



The Lagos Standard — Stakeholder Consultation Questionnaire

October 22nd, 2026

Consultation design

The consultation runs for at least 30 days, as LS 13.3 requires for Ordinary Changes, and ends with a published response. It has four objectives:

1. Test whether the requirements are workable for each of the 13 credit categories and for small, aggregated assets.
2. Surface legal, institutional and jurisdictional conflicts, especially with federal bodies and Article 6.
3. Check that safeguards, grievance routes and benefit-sharing work for communities.
4. Test whether buyers and financiers will value the Mark and the independent-access right.

Stakeholder map and format

Group	Examples	Modules	Format
Project developers and owners	Solar, waste-to-energy, clean cooking, landfill gas, transport, mangrove, regenerative agriculture, biochar developers	Profile, Core, A	Online form plus a technical workshop per Grouping
Lagos State ministries and agencies	47 ministries, departments and agencies mapped to the 13 categories in Module B, from the	Profile, Core, B	Structured interview, then written response

Group	Examples	Modules	Format
	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to LAWMA, LASCODA and the Lands Bureau		
Lagos Electricity Market	Market operator, the Lagos State Electricity Regulatory Commission, distribution companies	Profile, Core, C	Structured interview
Federal bodies	National Council on Climate Change; Federal Ministry of Environment (Department of Climate Change); Federal Ministry of Power; optionally NESREA and the Nigeria Data Protection Commission	Profile, Core, D	Structured interview, then written response
Large private solar users	Manufacturers, estates, hospitals, banks, retailers with rooftop or captive solar	Profile, Core, E	Online form, optional call
Community and environmental NGOs	Residents' groups, environmental NGOs, women's and youth groups, fishing and farming associations	Profile (short), F	Facilitated group session, read aloud; paper or WhatsApp form
Homeowners associations	Estate and residents' associations aggregating rooftop solar	Profile (short), G	Facilitated session or short online form
Recommended additions	Credit buyers, financiers, VVBs, registries	Profile, Core	Online form

Principles applied

- **Neutral wording.** Questions ask what should change and why, never whether the design is good.
- **Traceability.** Every technical question cites the clause it tests, so each answer can be logged against the text.
- **Countable and readable.** Technical questions pair a four-point position rating with an open answer.
- **Accessible.** Community modules use one idea per question, avoid jargon, include “Not sure”, and are translated into Yoruba and Nigerian Pidgin.
- **Inclusive.** Separate sessions for women and young people where helpful; sessions held in or near affected communities, as LS 10.1 requires of projects.
- **Safe.** Respondents choose whether to be named; no personal data is published.
- **Proportionate.** No respondent sees more than about 25 questions; modules are routed by group.

Running it

1. **Pilot:** test each module with 2–3 respondents from the group; fix unclear wording.
2. **Launch:** publish the documents, the questionnaire and a two-page plain-language summary together.
3. **Engage:** hold one technical workshop per Grouping, one government roundtable, and at least three community sessions in different parts of Lagos.
4. **Close:** accept responses for at least 30 days, with a reminder at day 20.
5. **Analyse:** log every comment against its clause; count position ratings by group; code open answers by theme.
6. **Respond:** publish a “what we heard and what we changed” report, with reasons for each accepted or rejected change, as LS 10.4 requires.

Position rating (used throughout the technical modules)

For each rated question, respondents choose one: **Support as drafted** · **Support with changes** · **Oppose** · **No view**. They then answer the open question.

Respondent profile and consent

Introduction (read or shown to every respondent)

The Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency (LASEPA), in partnership with Lagos Carbon, is consulting on a draft quality standard for environmental credits from Lagos State, called the Lagos Standard. Your views will shape the final version. There are no right or wrong answers, and you can skip any question. This takes about [15 minutes for community groups / 30–45 minutes for technical groups]. The draft documents are available at lagoscarbon.com.

Consent

- **P1.** I agree to take part and for my answers to be used to improve the Lagos Standard. *(Yes / No)*
- **P2.** How may we use your response? *(Publish with my name and organisation / Publish without my name, organisation only / Do not publish; use in analysis only)*
- **P3.** May we contact you with follow-up questions? *(Yes, with contact details / No)*

Personal data is handled under the Nigeria Data Protection Act 2023 and LS 11.4. It is used only for this consultation, stored securely, and never published without permission.

Profile

- **P4.** Which group best describes you? *(Project developer or owner · Lagos State government · Lagos Electricity Market or regulator · Federal government · Private company using solar · Community or environmental NGO · Homeowners or residents' association · Buyer or financier · Validation or verification body · Other)*
- **P5.** Organisation name and your role. *(Optional)*
- **P6.** Which local government area or areas do you work in or represent?
- **P7.** Which credit categories are you involved in or affected by? *(Tick all; see the list in Module A)*
- **P8.** How familiar are you with environmental credits or certificates? *(Very · Somewhat · Not at all)*
- **P9.** Which of the draft documents have you read? *(Principles & Requirements · Glossary · Attestation Procedure · Hub Technical Specification · Plain-language summary only · None)*
- **P10.** *(Optional, for inclusion monitoring)* Gender and age band. *(Not published; used only to check that women and young people were heard)*

Core questions (all technical respondents)

These ten questions test the Standard's foundations. Questions marked **[R]** carry the position rating first.

#	Clause tested	Question
C1	LS 1.2, 1.3	[R] The Standard is a certification overlay, not a methodology: quantification stays with Gold Standard, Verra, Article 6.4 or I-REC. Is this the right design for Lagos? What risks or gaps do you see in relying on those standards for quantification?

#	Clause tested	Question
C2	LS 4.4, 4.5	[R] Only four underlying standards are recognised. Which others, if any, should be added for your category, and how do they meet the tests at LS 4.5(b)?
C3	LS 5.2, 8.2; HTS 2	[R] Every credit needs continuous metered or sensor data sent to the Hub. Is this achievable in your context? What would it cost, what infrastructure is missing, and what alternatives would keep integrity?
C4	LS 5.3, 11.2, 11.5	[R] Anyone with a legitimate interest can see a credit's full lifecycle record, including underlying data, without the developer's consent. Which data would this expose that you consider commercially sensitive or personal? Where should the line sit?
C5	LS 6.9, 13.1; LAP 2.3, 8	[R] Lagos State holds equity in the Hub Operator through Ibile Holdings, and LASEPA attests credits on that platform. The Standard manages this through disclosure, ring-fencing, a majority-independent Governance Committee and an annual published audit. Are these safeguards enough to give you confidence? What else would you need?
C6	LS 13.1	Who should sit on the Governance Committee? Should communities, NGOs, developers or federal bodies have seats,

#	Clause tested	Question
		and how should independent members be chosen?
C7	LS 7.5, 2.3, 2.4; LAP 9	How should the Lagos Register and Nigeria's national registry and Article 6 authorisation process work together to prevent double counting and conflicting claims?
C8	LS 5.1(b); Fee Schedule	[R] Attestation is free, but Hub service fees apply under a Fee Schedule not yet published. What fee level or structure would be viable for your category? What would make participation uneconomic?
C9	LS 12; LAP 6–7	[R] Are the non-conformity process, sanctions, buyer remedy (replacement for up to six years) and 30-day appeal window fair and workable? What would you change?
C10	Whole suite	What is the single most important change that would make you more likely to use, rely on or support the Lagos Standard?

Module A — Project developers and owners

All developers answer A1–A10, then the questions for their Grouping.

The 13 eligible categories (Annex B)

Grouping	Categories	Data rule (HTS 2.1)
G1 Energy attribute certificates	1. Renewable energy certificates and I-RECs (solar, wind, waste-to-energy)	Revenue-grade meter, 15-minute capture, 24-hour transmission

Grouping	Categories	Data rule (HTS 2.1)
G2 Emissions reductions	2. Methane capture and destruction · 3. Energy efficiency and fuel switching · 4. Waste management and landfill gas · 5. Clean cooking and cookstoves · 6. Industrial gas destruction · 7. Transport emissions reductions	15-minute capture for most; hourly for cookstoves; per trip for transport
G3 Land use and coastal removals	8. Afforestation and reforestation · 9. Soil carbon and regenerative agriculture · 10. Blue carbon (mangroves, coastal wetlands)	Field plots every 5 years; remote sensing every 3 months
G4 Engineered removals	11. Biochar · 12. Direct air capture · 13. Enhanced mineralisation	Per batch, continuous, or per application event

All developers

#	Clause	Question
A1	—	Describe your activity: category, size, number of sites, location, and which underlying standard you use or plan to use.
A2	LS 8.1	[R] What in the registration requirements (ownership evidence, safeguards assessment, consultation report) would be hardest to provide, and why?
A3	LS 4.8, 4.9	Where ownership of the environmental attribute is unclear (for example, leased equipment, power sold through the Lagos Electricity Market, aggregated rooftops), how should ownership be proven?
A4	LS 5.4(c), 9.3	[R] Each activity must show positive contribution to at least

#	Clause	Question
		three Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 13. Is this proportionate for your category? How would you evidence it?
A5	LS 10.1, 10.2	[R] Project consultation requires two rounds and at least one physical meeting before the start date. Is this workable for small or aggregated assets (for example, 375 school rooftops)? What proportionate alternative would still give communities a real voice?
A6	LS 9.6	What grievance mechanism do you run today? What would you need to meet the requirement before first attestation?
A7	HTS 5.2, 5.3	[R] Anomalies must be answered within 10 business days, with escalation after 20 for high severity. Are these timelines realistic for your operations?
A8	HTS 6.2	[R] Data gaps above 15% make a monitoring period ineligible; gaps of 5–15% are excluded. Given grid, connectivity and power conditions in Lagos, are these thresholds fair? What evidence supports a different level?
A9	HTS 2.5	Where can automated capture not work for you, and should manual entry be allowed? With what safeguards?
A10	LAP 4	[R] Attestation targets are 3 business days (standard) and 10 (enhanced review). Would

#	Clause	Question
		faster or slower timelines affect your sales or financing?

G1 — Energy attribute certificates

- **A-G1.1 [R]** Revenue-grade meters of class 0.5S, calibrated every two years, are required (HTS 2.2(a)). What share of your installed base already meets this? What is the retrofit cost per site?
- **A-G1.2** How should small rooftop systems be aggregated for registration, metering and consultation without weakening integrity?
- **A-G1.3** For waste-to-energy, how should mixed or fossil-derived feedstock be separated out, and who should verify it?
- **A-G1.4** Where power is sold into the Lagos Electricity Market, who should own the certificate: the generator, the buyer of the power, or the market? How should this be recorded?

G2 — Emissions reductions

- **A-G2.1** For methane, landfill gas and industrial gas: are flow and composition monitors at the destruction point available and serviceable in Lagos? What calibration capacity exists locally?
- **A-G2.2** For energy efficiency and fuel switching: how would you define and sub-meter the measurement boundary?
- **A-G2.3** For clean cooking: stove-use sensors are required with hourly capture. What share of stoves could carry sensors? Would sampling be acceptable, and how should it be designed?
- **A-G2.4** For transport: which telematics or ticketing systems (for example, LAMATA's) could supply trip data, and who owns that data?
- **A-G2.5** For waste management: how should the informal waste sector (scavengers, recyclers) be protected and included?

G3 — Land use and coastal removals

- **A-G3.1 [R]** Tenure must be full and uncontested, or backed by documented free, prior and informed consent (LS 9.4). How common are unclear or customary land rights in your project areas? How should consent be evidenced?
- **A-G3.2** Remote sensing every three months, with radar for cloud-covered and blue-carbon areas (HTS 4). Is this feasible and affordable? What would you propose instead?
- **A-G3.3** Change of more than 2% in vegetation between images raises a high-severity anomaly (HTS 4.3). Is this threshold right for mangroves, farmland and seasonal change?
- **A-G3.4** How should benefits be shared with fishing, farming and coastal communities, and who should decide?

- **A-G3.5** How should reversal risk (flooding, land reclamation, sand mining) be managed beyond the underlying standard's buffer?

G4 — Engineered removals

- **A-G4.1** Biochar must be tested by an accredited laboratory every 1,000 tonnes or three months (HTS 2.4). Are accredited laboratories accessible in Nigeria? At what cost and turnaround?
- **A-G4.2** Which removal standards (for example, Puro.earth or Isometric) should be recognised for engineered removals, given that LS 4.4 lists none designed for them?
- **A-G4.3** How should storage permanence and end use be verified for biochar applied to soil or for mineralisation?

Module B — Lagos State ministries and agencies

Best run as a structured interview, followed by a written response. Section 2 (legal basis) is not open for consultation, but views on institutional roles are welcome.

All state bodies

- **B1.** Which of your existing mandates, laws, permits or data systems touch the activities covered by the Standard? Where could they conflict with, duplicate or reinforce it?
- **B2. [R]** LASEPA is the sole attesting authority (LS 6.1). What role should your ministry or agency play in attestation, surveillance, data provision or grievance handling?
- **B3.** What data does your body already hold (for example, permits, meter records, waste tonnage, land records) that could strengthen or cross-check Hub data? On what terms could it be shared?
- **B4.** Which state policy targets (energy access, waste, emissions, food security, coastal protection) could the Standard help deliver? How should progress be reported to you?
- **B5.** What capacity, staffing or budget would your body need to take part?
- **B6.** What risks to the State's reputation or finances do you see, and what safeguards would you require?

Lagos State MDAs mapped to the 13 categories

Forty-seven ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) touch at least one eligible category. Category numbers follow Module A: 1 RECs and I-RECs · 2 methane · 3 energy efficiency and fuel switching · 4 waste and landfill gas · 5 clean cooking · 6 industrial gas · 7 transport · 8 afforestation · 9 soil carbon and regenerative agriculture · 10 blue carbon · 11 biochar · 12 direct air capture · 13 enhanced mineralisation.

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
Energy and electricity			

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	—	1, 3, 12, 13	Energy policy; public solar programmes; minerals and quarry feedstock for mineralisation
Lagos State Electricity Regulatory Commission (LASERC)	Energy	1, 3	Licensing, metering codes, consumer protection in the Lagos Electricity Market
Lagos Independent System Operator	Energy	1	Dispatch, settlement and meter data for market-connected generation
Lagos State Electrification Agency and Lagos Electrification Fund	Energy	1	Off-grid and mini-grid projects in underserved communities
Lagos State Electricity Board (LSEB)	Energy	1, 3	Implements public power, street lighting and solar projects
Environment, waste and water			
Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources	—	All	Environmental impact assessment, climate change policy, pollution control
LASEPA	Environment	All	Attesting authority: consult on operational capacity, not on its own independence

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
Lagos State Waste Management Authority (LAWMA)	Environment	1, 2, 4, 11	Landfills, waste-to-energy feedstock, tonnage records, biomass for biochar
Lagos State Wastewater Management Office (LSWMO)	Environment	2, 4	Sewage and sludge methane
Lagos State Parks and Gardens Agency (LASPARK)	Environment	8	Tree planting and urban greening
Lagos Water Corporation	Environment	3	Pumping and treatment energy efficiency
Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission	Environment	11, 12	Water use and discharge by processing and capture plants
Office of Drainage Services	Environment	10	Wetland hydrology, drainage channels, flood risk
Lagos State Environmental Sanitation Corps	Environment	4	Enforcement at dumpsites; contact with informal waste workers
Agriculture, forestry and land			
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Systems	—	9, 11, 13	Farming policy, food security, farm settlements
Department of Forestry	Agriculture	8, 10	Forest reserves, mangroves, reforestation permits

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
Lagos State Agricultural Development Authority (LSADA)	Agriculture	9, 10, 11	Extension services to farmers and fisher folk; farmer groups
Agricultural Land Holding Authority	Agriculture	8, 9	Holds state farmland; tenure for land-based projects
Lagos State Coconut Development Authority (LASCODA)	Agriculture	8, 10, 11	Coastal coconut belt of about 180 km ² ; husk as biochar feedstock
Lagos State Agricultural Inputs Supply Authority	Agriculture	9, 13	Fertiliser and soil inputs; channel for rock dust application
Lagos State Lands Bureau	Governor's Office	8, 9, 10, all sites	Title, tenure disputes, customary land (LS 4.8, 9.4)
Office of the Surveyor-General	Governor's Office	8, 9, 10	Georeferencing of sample plots and project boundaries (HTS 4.4)
Transport and waterfront			
Ministry of Transportation	—	7	Transport policy, fleet electrification
Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (LAMATA)	Transportation	7	Bus rapid transit, rail, ticketing and trip data
Lagos State Waterways Authority (LASWA)	Transportation	7, 10	Ferries; waterway use near coastal projects

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
Ministry of Waterfront Infrastructure Development	—	10	Shoreline protection, dredging, reclamation
Planning, buildings and industry			
Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development	—	1, 3, 12	Land-use zoning for plants and installations
Lagos State Physical Planning Permit Authority	Physical Planning	1, 4, 11, 12	Planning permits for project sites
Lagos State Building Control Agency	Physical Planning	1, 3	Rooftop installations, building efficiency standards
Ministry of Housing	—	1, 3	Public housing estates with solar and efficiency retrofits
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives	—	2, 3, 6	Industrial emitters, cooperatives, small businesses
Lagos State Materials Testing Laboratory	Works and Infrastructure	11, 13	Possible local testing capacity for biochar and rock material
Public asset owners			
Ministry of Health	—	1, 5	Solar on public hospitals; health benefits of clean cooking
Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education and Lagos SUBEB	—	1, 5	Solar on public schools; school kitchens

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
Finance, law and oversight			
Ministry of Finance	—	All	State revenue share, fees, fiscal risk
Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (incl. Lagos Bureau of Statistics)	—	All	Planning targets, statistics, SDG reporting (LS 9.3)
Lagos State Internal Revenue Service	Finance	All	Tax treatment of credit revenue
Lagos State Public-Private Partnership Office	Governor's Office	All	Concession and platform contracts
Ibile Holdings	Finance	All	State equity in the Hub Operator: consult on disclosure, not as a neutral party (LS 6.9)
Ministry of Justice	—	All	Legal basis (LS 2), enforcement, appeals
Lagos Resilience Office	Governor's Office	8, 10	Climate resilience and flood risk; reversal risk for land-based projects
Lagos State Emergency Management Agency	Governor's Office	8, 10	Flood and disaster data; reversal events
Communities and inclusion			
Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy Affairs	—	All	Local government areas, traditional

Body	Supervising ministry	Categories	Why consult
and Rural Development			rulers, community consultation (LS 10.1)
Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation	—	5, all	Inclusion of women (LS 9.5); clean cooking programmes
Ministry of Youth and Social Development	—	All	Inclusion of young people (LS 9.5)
Lagos State Consumer Protection Agency	Governor's Office	1	Contracts between aggregators and households
Ministry of Science and Technology	—	All	Digital MRV, data systems, innovation

Before sending invitations, confirm each body's current name and supervising ministry. Lagos reorganises MDAs from time to time, and several reporting lines above are drawn from public sources that may be dated.

Questions by body

Each body answers the questions for its cluster.

Cluster	Questions
Energy and electricity	B-EN1. How should public solar programmes (schools, hospitals, mini-grids) register assets and share credit revenue? B-EN2. How should metering, licensing and market rules align with the Hub Technical Specification? B-EN3. Should quarry and mineral operations be a source of material for enhanced mineralisation, and under what controls?
Environment, waste and water	B-ENV1. How should environmental impact assessments and permits link to the safeguards assessment (LS 9.1)? B-ENV2. How should LAWMA and LSWMO records support waste, landfill-gas and methane credits? B-ENV3. How should informal waste workers be protected when waste becomes a credit asset? B-ENV4. What water-use or

Cluster	Questions
	discharge risks should the Standard screen for?
Agriculture, forestry and land	B-AG1. Can regenerative agriculture and biochar credits work for smallholders, given 5-year soil sampling and tenure rules? B-AG2. Which forest, mangrove and coconut-belt areas are protected, contested or planned for development? B-AG3. How should customary and state land rights be evidenced for free, prior and informed consent (LS 9.4)? B-AG4. How should food security be weighed against land use for carbon?
Transport and waterfront	B-T1. Could BRT, rail or ferry data support transport credits, and who owns credits from publicly funded transport? B-T2. How should blue-carbon projects interact with shoreline protection, dredging, reclamation and waterway use?
Planning, buildings and industry	B-P1. Which permits should be a condition of registration for each category? B-P2. How should building and rooftop standards apply to aggregated solar? B-P3. Which industrial sectors could supply energy efficiency or industrial gas credits, and what support would they need? B-P4. Is there local laboratory capacity for biochar and rock testing (HTS 2.4)?
Public asset owners	B-PA1. How should hospitals and schools consent to registration, and who should receive revenue? B-PA2. What operational burden would metering and anomaly response place on facility staff?
Finance, law and oversight	B-J1. What legal instrument and powers are needed for LASEPA to attest, suspend and withdraw? B-J2. Are the appeal and buyer-remedy provisions enforceable? B-F1. How

Cluster	Questions
	should credit revenue and Hub fees be treated for tax and in the State budget? B-F2. How should the State's equity in the Hub Operator be disclosed and ring-fenced? B-F3. How should resilience and disaster data inform reversal risk?
Communities and inclusion	B-C1. How should local governments and traditional institutions take part in project consultation? B-C2. What would make consultation and benefit-sharing genuinely accessible to women, young people and low-income households? B-C3. What consumer protections should apply when aggregators sign up households?

Module C — Lagos Electricity Market

For the Lagos State Electricity Regulatory Commission (LASERC), the Lagos Independent System Operator, the Lagos State Electrification Agency and distribution companies.

- **C-M1. [R]** How should renewable generation sold through the Lagos Electricity Market be linked to certificates, so that the same megawatt-hour is not claimed twice (once as power, once as a certificate)?
- **C-M2.** Can market settlement or metering data serve as the Hub's primary data source for G1 (HTS 2.1)? What would be needed technically and legally?
- **C-M3.** Who should own the environmental attribute in bilateral contracts, market sales and distribution-company supply?
- **C-M4.** How should metering standards in the Hub Technical Specification (class 0.5S, two-year calibration) align with the market's own metering code?
- **C-M5.** What role, if any, should the market or regulator play in the Governance Committee or in surveillance?
- **C-M6.** What risks do you see for tariffs, market stability or consumer protection?

Module D — Federal bodies

For the National Council on Climate Change, the Federal Ministry of Environment and the Federal Ministry of Power.

- **D1. [R]** LS 2.3 will set out how the Standard relates to federal bodies and the national registry. What arrangement would avoid conflicting attestation and double counting between Lagos and national systems?

- **D2.** How should Lagos credits be reported to the national registry and counted towards Nigeria’s NDC?
- **D3. [R]** The Mark does not mean Article 6 authorisation (LS 7.5(d); LAP 9). Is this clear and sufficient? What should the process be for Lagos credits seeking authorisation or a corresponding adjustment?
- **D4.** Should LASEPA’s monthly schedule of attested, retired and withdrawn credits to the national authority (LAP 9.2) include anything else, or be more frequent?
- **D5.** Could the Lagos model be adopted by other states? What federal framework would make that consistent?
- **D6.** How should the Standard align with national policies on carbon markets, renewable energy and power-sector reform?

Module E — Large private-sector solar users

For companies with rooftop or captive solar that could generate certificates, and those that buy certificates for their own claims.

- **E1.** Describe your solar assets: capacity, number of sites, ownership (owned, leased, power purchase agreement) and existing metering.
- **E2. [R]** Would you register your solar output on the Hub to earn certificates? What would make it worthwhile, and what would stop you?
- **E3. [R]** Continuous metering data would be visible to anyone with a legitimate interest (LS 11.2). Does this raise commercial or security concerns, for example revealing production levels or site operations? What protections would you need?
- **E4.** Who owns the environmental attribute from your solar: you, your installer or financier, or your landlord? Is this clear in your contracts?
- **E5.** Do you, or would you, buy certificates or credits to meet sustainability, reporting or customer requirements (for example, CDP, RE100, supply-chain requests)? Would the Lagos Standard Mark make them more credible to you or your customers?
- **E6.** The Mark cannot support a corporate footprint or value-chain claim on its own (LS 4.6(b)). Is this distinction clear? How would you want to describe credits you retire?
- **E7.** What would you expect to pay in fees to register and certify, and what revenue would make it worthwhile?
- **E8.** Would you prefer to join individually, or through an aggregator such as your installer, bank or industry association?

Module F — Community and environmental NGOs

Plain-language questions, designed to be read aloud and translated into Yoruba and Nigerian Pidgin. Each has four answers: **Yes • No • Not sure • Tell us more** (optional). Before starting, the facilitator explains in two minutes: projects such as solar panels, waste recycling or mangrove planting can earn “credits” that companies buy. The Lagos Standard is a set of rules to make sure those credits are honest and that communities are protected.

Understanding

- **F1.** Before today, had you heard of carbon credits or environmental credits?
- **F2.** Did the explanation of the Lagos Standard make sense to you?

Trust

- **F3.** Would you trust a credit more if the Lagos State Government (LASEPA) checked it?
- **F4.** The Lagos State Government owns part of the company that runs the credit system. Does this worry you?
- **F5.** Should an independent group, not the government or the company, check that the system is fair every year?

Being heard

- **F6.** Before a project starts near you, should the project hold at least one meeting in your community?
- **F7.** Should those meetings be held in local languages?
- **F8.** Should women and young people have their own separate meetings if they prefer?
- **F9.** Should communities have a seat on the committee that runs the Lagos Standard?

Complaints

- **F10.** If a project harmed your community, would you know how to complain?
- **F11.** Would you use a complaint line by phone, WhatsApp or in person?
- **F12.** Should all complaints and the answers to them be made public, without names?

Benefits and harm

- **F13.** Should part of the money from credits go directly to the community where the project is?
- **F14.** Should the community help decide how that money is spent?
- **F15.** Should a project lose its approval if it harms people, land, water or livelihoods?
- **F16.** Are there places near you where a project could cause harm? For example, mangroves, fishing waters, farmland or dumpsites where people work. *(If yes, where and what harm?)*

Information

- **F17.** Should anyone be able to look up online where a credit came from, for free?
- **F18.** Would you like to be told about projects planned near you?

Open

- **F19.** What is the most important thing the Lagos Standard should do to protect your community? *(Written down by the facilitator in the respondent's words)*

Facilitator notes

- Record the number of women, men and young people present, and the location and language used.
- Record answers as a count of hands or cards for each option, not only the majority.
- Note questions that caused confusion; these improve the plain-language summary.

Module G — Homeowners associations

For estate and residents' associations that might group members' rooftop solar and register it together. Same answer format as Module F: **Yes · No · Not sure · Tell us more**. The facilitator first explains: solar panels on homes can earn certificates for the clean electricity they make. An association can register many homes together and share the income.

Your estate

- **G1.** Do homes in your estate or area have solar panels? *(If yes, roughly how many homes?)*
- **G2.** Do most of those systems have their own electricity meter?
- **G3.** Do homeowners own their solar systems outright? *(Or are they leased, financed, or owned by a landlord or developer?)*

Interest

- **G4.** Would your association be interested in registering members' solar together to earn certificates?
- **G5.** Would members agree to a small meter or device that sends electricity readings online?
- **G6.** Would members be comfortable with electricity readings being visible to buyers and the government, without names or addresses?
- **G7.** Would your association be willing to collect members' written agreement to join?

Money and fairness

- **G8.** Should income be paid to each homeowner, rather than to the association?
- **G9.** Would members still join if there was a small yearly fee?
- **G10.** Should homeowners be able to leave the scheme at any time?

Support

- **G11.** Would your association need help to register, such as a partner company or bank?
- **G12.** Would your association need training on how the scheme works?
- **G13.** If there was a problem, would members want one person in the association to handle it for them?

Open

- **G14.** What would make your association say yes to joining? (*Written down in the respondent's words*)
- **G15.** What would make you say no?

Closing questions and use of responses

For every respondent

- **Z1.** Is there anything in the Lagos Standard documents that was unclear or hard to understand? Please say where.
- **Z2.** Is there an issue we have not asked about that we should consider?
- **Z3.** Who else should we consult? (*Organisations or groups, with contact details if you have them*)
- **Z4.** (*Technical respondents*) Would you propose specific amended text? If so, please use the change request form under LS 13.2, citing the clause.
- **Z5.** Would you like to receive the “what we heard and what we changed” report? (*Yes, email / Yes, WhatsApp / No*)

Thank you (read or shown at the end)

Thank you for your time. Every response will be read and logged against the part of the Standard it concerns. When the consultation closes, LASEPA will publish a report showing what we heard, what we changed, and why any suggestion was not taken up. If you asked to stay anonymous, nothing will identify you.

How responses will be used

Step	What happens	Who
Logging	Every comment tagged with clause, stakeholder group and theme	Consultation secretariat
Counting	Position ratings and yes/no answers tallied by group, with results shown separately for women and young people where numbers allow	Secretariat
Review	Each clause with significant opposition or “support with	Technical team, then Governance Committee

Step	What happens	Who
	changes” reviewed, with a proposed response	
Decision	Changes categorised under LS 13.2 (Housekeeping, Emergency or Ordinary)	Governance Committee
Publication	Response report: every theme, the decision and the reason	LASEPA, within 60 days of close
Follow-up	Version 0.2 issued; respondents notified	LASEPA and Lagos Carbon

Before launch: checklist

- ☐ Pilot each module with 2–3 respondents and revise unclear wording
- ☐ Translate Modules F and G and the plain-language summary into Yoruba and Nigerian Pidgin
- ☐ Publish the Fee Schedule draft, or explain when it will be published, so C8 and E7 can be answered meaningfully
- ☐ Confirm the exact names of ministries and agencies before sending invitations
- ☐ Set up the response form, the WhatsApp and phone options, and a secure store for responses
- ☐ Brief facilitators on neutral delivery and on recording counts, not just majorities
- ☐ Fix the open and close dates, allowing at least 30 days