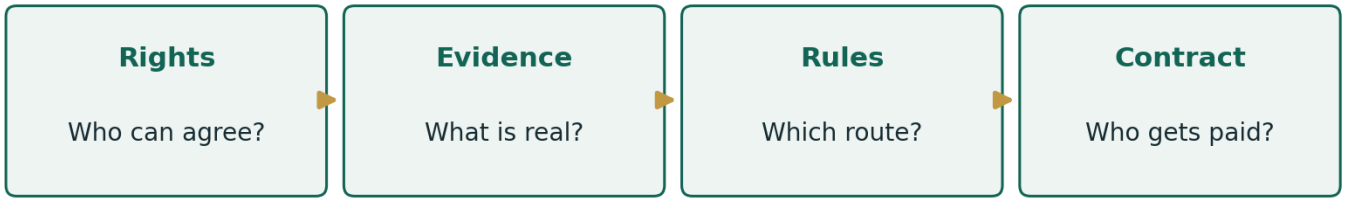
Obtain consent for collecting personal information and protect sensitive records. Photographs should have dates and location information where appropriate. A narrative should explain whose experience it represents and where evidence is incomplete.

Current access position: the FRLD's first Barbados Implementation Modalities call closed on 15 June 2026. This guide does not present it as an open application window. The Fund reports that requests received are under review, with an initial package scheduled for Board consideration on 15–18 December 2026. Check current Board decisions and the national focal point for the status of existing requests and any future route. Preparing evidence does not establish eligibility or an award. Eligibility depends solely on the Fund's adopted criteria and national focal point processes. [7]

RIGHTS AND INTEGRITY BEFORE REVENUE

# Approach carbon markets with care

A carbon credit represents a specified quantity of emissions reduced or removed under a defined system, usually one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent. It is not cash until a valid transaction occurs. Crediting, sale, authorisation and use of a credit are separate steps. No credit should be claimed or sold until rights, baselines, measurement and verification are fully resolved.




Check costs, reversals, buyer claims and national requirements

**Checks before relying on a carbon transaction. Unresolved rights or integrity issues require further work.**

## Questions every community and investor can ask

- What would happen without the project? This comparison is the baseline. Explain why the credited result is additional.
- Who has rights to the land, activity and resulting credits? Who can sign, and how are benefits and costs shared?
- How will the result be measured and independently checked? How will reversals, such as a fire, and displaced activity elsewhere be managed?
- What are the crediting, registry, legal and monitoring costs? What happens if prices fall, issuance is delayed or no buyer appears?

Article 6 provides ways for countries to cooperate under the Paris Agreement. Where its rules require authorisation and corresponding adjustments, the relevant national processes must be followed. A corresponding adjustment is an accounting step to avoid the same mitigation outcome being counted inconsistently toward countries' commitments; it does not alter the physical emissions inventory. [8]

Do not claim that all voluntary credits have the same legal status or buyer use. Obtain advice on the relevant programme, national requirements and contract. Carbon benefits and biodiversity outcomes also require different evidence; one does not automatically prove the other.

Practical protection: use a conservative case with no assumed credit sales to test essential public services. Disclose any dependence on uncertain carbon revenue before committing public money or community rights.

EVIDENCE AND REPORTING

# Make every important claim traceable

A useful claim answers six questions: what was measured, where, when, by whom, using which method and with what uncertainty? Keep the original source, calculation and review record. A precise number can still be unreliable if its method or coverage is unclear.




Retain the evidence trail so another person can follow it

**Keep the link from the original observation to the published statement.**

| Confidence label | Meaning in this guide |
|---|---|
| Verified | Checked against identified evidence through a stated review process; not necessarily independently assured. |
| Reported | Provided by an identified source but not independently checked for this use. |
| Inferred | Estimated from assumptions, modelling or a proxy; show the method and limitations. |
| Unavailable | Information is missing. Specify how it will be obtained and who is responsible. |

## A simple double counting example

Suppose one programme serves 120 households and another serves 80. If 30 households receive both services, the combined unique reach is 170, not 200. These are illustrative figures. The real calculation needs a lawful, privacy-protecting method to identify overlap and a consistent reporting period.

Nigeria's national reporting should use the applicable UNFCCC processes. The general deadline for second Biennial Transparency Reports is 31 December 2026; a local worksheet does not replace the national report or its review. [9]

Artificial intelligence (AI) can help summarise documents, translate explanations or flag inconsistent terms. A named person should check each material claim against its source. Do not upload confidential community data without authority or treat generated text as evidence. AI-generated text must never replace documented evidence.

THE AGESI TOOLS IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

# Use decision literacy to examine a proposal

The emerging Nature-Positive Decision System, or NPDS, is presented here as a proposed way to organise evidence about nature, people and economic choices. Start by locating the activity, identifying what it depends on, assessing what it may change and comparing alternatives. Then record the decision and how it will be reviewed.




**FIPRE keeps five questions visible. Function is a distinct pillar and must not be omitted.**

Function asks whether the system performs its intended job while respecting necessary ecosystem functions. Impact asks what changes can be demonstrated against a baseline. Prosperity asks about livelihoods, economic value and affordability. Resilience asks whether the result can endure shocks. Equity asks who benefits, who bears costs and whose voice influences the decision.

## Keep governance separate

FIPREG examines five governance areas: regulatory compliance, procurement integrity, contract governance, measurement and reporting reliability, and institutional readiness. These checks ask whether the proposal can be delivered lawfully and accountably. A strong economic return cannot compensate for an unresolved rights violation.

## Use the tools within their limits

NPDS, FIPRE and FIPREG are emerging AGESI approaches in this booklet. They are provided as optional structuring tools for discussion. They are not UNFCCC rules, ISO certification, lender approval criteria or independently validated predictors of project success. Faster approvals, lower risk and fairer benefits should be treated as hypotheses for testing, not established results.

> Practical use now: structure discussion, reveal missing evidence and record redesign actions. Where used in pilots, compare judgements with established appraisal, invite independent review and report disagreement and failure as well as promising results.

A PROPOSED DECISION SEQUENCE

# Stop and redesign when a critical issue fails




**Each stage can return a proposal for further work. Only the authorised institution can approve it.**

First identify the applicable law, rights and financier requirements. An unresolved mandatory requirement must be addressed through the relevant process. Passing a voluntary scoring exercise does not override a legal prohibition, an outstanding consent requirement or a lender safeguard.

## An optional FIPRE pilot scoring rule

Use a 1–5 scale only with written scoring definitions and evidence for each pillar. Under the proposed FIPRE convention, any pillar below 3 requires redesign. The five scores sum to a possible total of 25. “Balanced Excellence” requires a total of at least 21 and every pillar at least 4. These are framework conventions, not universal or nationally adopted thresholds.

Missing evidence is marked unavailable; it should not silently become a zero or an average score. Attach confidence labels, show reviewer disagreement and test how a decision changes when uncertain assumptions change. Numeric scores support judgement; they do not measure benefits in physical or monetary units.

| Illustrative scores | Decision under the proposed rule |
|---|---|
| F 4 \| I 4 \| P 5 \| R 2 \| E 4<br>Total 19 out of 25 | Redesign because resilience is below 3. Other strengths cannot erase that weakness. |
| If later evidence supports R 4<br>Total 21 out of 25; every pillar at least 4 | Meets the pilot’s “Balanced Excellence” label. Legal, rights, finance and delivery checks still apply. |

Do not raise a score merely because a revision was promised. Obtain evidence, record who reviewed it and retain the earlier version so the change can be examined.

ILLUSTRATIVE CASE WITH INVENTED FIGURES

# Work through a flood-exposed market example

A fictional local market faces repeated flooding. Traders report lost stock and blocked access. The proposed objective is to reduce disruption without increasing flood risk downstream or excluding low-income traders. No result in this example has been measured in a real project.

| Option | Illustrative initial cost | Main question |
|---|---|---|
| A Enlarge drains only | NGN 80 million | Could faster discharge increase downstream flooding? |
| B Combine drains, storage space for water, warnings and access improvements | NGN 100 million | Can the site, land rights and maintenance support this package? |
| C Relocate the market | NGN 120 million | Are land, livelihoods, access and any required compensation addressed? |

These initial estimates are not a full economic appraisal. Compare operating costs, expected life, residual risk, disruption during construction and the option of delaying major works while completing studies. Use technical assessment and trader consultation to investigate the options.




Works 45 • Water storage 25 • Warnings 10
Design and safeguards 10 • Maintenance reserve 10

**Example budget for option B. All NGN million amounts are invented and sum to 100.**

## A provisional decision and its conditions

Advance option B for feasibility work only if the evidence supports it. Require a hydrological assessment, documented land arrangements, a plan for traders during works, procurement checks and an identified maintenance budget. The NGN 40m grant, NGN 30m budget and NGN 30m loan illustration on page 12 is only a possible financing mix; it has no committed funder.

Measure disruption days, flood depth at agreed points, downstream effects, access for persons with disabilities and distribution of costs and benefits. Set a baseline first. A reduction in disruption after construction must be interpreted alongside rainfall severity and other changes.

If resilience were scored 2, the page 18 rule would require redesign. This example demonstrates a review process, not proof that the process improves outcomes.

A PRACTICAL CROSSWALK

# Use international references for their proper purpose

Different frameworks answer different questions. Naming several does not establish compliance with any of them. Select the applicable requirements, document how each is addressed and obtain the relevant specialist review.

| Reference | What it helps with | What it does not establish |
|---|---|---|
| UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement | National climate commitments, cooperation and reporting. [1–3, 8–9] | Approval of an individual project. |
| GCF investment and proposal requirements | Assessment through the Fund's applicable access process. [6] | Guaranteed funding after preparing a concept. |
| MDB environmental and social requirements | Project-specific safeguards and stakeholder requirements; the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework is one example. [12] | A single uniform approval standard for all MDBs. |
| ISO 17298:2025 | Biodiversity considerations in strategy and operations. [11] | Proof of biodiversity gains or automatic certification. |
| TNFD and LEAP | Assessment of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, informing disclosure. [13] | A licence, project approval or impact certification. |
| SBTN | Company assessment, prioritisation and target-setting methods for nature. [14] | Automatic validation of every project or claim. |
| SEEA Ecosystem Accounting | Organisation of ecosystem data and its links to economic activity. [15] | A market price or saleable credit for every ecosystem. |
| IPBES assessments | Synthesis of scientific and other knowledge for policy. [16] | An investment approval or a company certification. |

Use the actual requirements of the institution financing the proposal. For example, an environmental and social assessment should address the relevant project risks rather than merely list international acronyms. An emerging AGESI tool can organise these checks but cannot replace them.

For biodiversity, this guide points to ISO 17298:2025. It does not treat ISO 53001 as a biodiversity standard, or claim equivalence between AGESI tools and any international framework.

A REUSABLE WORKING SHEET

# Complete a one page decision worksheet

Complete this with the people who will deliver and experience the proposal. Use short sentences. Attach evidence rather than hiding uncertainty behind a large score. This worksheet supports discussion; it is not an official fund application.

## 1 The decision we need

Proposal and location: _____
Decision requested and authorised decision-maker: _____
Responsible person and review date: _____

## 2 The problem and the people

What happens now, and what is the evidence? _____
Who is affected, who is missing, and how were they heard? _____
What changes did their input make? _____

## 3 The choices and the expected result

Options considered, including doing less or delaying: _____
Preferred option and reason: _____
Baseline, proposed result and measurement method: _____

## 4 Costs and delivery

Initial cost, continuing cost and assumptions: _____
Finance requested, repayment source if any, and funding status: _____
Delivery owner, procurement route and maintenance owner: _____

## 5 Rights and critical conditions

Land, consent, safeguards and legal requirements to resolve: _____
Main climate, financial and delivery risks: _____
Who receives complaints, and when will they respond? _____

## 6 Evidence and next action

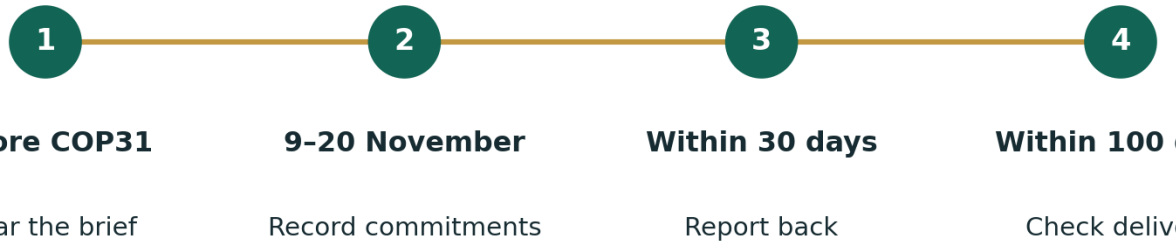
For each material claim, attach its source, date, method and confidence label. List unresolved gaps and name the person who will close each one. Record any disagreement.

Status: proceed to further assessment / redesign / hold / reject
Next action, owner and due date: _____
Reviewer and decision reference: _____

A decision to continue assessment is different from approval to spend, build, borrow, relocate people or issue credits.

BEFORE DURING AND AFTER COP31

# Turn preparation into a delivery routine




**Proposed timetable anchored to the conference dates, with follow-up after the event. [1]**

| When | Minimum output | Who should own it |
|---|---|---|
| Before 9 November 2026 | A cleared priority brief, evidence register, named focal points and a short list of specific meeting requests. | Authorised coordination team with contributing institutions. |
| During 9–20 November 2026 | A daily record separating adopted decisions, discussions, pledges and signed commitments; owners for follow-up. | Delegation leads and each participating organisation for its own engagements. |
| Within 30 days after COP31 | A public explanation of relevant outcomes, an updated action log and feedback to contributors. | Responsible national and subnational institutions and partners. |
| Within 100 days after COP31 | Evidence of completed preparation tasks, resolved conditions, approved next steps and reasons for delay. | Named delivery owners, with independent scrutiny where appropriate. |

## A small dashboard that tells the truth

Track the proportion of priority briefs with a named owner and evidence source; unresolved critical conditions; follow-up actions completed on time; and complaints responded to. Keep finance proposed, approved, contracted, disbursed and spent in separate fields. None is interchangeable with benefits delivered.

Do not promise to complete complex national strategies in a few days. Build on existing plans. A realistic preparation pack may contain a short position brief, a project list, a finance route note, a loss and damage evidence register and an action log. Each needs an owner and an explicit status.

> A useful commitment at the webinar: each participating institution identifies one priority, one responsible person and one dated next action, then agrees how progress will be reported to the people affected.

COP31 LOGISTICS AT A GLANCE

# Find your way to COP31 in Antalya

This part brings together the practical arrangements published by the UNFCCC secretariat, the COP31 Presidency (Government of Türkiye) and the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), as checked on 27 October 2026. Many arrangements are still being finalised. Where this guide differs from a later official notice, the official notice prevails. [20, 21]

| Item | What you need to know | Authority in charge |
|---|---|---|
| **Dates and venue** | COP31 with CMP21, CMA8, SBSTA65 and SBI65, 9–20 November 2026, Antalya EXPO Center, Solak Alanya Yolu Serik Caddesi, Aksu, Antalya, Türkiye. | UNFCCC secretariat; COP31 Presidency |
| **Opening hours** | Generally about 07:00 to 22:00, extended when negotiations require. The venue is planned to close on Sunday 15 November. | UNFCCC (Information for Participants) |
| **World Leaders Summit** | 11–12 November: a restricted red zone will cover the VIP, plenary and part of the meeting-room areas. Motorcades may disrupt traffic, so allow extra travel time. | UNFCCC; host-country security |
| **Badges** | Collect your own badge in person; no one can collect it for you. Collection opens in the pre-sessional week (this does not allow entry before the opening). Desks open around 07:00. Expect the heaviest queues on the first day, the Leaders Summit days and Monday 16 November, mainly 08:30–11:00. Badges are personal and date-specific. | UNFCCC Online Registration System (ORS); your nominating Party or organisation (NCCC for Nigeria's Party delegation) |
| **Blue and Green Zones** | A Blue Zone badge also admits you to the Green Zone. A connecting entrance is planned near the Blue Zone food court and the Zero Waste Museum. Green Zone-only access is arranged through the host-country website. | UNFCCC; COP31 Presidency (cop31.tr) |
| **Visa** | Türkiye offers a free, multiple-entry COP31 visa to participants confirmed through UNFCCC registration. Apply through the link in your registration confirmation e-mail or a Turkish mission. Processing took about three to four days in mid-October. Visa details must match your registration. | Government of Türkiye visa portal; UNFCCC visa and registration teams |
| **Accommodation** | Official platform: cop31.coraltravel.com. Shuttle stops serve properties on the official platform; check the distance to the nearest stop before booking elsewhere. | COP31 Presidency and its official accommodation agency |
| **Transport** | Free shuttles for badge holders between official accommodation areas and the venue. Board only at designated stops; no reservation is needed. The tram is intended to be free for badge holders. Taxis drop off near the main car park, with a pedestrian bridge to the Blue Zone entrance. Book airport transfers through providers or hotels. | COP31 Presidency (host-country app) |
| **Money and food** | The venue is cashless. International cards are accepted; prepaid cards can be bought at the service centre. Vegan and other dietary options are planned; drinking-water fountains are available. | COP31 Presidency |
| **Apps** | UNFCCC virtual meeting platform for meetings, agendas and side-event schedules. COP31 host-country app for shuttles, venue navigation, pavilion events and catering. | UNFCCC; COP31 Presidency |
| **Health, safety, conduct** | First-aid points and a medical area on site. The UNDSS emergency hotline will be published in Information for Participants. Bring rain protection and any masks you need. The UNFCCC Code of Conduct applies, and participants must respect Turkish laws and customs, including off-site. | UNFCCC; UNDSS; host authorities |
| **Accessibility** | State your needs in ORS. An accessible badge desk, wheelchairs from the accessibility desk, quiet rooms, nursing rooms and prayer rooms are planned. There will be no golf carts or vehicle access to the venue front. | UNFCCC; COP31 Presidency |

**Before you travel:** confirm your registration status, visa, accommodation, shuttle stop and badge-collection plan; save the NCCC focal contact, the UNDSS hotline once published, and the details of Nigeria's diplomatic missions in Türkiye. [20, 21, 22]

USING THE BLUE ZONE MAP

# Know where things happen in the Blue Zone




**COP31 Blue Zone general map. Source: UNFCCC and COP31 Türkiye. Use the host-country app for live navigation. [23]**

| Area | What is there | Use it to |
|---|---|---|
| **A** | Main entrance, registration (badge collection) and the Accessibility Centre. | Collect your badge and pass security; allow time for queues. |
| **B1** | Side event rooms 1–9, special event rooms 5–6, observer constituency offices, computer centre, side event and exhibits coordination, exhibits. | Attend or host official side events; resolve side-event bookings. |
| **B2** | Delegation pavilions. | Find country pavilions. Confirm the Nigeria Pavilion location with the NCCC or the host-country app. |
| **C1** | Information and Service Hub; UNFCCC and COP Presidency offices; negotiating group offices (African Group, G77 and China, LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS); meeting room assignment; High-Level and Youth Climate Champions. | Coordinate with the African Group, request meeting rooms and ask for services. |
| **C2** | Special event rooms 1–4; Marrakech Partnership Lounge; Antalya Lounge; COP Creator's Hub. | Engage the Global Climate Action Agenda and non-Party stakeholders. |
| **C3** | Delegation offices. | Meet a Party delegation at its office. |
| **D1** | UNFCCC and host-country protocol offices; bilateral rooms 1–15. | Hold pre-arranged bilateral meetings. |
| **D2–D3** | Plenary Anadolu, Plenary Akdeniz, meeting rooms 1–26, press conference room Mevlana. | Follow negotiations and plenaries open to your badge type. |
| **D4** | Media information, Media Centre and International Broadcast Centre, press conference room Yunus Emre. | Media accreditation, interviews and press briefings. |
| **Services** | Food: Vegan Square (1), Food Hall (2), Grand Buffet (3), Turkish (4) and kebab (5) restaurants. Green Zone gates east of the Food Hall; Zero Waste Museum; Konya Tropical Butterfly Garden; Expo tram station and shuttle bus zone on the Antalya–Serik road. | Plan breaks and moves between zones along the Peaceway (Barışyolu). |

NIGERIA PAVILION PROGRAMME

# Follow the Nigeria Pavilion programme

The NCCC has published a provisional programme for the Nigeria Pavilion inside the Blue Zone. Sessions run in 45-minute slots between 09:00 and 18:45 (local time, UTC+3). The schedule distinguishes confirmed, unconfirmed and unavailable slots, NCCC events and support partners, and it will change. Check the latest version with the NCCC before you plan around a session. [24]

| Date | Sessions (time, organisation, theme) |
|---|---|
| **Mon 9 Nov** | No sessions listed in the provisional schedule. |
| **Tue 10 Nov** | **10:00 NNPC** (support partner) \| **11:00 BURN** Article 6: unlocking investment for clean cooking \| **12:00 NALDA** \| **13:00 Rising Ocean: the communities are disappearing** / OSOPADEC \| **14:00 Cross River State** From climate vulnerability to green prosperity \| **15:00 PCI CNG** \| **16:00 JDWG** (support partner) |
| **Wed 11 Nov** | **09:00 NALDA** \| **10:00 Fleissen & Company** From estimates to evidence: MRV and LDAR in the oil and gas share of Nigeria's NDC \| **11:00 NUPRC** (support partner) \| **12:00 NDDC** (support partner) \| **13:00 RKK Group** IRESS solar inverter backpack for energy access \| **14:00 Rising Ocean** \| **15:00 Enzi Ijayo** (support partner) \| **16:00 Alimosho** Flood and environmental risk control |
| **Thu 12 Nov** | **09:00 Niger State Government** Technical cooperation on carbon market activities \| **10:00 Federal Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology** Strengthening Nigeria's cleantech and innovation ecosystem \| **11:00 Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria** Climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation by regulation \| **12:00 HYPADEC** \| **13:00 Rising Ocean** \| **14:00 NIRSAL** \| **15:00 BudgIT Foundation** Financing youth inclusion in the energy transition \| **16:00 Invest in Oyo** Partnerships for climate gains \| **17:00 PETro Environmental Ltd** |
| **Fri 13 Nov** | **10:00 DBN** \| **11:00 Green Protocol Limited** (support partner) \| **12:00 Prime Initiative for Green Development** Critical minerals and climate action \| **13:00 Rising Ocean** \| **14:00 L-PRES** Transforming livestock systems for climate resilience \| **15:00 National Association of Charcoal Producers, Dealers, Exporters and Afforestation of Nigeria** Transforming Africa's charcoal economy \| **16:00 Centre for Energy, Finance and Development** \| **17:00 University of Ibadan** Commercialising African innovations for a sustainable energy future \| **18:00 LASEMA** |
| **Sat 14 Nov** | **10:00 Lagos State Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources** \| **11:00 Onigbongbo LCDA** Early ed-tech and print solutions for climate action \| **12:00 Niger State** \| **13:00–14:45 NCCC Youth Event** (NCCC event) |
| **Sun 15 Nov** | **Venue closed.** |
| **Mon 16 Nov** | **10:00 LASEPA** Carbon, cities and clean mobility: the Lagos model \| **11:00 Africa Futures Policy Hub** \| **12:00 Waste Pickers Association of Nigeria** Circular economy and inclusive recycling \| **13:00 Rising Ocean** \| **14:00 Customs Officers Wives Association** Scaling women-led climate action \| **15:00 NCCC / BOGA / APRI** Nigeria's oil and gas future in a changing global energy system |
| **Tue 17 Nov** | **10:00 Magnifique Century Future Dynamics** Integrated electric mobility system \| **11:00 Nest Resource Center** Young people, renewable energy and the clean transition \| **12:00 NIRSAL** \| **13:00 Rising Ocean** \| **14:00 Global Initiative for Food Security and Ecosystem Preservation / Solar Power Nigeria** Just transition: Nigeria's solar opportunity \| **15:00–16:45 Nigeria Day** (NCCC event) \| **17:00 ActionAid** Agroecology for a just transition \| **18:00 South South Development Commission** Building a climate-resilient South-South |
| **Wed 18 Nov** | **12:00 Ecologistics** \| **13:00 Rising Ocean** \| **14:00 Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply** Procurement must lead \| **15:00 Avant-Garde Sustainability Foundation** Beyond commitments: financing climate action and delivery in Africa |
| **Thu 19 Nov** | **13:00 Rising Ocean** |
| **Fri 20 Nov** | No sessions listed in the provisional schedule. |

## Making good use of the programme

- Confirm the session the day before, arrive early, and remember that the pavilion is inside the Blue Zone, so a valid Blue Zone badge is needed.
- Send requests for slots, speakers or changes to the NCCC Secretariat. Online access to pavilion events is at the organisers' discretion.
- Use the session to present evidence and a specific request, not only a statement. The worksheet on page 21 and the minimum conversation pack on page 13 help.

AFRICA AT COP31

# Speak with one African voice

African countries negotiate collectively through the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change (AGN), chaired for 2026–2027 by Ghana, under the political guidance of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). The AGN Chair has framed COP31 as a conference about delivery rather than new promises, and treats COP31, COP32 in Addis Ababa and COP33 as one political cycle. [25, 26]

Africa's influence depends on discipline. When 54 countries say the same thing, through the same channels, at the same time, they carry far more weight than any single delegation. Every African representative, whether negotiator, minister, governor, banker, academic or civil society leader, contributes to or weakens that common voice.

| Common issue | One-voice message, as publicly reported by the AGN |
|---|---|
| **Adaptation finance** | Predictable, scalable and grant-based finance for adaptation, and delivery of commitments already made. |
| **Global Goal on Adaptation** | Methodologies and indicators that keep adaptation central and track the means of implementation. |
| **Climate finance** | Predictable public finance from developed countries, simpler access and no added debt burden. |
| **Just transition** | Operationalisation of the just transition mechanism agreed at COP30, consistent with energy access and development. |
| **Loss and damage** | A capitalised, accessible fund that reaches vulnerable communities. |
| **Transparency and stocktake** | Support for reporting capacity and a fair launch of the second global stocktake. |

## How African representatives should conduct themselves

- **Prepare together.** Attend national delegation and AGN coordination meetings (the African Group office is in Area C1) and know the agreed line before you speak.
- **Speak to the agreed line.** Where the AGN holds a common position, national statements, side events and media comments should reinforce it. National circumstances belong in supporting submissions, not public contradiction.
- **Settle differences privately and early.** Raise disagreements through the head of delegation and AGN coordinators, never in plenary, the press or social media.
- **Respect mandates.** Only authorised negotiators negotiate. States, business, academia and civil society contribute evidence and must not imply that they commit Nigeria or Africa.
- **Bring African evidence.** Use credible, current African data; the AGN Chair has called for stronger links between universities, research institutions and negotiators. [25]
- **Build bridges.** Work with allied groups such as the G77 and China, LDCs and SIDS on shared interests, while protecting African priorities.
- **Conduct yourself as an ambassador.** Be punctual, courteous and professional; observe the UNFCCC Code of Conduct and Turkish law; separate adopted decisions from pledges and announcements in public comment.
- **Report back.** Share outcomes with your constituencies and record follow-up actions with owners and dates.

**Note.** These messages summarise publicly reported AGN priorities. The authoritative African position is the one agreed by the AGN and transmitted through Nigeria's official delegation.

UPDATES AND SUPPORT

# Stay up to date and get support from AGESI

**Arrangements will change.** Registration hours, shuttle routes, meeting rooms, pavilion slots and access rules for COP31 are still being finalised and may change at short notice. Always follow the latest notice from the authority in charge, listed below, and check daily during the conference.

| Authority in charge | Responsible for | Where to check |
|---|---|---|
| **UNFCCC secretariat** | Registration and badges, official programme, negotiations, side events, Code of Conduct, virtual platform. | unfccc.int/cop31; Information for COP 31 Participants (A–Z); ORS |
| **COP31 Presidency (Government of Türkiye)** | Visas, accommodation, shuttles and tram, venue services, Green Zone, health services, host-country app. | cop31.tr; cop31.coraltravel.com; host-country app |
| **National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)** | Nigeria's Party delegation, national positions, Nigeria Pavilion programme and bookings. | NCCC Secretariat |
| **African Group of Negotiators** | Common African negotiating positions and coordination. | Through Nigeria's official delegation |
| **Nigeria's diplomatic missions in Türkiye** | Consular assistance for Nigerian citizens. | Nigerian Embassy, Ankara |
| **UNDSS and venue first aid** | Safety, security and medical emergencies at the venue. | Hotline in Information for Participants |

## A simple daily update routine

- Each morning, check the UNFCCC daily programme and Information for Participants for changes.
- Check the host-country app for shuttle times, venue navigation and pavilion events.
- Confirm Nigeria Pavilion slots with the NCCC and attend the delegation or constituency briefing.
- Record decisions, changes and follow-ups in your action log with an owner and a date.

## AGESI COP31 Technical Support Desk

AGESI is ready to support government, business, finance, academia, communities and civil society before, during and after COP31. Our technical team can help you to:

- prepare side-event concepts, speaking notes and two-page finance requests using this guide's worksheet and conversation pack;
- structure proposals with decision literacy, the FIPRE Framework and clear evidence labels;
- check loss and damage, carbon market and climate finance claims before you make them in public;
- run pre-departure briefings and workshops for delegations, institutions and networks;
- receive updates on logistics and programme changes during the conference;
- turn COP31 outcomes into 30-day and 100-day follow-through plans.

**Contact the AGESI technical team: info@agesi.africa**

Website: www.agesi.africa | Institutional partnerships: Executive Director, eitua@agesi.africa

AGESI is not part of the official delegation and cannot issue badges, visas or pavilion slots; requests for these go to the authorities above.

PLAIN LANGUAGE REFERENCE

# Words you may hear and what they mean

| Term | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Adaptation | Adjustments that reduce harm from climate risks. |
| Mitigation | Reducing greenhouse gas emissions or increasing removals. |
| Resilience | Ability to withstand disruption and recover. |
| NDC | A country's climate commitment under the Paris Agreement. |
| Climate finance | Finance for climate-related activities; its source, terms and use must be stated. |
| Bankability | Whether a proposal meets a particular financier's requirements, including repayment where relevant. |
| Loss and damage | Adverse climate impacts remaining despite mitigation and adaptation efforts. |
| Baseline | The starting condition or reference against which change is assessed. |
| Counterfactual | An estimate of what would happen without the proposed intervention. |
| Additionality | A result that would not occur under the relevant baseline without the intervention. |
| Safeguards | Requirements and measures to prevent or manage harm to people and the environment. |
| MRV | Measurement, reporting and verification of specified information. |
| Just transition | Managing change fairly for affected workers, communities and consumers. |
| Biodiversity | The variety of living organisms and the ecosystems of which they are part. |
| Nature-positive claim | A claim of positive nature outcomes that needs a defined scope, baseline, timeframe and credible evidence. |

## A short message for the booklet launch

"Today, AGESI offers this guide to help every stakeholder take part in informed climate decisions. We invite each institution to identify one priority, one responsible person and one action it can track. Communities should be able to see how their voices shape those choices. As Nigeria prepares for COP31, let us connect international engagement with practical improvements in safety, livelihoods and public services."

Suggested wording for delivery by the AGESI representative. It does not announce an agreement or commitment by other organisations.

OFFICIAL CONFERENCE AND FINANCE REFERENCES

# Sources and further reading

Numbered references support the official facts and framework descriptions in the booklet. The implementation advice, worksheets and invented examples are AGESI proposals for consideration. Online sources were checked on 25 October 2026; COP31 logistics sources [20]–[26] were checked on 27 October 2026.

[1] UNFCCC. UN Climate Change Conference in Antalya, November 2026. Conference dates, sessions and participation information. unfccc.int/cop31

[2] UNFCCC. Provisional agenda and annotations for CMA8, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/1, 7 September 2026. Consult adopted agendas and subsequent updates. unfccc.int/documents/660058

[3] Nigeria. Third Nationally Determined Contribution, submitted 22 September 2025. Use the underlying submission for detailed targets, baselines and assumptions. unfccc.int/documents/497791

[4] Federal Republic of Nigeria. Climate Change Act 2021. Official legislation reproduced in the FAO legal database. faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/NIG208055.pdf

[5] UNFCCC. COP29 UN Climate Conference agrees to triple finance to developing countries, 24 November 2024. Read with the relevant adopted decision. unfccc.int/news/cop29-un-climate-conference-agrees-to-triple-finance-to-developing-countries-protecting-lives-and

[6] Green Climate Fund. Project approval process and funding proposal development. Current access routes and requirements are controlled by the Fund. greenclimate.fund/access-funding/project-approval-process

[7] Fund for responding to Loss and Damage. Barbados Implementation Modalities. Includes the closed first call and updates on funding requests. frld.org/nodebim

[8] UNFCCC. Article 6.2 Reference Manual. Accounting guidance, including corresponding adjustments and their relationship to national inventories. unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Article_6.2_Reference_Manual.pdf

[9] UNFCCC. Second Biennial Transparency Reports. General submission deadline and reporting resources. unfccc.int/second-biennial-transparency-reports

[10] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Nigeria Climate Promise country profile. Accessible explanation of Nigeria's NDC 3.0. climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/nigeria

[17] UNDP Nigeria. Nigeria unveils its NDC Climate Action 3.0 at UNGA: the real work begins (2025). Summary of NDC 3.0 sector targets. undp.org/nigeria/blog/nigeria-unveils-its-ndc-climate-act…

[18] Federal Republic of Nigeria. Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (validated November 2023). Net-zero 2060 pathways and sector measures. unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Nigeria_LT-LEDS_0…

[19] allAfrica. Nigeria's $337bn climate plan faces funding test as Govt inaugurates steering committee, 23 October 2026. allafrica.com/stories/202610230032.html

[20] UNFCCC. COP 31 Observer Engagement Briefing: Logistics, Security and Code of Conduct, Q&A, 13 October 2026. unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP31 Logistics Q and A.pdf

[21] UNFCCC. Information for COP 31 participants (A–Z). unfccc.int/cop31/ifp

[22] Government of Türkiye, COP31 Presidency. Official website and accommodation platform. cop31.tr | cop31.coraltravel.com

NATURE SAFEGUARDS AND EDITORIAL NOTES

# Sources and responsible use

[11] ISO. ISO 17298:2025, Biodiversity — Considering biodiversity in the strategy and operations of organizations — Requirements and guidelines. Public description; this booklet is not a clause-by-clause conformity assessment. iso.org/standard/17298

[12] World Bank. Environmental and Social Standards. Includes ESS6 on biodiversity, ESS7 on Indigenous Peoples and ESS10 on stakeholder engagement. Apply the requirements relevant to the actual project and lender. projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards

[13] Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Guidance on identifying and assessing nature-related issues through the LEAP approach. Consult the current version. tnfd.global/publication/additional-guidance-on-assessment-of-nature-related-issues-the-leap-approach

[14] Science Based Targets Network. Assess your impacts on nature. The linked company guidance explains assessment and subsequent steps. sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/companies/take-action/assess

[15] United Nations Statistics Division. System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Ecosystem Accounting. Overview of the statistical framework. seea.un.org/en/methodology/ecosystem-accounting

[16] Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Assessing knowledge. Overview of biodiversity and ecosystem service assessments. ipbes.net/assessments

[23] UNFCCC and COP31 Türkiye. COP31 Blue Zone general map (Genel Harita), 2026.

[24] National Council on Climate Change (NCCC). COP31 Nigeria Pavilion schedule, 9–20 November 2026 (provisional).

[25] Ghana News Agency. African negotiators seek delivery of climate commitments at COP31, 8 October 2026. gna.org.gh/2026/10/african-negotiators-seek-delivery-of-climate-commitments-at-cop31

[26] MyJoyOnline. AGN Chair outlines Africa's strategic climate roadmap at CAHOSCC meeting ahead of COP31, 2026. myjoyonline.com/agn-chair-outlines-africas-strategic-climate-roadmap-at-cahoscc-meeting-ahead-of-cop31

## Using the guide in a workshop

Choose one real problem and bring together people with different responsibilities and experiences. Explain the terms on page 28, compare possible actions and complete the worksheet on page 21. Ask a second group to check the evidence, identify people who may have been overlooked and challenge the main assumptions.

End with a recorded next step, an owner and a review date. Check current official agendas, fund windows and institutional contacts before circulating an application or public claim. Keep the evidence and record any disagreement. Graphics in this booklet explain methods; monetary examples are invented and are not measured project results.

Institutional author: Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI). Prepared for the 27 October 2026 webinar. Technical evidence cut-off: 25 October 2026. Readers should use current official requirements when making an application, negotiating a contract or seeking approval.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCE MATRIX

# Matrix A: COP31 agenda alignment and Nigeria's areas of focus

*AGESI stakeholder guide | Evidence checked on 25 October 2026*

This matrix distinguishes formal provisional UNFCCC negotiating agenda items from the separate Global Climate Action implementation agenda. It proposes Nigerian preparation priorities; it is not an official negotiating position.

| UNFCCC agenda / workstream | Nigeria preparation priority | Existing guide coverage |
|---|---|---|
| **A. FORMAL NEGOTIATING AGENDA AND UNFCCC WORKSTREAMS (COP31, CMA8)** | | |
| **Global stocktake (CMA8)** | NDC progress, delivery gaps and investment needs | **Partial**: pp. 4–5 |
| **Mitigation and NDCs (CMA8)** | Clean energy, industry, transport, methane and baselines | **Strong**: pp. 5, 10 |
| **Global Goal on Adaptation (CMA8)** | Floods, heat, food and water; adaptation indicators | **Strong practical; indicators need strengthening**: p. 11 |
| **Climate finance (COP/CMA)** | Concessional finance, grants, fiscal risks, bankable pipeline | **Strong**: pp. 12–13 |
| **Loss and damage (COP/CMA)** | Loss evidence, non-economic loss, funding access | **Strong**: pp. 13–14 |
| **Just transition (CMA8)** | Jobs, skills, affordability and worker protection | **Moderate**: p. 10 |
| **Article 6 (CMA8)** | Authorisation, corresponding adjustments, rights | **Strong**: p. 15 |
| **Transparency (CMA8)** | BTRs, inventories, MRV, data quality | **Moderate**: p. 16 |
| **Technology transfer (COP)** | Deployment, climate services, technical capacity | **Limited**: pp. 7–8, 10 |
| **Capacity building (COP/CMA)** | Negotiator and subnational institutional readiness | **Moderate**: pp. 7–9, 17–18 |
| **Gender and inclusion (UNFCCC workstreams)** | Participation, gender-responsive finance, accessibility | **Strong**: pp. 6–8 |
| **B. GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA AXES (IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES, NOT NEGOTIATED ITEMS)** | | |
| **Forests, oceans and biodiversity (GCA Axis 2)** | Mangroves, forests, wetlands, nature finance | **Moderate**: pp. 5, 11, 20 |
| **Agriculture and food (GCA Axis 3)** | Climate-resilient farming, rural livelihoods | **Limited**: pp. 5, 7–8 |
| **Cities, infrastructure and water (GCA Axis 4)** | Infrastructure stress testing, flood resilience | **Strong**: pp. 11, 19 |
| **Human and social development (GCA Axis 5)** | Health, education, social protection | **Partial**: pp. 3, 6–8 |
| **Implementation enablers (GCA Axis 6)** | Finance, technology, capacity and delivery | **Strong**: pp. 12–13, 21–22 |

Key: ■ **Strong** ■ **Moderate** ■ **Partial** ■ **Limited** Section A rows (blue): formal negotiating agenda items. Section B rows (teal): Global Climate Action Agenda (GCA) axes.

### Official UNFCCC platforms and source documents

- COP31 main portal — https://unfccc.int/cop31
- COP31 provisional agenda and supplementary documents — https://unfccc.int/event/cop-31
- CMA8 provisional agenda, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/1 (7 September 2026) — https://unfccc.int/event/cma-8
- COP31 supplementary provisional agenda, FCCC/CP/2026/1/Add.1 (23 October 2026) — https://unfccc.int/documents/661867
- Global Climate Action Agenda at COP31 — https://unfccc.int/climate-action/events/global-climate-action-at-cop/global-climate-action-at-cop-31
- COP31 participant resources and digital platform — https://unfccc.int/cop31/get-ready-for-cop-31

Link check: all six links were tested and resolved to the pages named on 25 October 2026. Editorial note: Formal COP31, CMA8, CMP21, SBSTA65 and SBI65 agendas are distinct. The Global Climate Action axes are implementation priorities, not separately numbered negotiating agenda items. Agenda texts are provisional until adopted. This matrix is an independent AGESI crosswalk, not UNFCCC endorsement.

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTMENT MATRIX

# Matrix B: Potential investment areas from NDC 3.0 and the LT-LEDS

This matrix helps investors, banks and project developers see where Nigeria's national climate plans point to investment. It draws on Nigeria's third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), which sets the goal of net-zero emissions by 2060. [3, 17, 18]

Nigeria estimates that delivering NDC 3.0 will need about US$337 billion between 2026 and 2035, roughly US$195 billion for mitigation and US$141.5 billion for adaptation. About 80% is conditional on international support. In October 2026 the Federal Government inaugurated an inter-ministerial steering committee to coordinate NDC 3.0, the Net-Zero Investment Plan and the LT-LEDS, with the NCCC as its technical secretariat. [19]

**Read this first.** These are indicative areas drawn from national strategy documents. They are not an official project pipeline, a list of approved projects or an offer of finance. Figures summarise published targets; check the official documents and current NCCC guidance before relying on them.

| Investment area | Policy anchor and indicative signal | Typical project types | Possible finance |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A. MITIGATION: LOWER-EMISSION GROWTH** | | | |
| **Renewable power and distributed energy** | NDC 3.0: universal electricity access and about half of power from renewables by 2030. LT-LEDS: at least 60% renewable generation and lower grid losses. | Utility solar and hydro, solar mini-grids, solar home systems, battery storage, grid and metering upgrades | Concessional debt, guarantees, results-based finance, project equity |
| **Clean cooking** | LT-LEDS: clean cooking for 50% of households by 2030 and 95% by 2060. NDC 3.0: expanded access to clean cooking. | LPG distribution, efficient and electric cookstoves, biogas, local assembly | Results-based finance, SME lending, carbon finance after integrity checks |
| **Gas flaring and methane** | NDC 3.0: end routine gas flaring by 2030 and deep cuts in fugitive methane. LT-LEDS: methane leakage reduced by at least 85% by 2050. | Flare gas capture and commercialisation, leak detection and repair, gas processing | Project and commercial finance; Article 6 only where authorised |
| **Clean transport** | NDC 3.0: around 30% of vehicles electric by 2035, with compressed natural gas as a transition fuel. LT-LEDS: Euro IV vehicle standards by 2030 and mass transit. | Electric two- and three-wheelers and buses, CNG conversion, bus rapid transit, charging networks | Asset finance and leasing, green bonds, public–private partnerships |
| **Industry and energy efficiency** | LT-LEDS: cleaner production, bioenergy, efficiency and carbon capture. NDC 3.0: cleaner fuels and captive generation for industry. | Efficiency retrofits, captive renewable power, process upgrades, industrial clusters | Green credit lines, energy service contracts, sustainability-linked loans |
| **Forests and land restoration** | NDC 3.0: cut the deforestation rate by 60% and restore degraded land. LT-LEDS: forest cover of at least 25% by 2060. | Restoration, agroforestry, protected-area management, sustainable timber, mangroves | Grants, blended finance, high-integrity carbon finance |
| **Climate-smart agriculture** | NDC 3.0: climate-smart farming, improved rice cultivation and livestock management. LT-LEDS: renewable cooling hubs to cut post-harvest loss. | Solar irrigation, solar cold rooms, improved rice practices, feed and manure management | Agricultural credit, risk-sharing guarantees, outgrower finance |
| **Waste and circular economy** | NDC 3.0: scale up recycling and reduce open burning. LT-LEDS: circular economy and waste-to-energy. | Recycling hubs, composting, landfill gas capture, waste-to-energy | State and municipal PPPs, concessional debt, carbon finance |

| Investment area | Policy anchor and indicative signal | Typical project types | Possible finance |
|---|---|---|---|
| **B. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE** | | | |
| **Flood and water resilience** | NDC 3.0: flood management in 12 river basins and watershed restoration, including the Lake Chad basin. | Drainage, retention and storage, early warning, catchment restoration, water supply | Grants, concessional public loans, climate funds |
| **Climate-resilient health** | NDC 3.0: clean energy for 44 government tertiary hospitals and 2,000 climate-resilient primary health facilities by 2030. | Solar for health facilities, vaccine cold chain, resilient facility upgrades | Grants, results-based finance, energy-as-a-service |
| **Resilient cities and buildings** | NDC 3.0: climate-smart cities and enforcement of green building standards. | Green buildings, efficient cooling, resilient housing and urban services | Green mortgages, green bonds, PPPs |
| **Insurance and social protection** | NDC 3.0: expanded insurance and social protection for vulnerable communities. | Index insurance, adaptive social protection, disaster risk finance | Premium support, guarantees, insurance capital |
| **C. ENABLERS** | | | |
| **Carbon market and MRV infrastructure** | Implementation priorities include a transparent carbon market and a national carbon registry. | Measurement, reporting and verification systems; registries; data platforms | Technical assistance grants, public budget |
| **Project preparation** | Implementation priorities include a credible investment pipeline; many viable projects lack feasibility studies. | Feasibility studies, bankable business models, state-level pipelines | Project preparation facilities, grants, development partners |

## First steps for potential investors

- Start from a real need and a specific location, then confirm alignment with the current NDC 3.0 text, sector policies and the relevant state plans.
- Engage the NCCC and the responsible sector ministry or state agency early. Check licensing, land, safeguards and, for carbon projects, authorisation requirements.
- Prepare a two-page concept using the minimum conversation pack on page 13 and the worksheet on page 21, with costs, risks, beneficiaries and a repayment source where relevant.
- Match the instrument to the cash flow. Public goods such as flood protection usually need grants or budget support; revenue-earning services can carry debt or equity.
- Apply the FIPRE questions and the evidence labels in this guide to test function, impact, prosperity, resilience and equity before seeking approval.

Sources for this matrix: [3] Nigeria NDC 3.0 (UNFCCC); [17] UNDP Nigeria, “Nigeria unveils its NDC Climate Action 3.0 at UNGA” (2025), undp.org/nigeria; [18] Federal Republic of Nigeria, Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (2023), unfccc.int; [19] allAfrica, “Nigeria’s $337bn climate plan faces funding test as Govt inaugurates steering committee”, 23 October 2026. Checked on 26 October 2026.

AGESI AFRICA GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY INSTITUTE

CONTACT AGESI

# Your go-to partner for climate decisions in Africa

The Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI) strengthens the link between knowledge and action on Africa's green economy. For advice, briefings and technical support on COP31 and beyond, please contact our team.


TECHNICAL ADVICE AND SUPPORT

**info@agesi.africa**

AGESI TEAM CONTACTS

**mugwuoke@agesi.africa** **rantiola@agesi.africa** **bayo.akinloye@agesi.africa**

WEBSITE **www.agesi.africa**


**How we can help:** decision literacy · climate finance readiness · carbon market integrity · loss and damage evidence · COP31 briefings and stakeholder training


**Africa Green Economy and Sustainability Institute (AGESI)**

Preparing Nigeria for COP31 · National stakeholder edition, version 1.5

Printed by Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State, Nigeria

**www.agesi.africa**

info@agesi.africa