Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see the updated contact list of NDEs here: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an unsigned Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	Nigeria
Request title:	***Please reflect the objective of the technical assistance in the title (maximum 200 characters).*** Development of a Biodiversity Information System to Address Climate-Induced Land Degradation, Desertification, and Drought Impacts in Northern Nigeria
NDE	***Please add the name of the organisation, name of the individual, position, email and address.*** **NDE:** National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) **Focal point:** Mr Chukwuemeka Okebugwu **Email:** **Address:** 14, Vistula Close, Maitama, FCT Abuja.
Request Applicant:	***Please add the name of the organisation, contact person, position, email and address of the organisation requesting assistance from the CTCN.*** **Rose Suniso Maxwell Gidado, PhD.** **Director,** Agricultural Biotechnology Department, National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency (NBRDA) Umaru Musa Yar'adua Expressway, Lugbe, Abuja, Nigeria Mobile: +2348134142051; +2348033142898 Email: Website: ;

Climate objective:

☐ Adaptation to climate change

☒ Mitigation of climate change

☒ Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

☒ Community level

☐ Sub-national

☒ National

☐ Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

This section should answer the question "What is the problem?"Please summarise the problem related to climate change and/or the negative impacts of climate change in the country that the request aims to address.

Nigeria is facing escalating impacts of climate change, with severe consequences for agriculture, human health, the environment, and socio-economic stability. Ranked 154th of 181 countries on the ND-GAIN 2021 index[1], Nigeria is both highly vulnerable to climate risks and poorly prepared to address them. Extreme weather events, land degradation, desertification, drought, and declining soil fertility are increasingly common, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. These changes threaten food security, local livelihoods, biodiversity, and the nation's ability to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under international climate agreements.

While various studies and intervention programmes have been undertaken, their effectiveness is hampered by the absence of a comprehensive, centralised Biodiversity Information System (BIS). Current research findings on indigenous drought-resistant plants and beneficial microorganisms are valuable but remain fragmented, scattered across institutions, often inaccessible, and narrow in scope. This disjointed knowledge base limits evidence-based decision-making and prevents policymakers, scientists, and local practitioners from scaling up successful interventions.

Accurate, integrated data on the root causes of climate challenges, observed patterns over time, and the extent of impacts across Nigeria is critical to designing viable, science-driven solutions. In particular, indigenous plant species and microorganisms with innate resistance to drought and land degradation represent an underutilised resource for sustainable development and ecosystem restoration. However, poor documentation and neglect of these species risk their extinction, eroding cultural heritage and ecological balance. Persistent reports of seed failure in reforestation and agriculture, caused by climate-driven variations in rainfall, soil type, and ecological mismatches[2], underscore the urgency of a coordinated data system.

The lack of a dynamic, national portal for documenting, cataloguing, and analysing indigenous biodiversity also limits the application of advanced technologies such as gene mapping, bioinformatics, and artificial intelligence to predict biodiversity trends and threats. Without such a system, Nigeria cannot effectively track, conserve, or harness its biodiversity to combat desertification and climate impacts.

The proposed Biodiversity Information System (BIS) aims to fill this critical gap by functioning as a national knowledge base and decision-support platform, integrating indigenous ecological knowledge

[1] University of Notre Dame. (2021). *Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index: Nigeria.*

[2] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/15918-WB_Nigeria%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

with cutting-edge scientific tools like genomics, AI-based modelling, and spatial analysis. Designed as a national, open-access resource with appropriate data-sharing protocols, the BIS will serve multiple users, federal, state, and local governments; scientists and research institutions; conservation agencies; development partners; and community-based organisations. By consolidating dispersed datasets and making them widely accessible, the BIS will enable evidence-based policy, planning, and community-driven interventions, safeguard native species from extinction, and enhance Nigeria's climate resilience for future generations.

Past and ongoing efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):

(This section should answer the question "what has been done or is currently being done to address the problem?" Please describe past and ongoing processes, projects or initiatives implemented in the country or region to tackle the climate problem as described above.)

Although several research projects and studies have been undertaken to develop and address the lack of biodiversity data on indigenous drought-resistant crops, a **national, integrated, cross-sectoral Biodiversity Information System (BIS)** that comprehensively captures data on indigenous plant species and microorganisms adapted to drought and land degradation is still missing. Some of the intervention programs implemented to address desertification and drought in Nigeria, including:

1. Great Green Wall Initiative

- The African Union launched the Great Green Wall in 2007, which Nigeria began implementing in 2013 to restore over 22,500 km² of degraded land, sequester carbon, and create green jobs.
- Nigeria's National Agency for the Great Green Wall (NAGGW), established in 2015 under the Federal Ministry of Environment, coordinates afforestation, borehole drilling, community nurseries, and training of forest guards across 11 northern states.[3]
- Projects supported by the FAO and EU include the "Action Against Desertification" campaign, which restored 4,266 ha, planted 291,000 seedlings and benefited over 21,600 people.

2. National Drought and Desertification Policy

- Nigeria's National Drought and Desertification Policy[4] emphasises sustainable land-use, watershed rehabilitation, and irrigation to counteract degradation

3. State & Federal Afforestation and Water Projects

- The World Bank's six-year ACReSAL project aims to restore 1 million hectares through landscape management, dams, irrigation, and watershed infrastructure in northern Nigeria.[5]
- The Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), launched in 2010, supports erosion control and watershed rehabilitation in northern areas, funded by the World Bank.[6]

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[3] https://ggwnigeria.gov.ng/

[4] https://nesrea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Desertification_Control_and_Drought_Mitigation-Regulation-2011.pdf

[5] https://acresal.gov.ng/frequently-asked-questions/#:~:text=What%20does%20the%20acronym%20%E2%80%9CACReSAL,on%20a%20multi%2Ddimensional%20scale.

[6] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/809141468144274655/pdf/685560BR0P12490Official0Use0Only090.pdf

- Large-scale irrigation projects like the Kano River Project (2023) include multi-purpose reservoirs and irrigation across over 22,000 ha.

4. International Organisation Interventions

- The FAO, a key international partner, has implemented programs such as community nurseries, micro-gardens, and beekeeping in Bauchi, Jigawa, and Sokoto, supported by EU funding.[7]
- TerrAfrica, supported by the African Union, World Bank, UN, and EU since 2005, has mobilised $2 billion into sustainable land management across sub-Saharan Africa.[8]

Specific technology[9] barriers (up to one page):

(This section should answer the questions "what are the technology barriers that hinder national efforts described above?" and "how will the CTCN technical assistance complement these efforts?"Building upon the problem statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts described above, please describe the specific technology barriers encountered by the requesting applicant to identify, assess or deploy climate technology(ies)in an effort to address the problem statement. The described barriers should be within the scope of the requested CTCN technical assistance (described in the section below).

Despite existing interventions in Nigeria, such as the *BOLD Project* (genebank regeneration), community seed banks, taxonomic surveys, and large-scale restoration initiatives (ACReSAL, NAGGW), significant technology barriers continue to hinder effective identification, assessment, and deployment of climate technologies that address biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation including lack of centralized data repository for drought-resistant plants and microorganisms, lack of adequate genomic sequencing facilities, gene banks, and bioinformatics pipelines dedicated to indigenous plant and microbial species as well as lack of structured datasets and specialized computational infrastructure amongst others.

In addition to these, inadequate funding, lack of sustainable structure for resource management, limited awareness/ community participation and lack of technical expertise to upscale these programmes also represent barriers to the interventions. Most importantly, there is a lack of robust data required for a sustainable scientific approach to addressing many areas of climate change. The availability of a clear digital mapping system that clearly defines the causes and extent of land degradation in Northern Nigeria down to the local government level is not available, making data-driven responses difficult. This also includes a lack of predictive systems through well-designed indicators, as well as a lack of a data system with enough information on the indigenous resources capable of responding to climate change.

This presents a huge challenge and highlights the need for technical assistance in building a biodiversity information system with information on available indigenous plant and microbial species capable of addressing desertification and drought. Various scientific studies suggest the potential of certain plants and microorganisms to address land degradation; however, collation into a unified biodiversity data

[7] https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/e021a7e5-e0cf-4959-867e-a870fd976741/content

[8] https://www.fao.org/land-water/land/sustainable-land-management/terrafrica/en/#:~:text=The%20TerrAfrica%20process%20is%20a,strategies%20and%20facilitating%20capacity%20building.

[9] ***"any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills*** *needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change" (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)*

system is limited in Nigeria.

Sectors:			
Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:			
☐ Coastal zones	☒ Early Warning and Environmental Assessment	☐ Human Health	☐ Infrastructure and Urban planning
☐ Marine and Fisheries	☒ Water	☐ Agriculture	☐ Carbon fixation
☐ Energy Efficiency	☒ Forestry	☐ Industry	☐ Renewable energy
☐ Transport	☐ Waste management		
Please add other relevant sectors:			

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:			
Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches			
☒Communication and awareness	☐Economics and financial decision-making	☒Governance and planning	☐ Community-based
☒Disaster risk reduction	☒Ecosystems and biodiversity	☐Gender	

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

(Founded on the problem statement, past/ongoing efforts and technology barriers, please describe the requested technical assistance. The technical assistance should clearly contribute to mitigation or adaptation to climate change as described in the problem statement and contribute to overcoming the specific technology barriers.)

Within a clearly defined scope, the description of technical assistance should be structured into the following:

- ***Overall objective***
- ***Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance***
- ***Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance.***

Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism.

Overall objective: To design and pilot an integrated Biodiversity Information System (BIS) that centralises data on indigenous drought-resistant plants and microorganisms, providing a decision-support tool for climate adaptation, ecosystem restoration, and biodiversity conservation in Northern Nigeria.

Activities to be carried out by the technical assistance include:

1. Extensive data collection of indigenous plant species and microorganisms, and their genetic

traits.

2. Capacity building (Training and Workshops) on bioinformation data management, indigenous knowledge documentation, bioinformatics & genomics, as well as system administration.
3. Software design and deployment: The software will contain (but not be limited to) the following:
   a. System Architecture Design: A Friendly user interface for front and back ends. A standard relational database (MySQL) which would link various tables, including species, location, present application, potential application and conservation tables.
   b. Development of a GIS component for spatial analysis and data visualisation
   c. System Composition: The system will contain various modules for data input, management, query, analysis, visualisation, reporting and prediction.
   d. Collation of genetic information: The system will constantly be updated with genetic sequences of various plants and microorganisms, enabling the application of modern tools in biotechnology.

Product: The following products are expected to be delivered by the Technical Assisstance:

1. Prototype BIS platform with GIS-enabled pilot dataset (2–3 states).
2. Training manuals and workshops for 50+ national and local stakeholders (at least 40% women/youth).
3. Roadmap for Phase II (scale-up, genomic integration, AI predictive tools, subscription model).

The prototype Biodiversity information system will be a robust software containing (but not limited to) the following:

I. A specialised login system
II. Database Information Levels
- Level 1: Available to the public
  I. General information
- Level 2: Available to basic subscribers at a fee
  I. Reports on indigenous plants and microorganisms
  II. Climatic conditions, past and present
- Level 3: Available to advanced subscribers at a fee (researchers, environmental scientists)
  I. Reports on indigenous plants and microorganisms
  II. Climatic conditions, past and present
  III. Environmental mapping
  IV. Genomic information
  V. Link to bioinformatics tools
  VI. Access to products, repository, contacts, e.t.c
- Level 4: Available to premium subscribers (partners, sponsors, international organisations, environmental regulatory agencies, e.t.c.)
  I. AI predictive system
  II. Advanced modelling and mapping
  III. Interactive links between subscribers for regulatory and action-initiation collaboration

III. Feedback system
- Multilevel communication with the public, subscribers and other interested parties

IV. Backend
- Cloud host of a database
- Security and Firewall system
- Update system

Expected timeframe:

Please indicate the expected duration period for the requested technical assistance. Please note that CTCN technical assistance is limited to a maximum duration of 12 months.

The Technical Assistance is expected to be delivered within 12 months.

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

(Please describe the activities with gender linkages as well as the anticipated gender and other co-benefits(e.g. biodiversity, economic, social, cultural, etc.)that are likely to be generated as a result of the technical assistance.

For more information, you can find guidelines on the CTCN's website here:
https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development

Further reading on gender can be found on the CTCN website here:
https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender)

The system will be designed to suit different backgrounds, irrespective of gender and sociocultural differences. The measures proposed include

- Some discount on the subscription (advanced and premium) for women, as well as young and less privileged subscribers, based on an agreed policy
- A basic, user-friendly app will be developed for basic subscribers
- A language /audio/visual translation system will be introduced to cater for non-English (or less fluent) speakers and other impaired individuals
- Links to basic resources for non-environmentalists and scientists to enable them to understand the technicalities of the system
- Credit/token system for contributors.

Key stakeholders:

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organisations, civil society, etc.).

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) - (National Designated Entity)	Oversight, policy alignment, and coordination with climate priorities.
National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency(NBRDA) - (Proponent)	Technical lead for BIS design, genomic mapping, and data curation.
Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)	Integration of BIS outputs into the Great Green Wall and afforestation programmes.

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	Application of BIS for drought and desertification early warning.
Nigeria Data Protection Commission (NDPC)	Ensure compliance with national data protection standards.
Green Habitat Initiative (GHI)	Community mobilisation, training, and integration of local/indigenous knowledge.
Academic & Research Institutions	Contribute species data, research validation, and student engagement.
Civil Society & Community Groups	Support participatory data collection and apply BIS outputs in local adaptation initiatives
Please add as many stakeholders and lines as required.	Nigeria Data Protection Commission (NDPC) Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Federal Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

(Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments, Low Emission Development Strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Technology Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, sectoral strategies and plans, etc.)

The proposed Biodiversity Information System (BIS) aligns closely with Nigeria's climate change policies and strategic frameworks, including the National Climate Change Policy (2021–2030), the Climate Change Act (2021), National Determined Contributions (2021), National Development Plan (2021-2025), Technology Needs Assessment (2018), the National Climate Change Data Hub, and the initiatives of the National Council on Climate Change. These frameworks emphasise the need for robust information systems, data-driven decision-making, and innovative technologies to address climate impacts, particularly in vulnerable regions such as Northern Nigeria.

The BIS will contribute to national efforts by systematically collecting, storing, and analysing biodiversity data, including species distribution, genetic information, and environmental indicators, using a spatially-enabled (GIS) and AI-integrated platform. This aligns with the Climate Change Policy's goal of enhancing climate monitoring, data access, and early warning systems. The platform's focus on desertification and drought also supports Nigeria's ecosystem-based adaptation objectives by identifying vulnerable species and informing conservation strategies to improve land resilience.

By integrating biotechnology and artificial intelligence, the BIS supports the Climate Change Act's call for innovative technologies in climate mitigation and adaptation. The system's modular design encourages interoperability and interagency collaboration, in line with the goals of the National Council on Climate Change, enabling MDAs to share and utilise biodiversity data for environmental planning and resource management.

Finally, the BIS focuses on communities in Northern Nigeria, where land degradation is a critical threat. By improving local data availability and supporting predictive analysis, the system helps build climate resilience, reduce vulnerability, and support national sustainable development goals.

Reference document (please include date of	**Extract** (please include chapter, page number, etc.).

document)	
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021)	Adaptation Priority 3: Agriculture, Land Use, Forest, and Biodiversity (p. 19): Emphasises biodiversity monitoring, climate-resilient ecosystems, and land restoration.
National Climate Change Policy (2021–2030)	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (p. 28): Calls for national systems to strengthen early warning, climate data, and decision-support tools.
Climate Change Act (2021)	Part III, Section 20(1): Mandates deployment of technology and innovation in adaptation and mitigation actions.
National Development Plan (2021–2025)	Volume II: Sectoral Strategies, Environment Section (pp. 198–200): Identifies desertification and land degradation as key risks requiring data-driven solutions.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2019)	Chapter 5: Adaptation Priorities: Emphasises ecosystem-based adaptation and the need for improved biodiversity information systems.
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA, Sept 2018)	TNA Report, Chapter 4: Prioritises climate-resilient agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and environmental monitoring technologies.

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were their roles?) and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.

This request was developed under the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA II) window through the coordination of Nigeria's National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA) and the Green Habitat Initiative (GHI), a national partner supporting the identification and mobilisation of locally appropriate adaptation innovations. The process was initiated by the National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA) following GHI's Climate Innovation Summit in 2024, where different stakeholders converged to discuss innovations in climate solutions. In close consultation with the National Designated Entity (NDE) and the Federal Ministry of Environment's Department of Climate Change, which provided oversight to ensure alignment with national climate goals, NABDA developed this technical assistance request.

The request emerged from stakeholder consultations conducted between January and June 2025, involving government agencies, academic experts, and implementing partners. Key contributors included the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), the National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency, and the Green Habitat Initiative. Discussions focused on the urgent need for a centralised, scientifically grounded Biodiversity Information System to guide responses to climate-induced land degradation, drought, and desertification.

Based on these consultations, the National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA) was identified as the lead technical institution to design and implement the BIS, due to its national mandate and technical capacity in biotechnology, gene mapping, and biodiversity research. The NDE approved the request following technical validation and ensured consistency with national policies and frameworks, including the NDC, NAP, and the National Climate Change Policy.

Background documents and other information relevant to the request:

- ***Please list all relevant documents that will help the CTCN analyse the context of the request and national priorities. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant section(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated. For each document, please provide web links (if available) or attach them to the submission form. Please add any other relevant information as required.***
- ***Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator.***

The following documents provide national context, outline priority areas, and directly support the objectives of this request for technical assistance on a Biodiversity Information System to address climate-induced land degradation, desertification, and drought in Northern Nigeria:

1. Nigeria's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021)
   - Link:
   - Relevance: The BIS supports Adaptation Priority 3 (p. 19), focused on agriculture, land use, forestry, and biodiversity, and aligns with cross-cutting priorities for data systems and early warning.
2. National Climate Change Policy (2021–2030)
   - Link:
   - Relevance: Emphasises the development of climate data systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, and the integration of science and innovation (Chapter 6, p. 28).
3. Climate Change Act (2021)
   - Link:
   - Relevance: Mandates the use of innovation and technology in climate response and establishes the National Council on Climate Change.
4. National Adaptation Plan Framework (Validated 2019; Launched 2021)
   - Link:
   - Relevance: Supports ecosystem-based approaches and improved biodiversity data for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.
5. National Development Plan (2021–2025)
   - Link:
   - Relevance: Recognises desertification and land degradation as critical threats to development, particularly in Northern Nigeria (Volume II, p. 198–200).
6. National Agency for the Great Green Wall Strategy and Reports
   - Link: https:
   - Relevance: Focus on land restoration and biodiversity in desertification-affected regions.

This request was developed with support under the CTCN Request Incubator through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA II) window. The Incubator process facilitated stakeholder engagement, technical framing, and alignment with national priorities.

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound

technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms[10].

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

☒ Initial engagement: The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request, and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

☒ Advanced engagement (preferred): The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name:

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and Impact of Technical Assisstance:

Level	Indicators	Means of Verification	Frequency	Responsible Parties
Impact	• Improved evidence-based policies and interventions for combating desertification and biodiversity loss.	Government policy documents, national reports to UNFCCC/CBD, and independent evaluations.	End of project & biennial reviews	NABDA
Outcome	• BIS platform operational and accessible nationally. • Number of federal/state/local agencies and researchers using BIS data for planning.	BIS usage analytics, user registration logs, and project reports from ministries and NGOs.	Annual	Project M&E team, BIS Steering Committee

[10] Please see: https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

	• Documented use of indigenous species in restoration projects.			
Outputs	• BIS database established with key modules (indigenous plants, microorganisms, gene database). • Data-sharing agreements signed with research institutions. • Number of stakeholders trained (scientists, govt. staff, community reps).	Platform demo, signed MoUs, training attendance sheets, pre/post-training tests.	Quarterly	Project implementation unit
Activities	• Conduct baseline biodiversity and data-gap assessment. • Develop BIS architecture and host platform. • Collect and digitise indigenous knowledge and scientific data. • Organise training workshops and user-support sessions. • Launch public awareness and stakeholder engagement campaigns.	Activity reports, workshop materials, photos, baseline and endline surveys.	Ongoing (per activity plan)	Technical leads, M&E officer

Signature:

NDE name: OKEBUGWU CHUKWUEMEKA

Date: 5th Dcember, 2025

Signature:

THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.