



The Nigeria Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Framework Report

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BAU	Business As Usual
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
ILO	International Labour Organization
JTMF	Just Transition Monitoring Framework
KPI	Key Performing Indicator
KWH	Kilowatt Hours
LT-LED	Long-Term Low-Emission Development
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMVOC	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds
ppb	parts per billion
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SLCP	Social and Labor Convergence Program
SMART	Specific Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Abbreviations

Executive Summary

The Nigeria Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Framework has been developed in alignment with the country's governance architecture and the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). This Framework supports Nigeria's transition towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient, high-growth circular economy. The primary goal is to track progress, assess impacts, and ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed, particularly among vulnerable populations such as youth, women, indigenous persons, and disabled persons.

The Nigeria JGIT MRV Framework's objective is to create a robust, transparent, and inclusive system that enables the systematic collection, analysis, and reporting of data related to Nigeria's just transition. This system will facilitate informed decision-making, foster accountability, and ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed across all sectors of society, particularly among vulnerable groups such as women, youth, indigenous and disabled populations. The framework supports achieving a 20% unconditional reduction by 2030, a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050 and net-zero emissions by 2060 while promoting economic diversification, environmental conservation, and social equity. The objective of the JGIT MRV Framework is to establish a comprehensive system for tracking, reporting, and verifying the progress of Nigeria's transition towards a sustainable and inclusive economy. This framework aims to provide accurate and timely data to support national policymakers, ensuring that the country's efforts to reduce emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance social equity are effectively monitored and managed. The JGIT MRV Framework aligns with national priorities and targets set by strategic plans such as the 5-year action plan mandated under the Climate Change Law by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), the Energy Transition Plan, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the LT-LEDS. These targets include reducing GHG emissions, increasing renewable energy capacity, and improving social equity and environmental sustainability.

The tracking methodology for the JGIT MRV framework involves using mixed methods approaches, combining quantitative data from remote sensing and IoT with qualitative insights from stakeholder consultations. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) will coordinate data collection to ensure standardisation and data quality. Independent third-party auditors will verify the data to enhance reliability and accuracy.

The evaluation approach will include comprehensive baseline assessments, periodic evaluations, and feedback loops. The Ministry of Labour and Employment will oversee the process, ensuring collaboration across all relevant ministries and stakeholders. Key performance indicators (KPIs) will be established for each sector involved in the

transition, with stakeholder engagement to validate and refine these KPIs to ensure they are contextually relevant and accurately reflect ground realities.

Evaluation procedures will include annual evaluations, with mid-term and end-term reviews to assess the multifaceted impacts of the JGIT framework. The evaluation will incorporate specific indicators related to social justice, such as the equitable distribution of resources, access to opportunities for vulnerable groups, and the fair treatment of all stakeholders engaged with the process. Sustaining this evaluation process will require strong institutional frameworks and continuous stakeholder engagement. Feedback mechanisms will be established to incorporate inputs from local communities, NGOs, and private sector partners, ensuring the evaluations are grounded in real-world impacts and adaptive to changing circumstances.

The insights from the analysis and reporting will be used to inform policy decisions at all levels of governance. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, in collaboration with other relevant ministries, will review the reports to ensure alignment with the JGIT MRV Framework objectives. Policy briefs and recommendations will be developed based on the evaluation findings and presented to federal and state governments to guide legislative and regulatory actions. The JGIT MRV reports will be instrumental in assessing progress on existing plans and policies, including the 5-year action plan mandated under the Climate Change Law, the Energy Transition Plan, the NDCs, and the LT-LEDS.

The comprehensive JGIT MRV Framework will support Nigeria's transition towards a sustainable, equitable, and resilient future. By integrating justice and inclusivity, the Framework will work towards ensuring that all Nigerians, particularly the most vulnerable populations, are able to benefit from the transition. This approach will drive the successful implementation and sustainability of the JGIT MRV Framework, positioning Nigeria as a leader in climate action and sustainable development.

1.0 Introduction

The Just and Gender Inclusive Transition Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Framework (JGIT MRV) for Nigeria's Oil and Gas and Agriculture sectors represents a pivotal advancement towards aligning Africa's most populous country's economic activities with sustainable environmental practices, social equity, and gender inclusivity. The report for the JGIT MRV Framework builds upon the foundational Just and Gender Inclusive Transition Impact Assessment Reports, which identified critical indicators for effectively monitoring the social and gender sensitivities of these critical sectors, oil and gas and agriculture, of Africa's largest economy. It aims to refine these indicators into a robust monitoring tool that tracks progress and provides actionable insights for all stakeholders.

Nigeria's oil and gas sector has been a cornerstone of economic growth but has also contributed to environmental degradation and social disparities. Similarly, agriculture—a vital source of income for most of the population—faces sustainability challenges exacerbated by outdated practices and the disruptive impacts of climate change. The need for a just and gender-inclusive transition in these sectors is urgent and essential for meeting Nigeria's commitments to global climate targets and sustainable development aspirations.

This framework ensures that the transition addresses comprehensive concerns like carbon emission abatement, conserving biodiversity, creating decent green jobs, and promoting an inclusive circular economy and social justice. It focuses on mitigating job losses, supporting sustainable job creation, and enhancing the livelihoods of vulnerable members of the local communities (primarily women, youth, indigenous communities and disabled members of society). By monitoring gender-sensitive approaches, the Framework seeks to ensure that women, who often bear a disproportionate impact in economic transitions, are actively supported and included in emerging opportunities.

The framework also emphasises the importance of evidence-based decision-making, utilising data from the initial impact assessments to inform policies and practices. This approach ensures that interventions are based on theoretical models and grounded in the real-world impacts observed in these sectors

Furthermore, the success of the just transition significantly depends on clear roles and responsibilities among critical stakeholders such as policy makers, trade associations, workers and labour unions, etc. Clearly defined roles ensure accountability, enhance coordination, and foster effective trans-disciplinary collaboration across public and private sectors. This structured approach helps stakeholders contribute effectively, maximising the framework's impact and ensuring that the transition delivers equitable benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities.

This report lays the groundwork for a dynamic monitoring mechanism to guide Nigeria through a transformative journey, fostering resilience and prosperity in a sustainable and inclusive green economy free of social exclusion and economic injustice.

1.1 Background and Country Context

Nigeria's agricultural, oil, and gas sectors are pivotal to its economy. Each contributes significantly but also faces unique challenges and opportunities in the context of sustainable development and environmental conservation. These sectors underline the nation's economic narrative and shape its environmental and social policies.

The agricultural sector, which accounts for about 21% of Nigeria's GDP and employs 70% of its workforce, is fundamental to the nation's economic stability and food security.¹ Despite a slowdown in early 2023, Nigeria's GDP demonstrated resilience with recovery by the second quarter, emphasising the sector's crucial role in underpinning economic growth.² However, the transition to a net-zero economy poses both opportunities and risks. While a transition to net zero can drive the adoption of sustainable practices, such as agroforestry and improved land management, essential for climate mitigation, it could also threaten the livelihoods of millions if not managed equitably. The agriculture sector's challenge is maintaining food production and livelihoods while adapting to climate change, which requires substantial infrastructure investment, market access, and fair-trade practices to support smallholder and commercial farmers.

In parallel, the oil and gas sector is critical in Nigeria's economic framework as Africa's top oil producer and a major contributor to global gas supplies. It accounts for a significant portion of national revenue and foreign exchange earnings, yet it is also the country's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. Recent reforms, such as the Petroleum Industry Act of 2021, aim to modernise the sector with enhanced transparency and efficiency. However, the sector faces the dual challenge of reducing its environmental footprint while ensuring economic stability. The government's commitments under the updated NDCs, including ambitious targets to end gas flaring and drastically cut methane emissions by 2031, reflect a strong move towards aligning the sector with global environmental standards.

The potential impact of these transitions on employment and social equity could be profound. The transition must be navigated carefully in the agricultural sector to avoid exacerbating food insecurity, rural poverty, and inequity. Policies must particularly consider the disproportionate impact on women, who make up a substantial portion of the agricultural workforce but face significant barriers due to cultural norms and policy biases. Enhanced support for women in agriculture through access to land, finance, and technology could significantly lift communities out of poverty and drive economic growth.

¹ <https://www.fao.org/nigeria/fao-in-nigeria/nigeria-at-a-glance/en/>

² <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1207940/share-of-gdp-by-agricultural-sector-in-nigeria/>

Job transitions in the oil and gas sector are a major concern, as the skills required for fossil fuel extraction differ significantly from those needed in renewable energy sectors. A just transition framework is needed to reskill workers and ensure that communities dependent on oil and gas do not suffer from economic decline. This includes expanding education and training programs and developing new industries that provide alternative employment opportunities for young people and vulnerable and economically disadvantaged groups.

Both sectors are intertwined with Nigeria's broader economic and environmental policies. As the country moves towards its 2060 net-zero goals, the interplay between reducing environmental impact and fostering economic growth remains a delicate balance. Effective policy frameworks, international support for climate finance, and inclusive planning are essential to ensure that both sectors contribute positively to Nigeria's sustainable development goals.

In summary, Nigeria stands at a critical juncture where managing its agricultural and oil and gas sectors could determine the nation's future economic stability and environmental sustainability. With thoughtful and inclusive policymaking, Nigeria can harness the potential of these sectors to support economic growth, reduce environmental impact, and improve social equity. The challenge lies in implementing these transitions in a way that is just and beneficial for all stakeholders, while monitoring, reporting and verifying the changes seen to inform policy development to ensure that Nigeria's path towards sustainability strengthens rather than undermines its developmental progress.

2.0 Objective and Vision of the JGIT MRV Framework

Vision

The vision of the JGIT MRV Framework is to create a robust, transparent, and inclusive system that enables the systematic collection, analysis, and reporting of data related to Nigeria's just transition. This system will facilitate informed decision-making, foster accountability, and ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed across all sectors of society, particularly among vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and indigenous populations. The framework will support the overarching goal of achieving a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050 and net-zero emissions by 2060 while promoting economic diversification, environmental conservation, and social inclusivity.

Objective

The objective of the Nigeria Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework is to establish a comprehensive system for tracking, reporting, and verifying the progress of Nigeria's transition towards a sustainable and inclusive economy. This framework aims to provide accurate and timely data to support national policymakers, ensuring that the country's efforts to reduce emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance social equity are effectively monitored and managed.

Specific Objectives of the JGIT MRV Framework

1. **Establish a Comprehensive Data Collection System:** Develop and implement a systematic approach for collecting accurate and timely data across all sectors, focusing on emissions, renewable energy adoption, and social equity metrics.
2. **Ensure Accurate Reporting and Verification:** Implement robust reporting and verification mechanisms to ensure the accuracy and integrity of data related to the just transition, enabling reliable tracking of progress towards emission reduction and other goals.
3. **Support Informed Policymaking:** Provide policymakers with reliable data and analysis to inform decision-making processes, ensuring that policies and strategies are aligned with the objectives of reducing emissions, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing social equity.
4. **Foster Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusivity:** Engage a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, private sector partners, and civil society organizations, in the data collection and reporting processes to ensure transparency and inclusivity.
5. **Monitor Social and Economic Impacts:** Track the social and economic impacts of the transition on various population groups, with a particular focus on vulnerable communities, to ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed.
6. **Promote Continuous Improvement:** Establish feedback loops and continuous evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the MRV framework,

identify areas for improvement, and adapt strategies as needed to achieve the transition goals.

7. **Integrate with National and International Frameworks:** Ensure the JGIT MRV framework is aligned with national reporting obligations to the UNFCCC and other international commitments, supporting Nigeria's NDC targets and the LT-LEDS goals.
8. **Build Capacity and Enhance Technical Skills:** Develop and implement training programs to enhance the technical skills of data collectors, analysts, and other stakeholders involved in the MRV processes, ensuring sustained capacity for accurate data management and reporting.

3.0 Strategic Framework

A strategic framework for JGIT Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) is critical for successfully implementing and managing Nigeria's just transition. This framework ensures that progress towards environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic diversification is transparently tracked, effectively reported, and consistently verified.

Establishing a strategic framework for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) is essential to guide Nigeria's transition towards a sustainable, equitable, and resilient future. This framework will be the backbone for tracking the nation's progress in reducing its dependence on fossil fuels, growth of renewable energy, and ensuring social inclusivity. As Nigeria envisions a future driven by diversified economic growth and environmental stewardship, the MRV framework will provide the necessary tools to measure and verify the effectiveness of implemented policies and initiatives. By setting clear objectives and performance indicators, Nigeria can transparently monitor its advancement toward achieving a just transition, ensuring that no segment of society is left behind.

The JGIT MRV framework is vital because it outlines critical procedures to ensure accountability and transparency in implementing transition strategies. With clear reporting procedures and independent verification processes, stakeholders, including local communities, industry players, and international partners, can have confidence in Nigeria's commitment to its sustainable development goals. This transparency is crucial for maintaining public trust and securing ongoing support from international investors and climate finance mechanisms. By systematically tracking progress in key areas such as emissions reduction, energy diversification, and social equity, the successful implementation of the MRV framework will enable Nigeria to make informed decisions and timely adjustments to its strategies, ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the transition.

Furthermore, the deployment of a JGIT MRV framework aligns with Nigeria's vision of being a leader in climate action within Africa and globally. By meticulously documenting and reporting its achievements and challenges, Nigeria can demonstrate its dedication to environmental and social governance, setting a benchmark for other nations. This proactive approach will help achieve the national goals and contribute to global efforts in combating climate change. The need to track overall performance in focus sectors such as agriculture and oil and gas is paramount, as these are critical to the nation's economy and climate commitments. Through comprehensive MRV practices, Nigeria can ensure that its transition is both just and effective, paving the way for a sustainable and prosperous future for all its citizens.

3.1 National Targets: Aligned with National Priorities

Table 1: National Targets: Specific, Measurable Targets Aligned with National Priorities

Sector	Target	Details	Source
Oil and Gas	Reduce GHG emissions by 47% (conditional) by 2030	It includes reducing gas flaring and methane leaks from a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario of 453 MtCO ₂ e to 240 MtCO ₂ e.	NDC Partnership
Oil and Gas	Reduce GHG emissions by 20% (unconditional) by 2030	Targets a reduction to 362 MtCO ₂ e from the BAU scenario.	Enerdata
Agriculture and Forestry	Restore and protect 380,000 hectares of forest and mangrove by 2030	Expected to reduce 20% of GHG emissions in these sectors.	Climate Action Tracker
Agriculture and Forestry	Achieve 20% reduction in forestry emissions by 2035	Through the National Forest Policy and REDD+ Strategy.	National Forestry Policy
Agriculture	Implement climate-smart agriculture practices on 50% of farmland by 2030	Increase resilience and productivity while reducing emissions.	NDC Partnership
Livestock	Promote sustainable livestock management practices by 2030	Enhance productivity and reduce methane emissions through improved feeding and waste management.	Climate Action Tracker
Health	Improve public health by reducing air pollution from fossil fuels by 50% by 2030	Reduction in respiratory diseases and other health issues related to air pollution.	Enerdata
Job Creation	Create 2 million green jobs by 2030	Through investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and other green industries.	NDC Partnership
Gender and Youth Inclusion	Ensure 50% participation of women and youth in climate-related projects by 2030	Empower women and youth through targeted training, resources, and leadership opportunities in green sectors.	NDC Partnership
People with Disabilities	Increase employment and participation of people with disabilities in green jobs by 25% by 2030	Implement inclusive policies and provide necessary support to integrate people with disabilities into the green workforce.	Climate Action Tracker

Economy-wide	Achieve net-zero emissions by 2060	Comprehensive effort across all sectors, including energy, agriculture, waste, and water.	NDC Partnership
Energy	Increase renewable energy share to 30% of total energy consumption by 2030	Through the large-scale deployment of solar, wind, and hydropower projects.	UNFCCC LT-LEDS
Transportation	Electrify 30% of the vehicle fleet by 2030	Promote electric vehicles and build the necessary infrastructure.	UNFCCC LT-LEDS
Waste Management	Achieve a 50% reduction in waste-related emissions by 2030	Implement comprehensive waste management systems, including recycling and waste-to-energy projects.	UNFCCC LT-LEDS

3.2 Tracking Methodology

A tracking methodology tailored to Nigeria's unique context and governance structure is essential to effectively monitoring the country's just transition. Given the Ministry of Labour and Employment's leadership, the approach should integrate robust data collection, stakeholder engagement, transparent reporting, and continuous improvement mechanisms.

- **Data Collection and Management:** Leveraging existing structures within various ministries, especially the Ministry of Environment and the National Bureau of Statistics, will ensure comprehensive data coverage. Advanced technologies like remote sensing and IoT should be utilised for real-time data collection, focusing on GHG emissions, renewable energy deployment, job creation, and social inclusion metrics. This approach ensures accurate and timely data, crucial for informed decision-making.
- **Performance Indicators and Monitoring:** Establishing clear SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) key performance indicators (KPIs) will guide the monitoring process. Baseline data should be determined to measure progress accurately. Regular monitoring, potentially quarterly or bi-annual, will involve many stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, and private sector representatives, ensuring comprehensive oversight and inclusivity.
- **Reporting and Transparency:** A structured reporting system should be implemented, where data is compiled, analysed, and published regularly. Ensuring these reports are publicly accessible will foster transparency and build

trust among stakeholders. This system should align with international standards to facilitate credibility and comparability, enhancing Nigeria's standing in global climate governance.

- **Verification and Continuous Improvement:** Engaging independent third-party auditors for data verification will ensure reliability and accuracy. Feedback mechanisms involving stakeholders will allow for adaptive management, enabling policy adjustments based on real-time insights. Continuous capacity building through training programs and international collaborations will strengthen the local workforce's ability to effectively manage and utilise the tracking systems.

3.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities for Data Collection

Clear roles and responsibilities must be assigned across federal, state, and ministry levels to ensure effective data collection for tracking Nigeria's just transition. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is suggested to be the central agency for coordinating data collection efforts. This central role would place NBS in an ideal position to ensure consistency and accuracy for the JGIT MRV Framework. This approach would leverage NBS's expertise in statistical analysis and data management, thus enhancing the reliability and integration of data collected from various ministries.

Coordinating Ministry:

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): Central coordination of data collection, integration of data from various ministries, and ensuring data quality and consistency.

Ministry of Labour and Employment: Lead the project, focusing on employment data, job creation metrics, and social inclusion indicators. Oversee data related to workforce development and training programs.

Relevant Ministries:

- **Ministry of Environment:** Collect data on GHG emissions, renewable energy adoption, and climate-smart agriculture practices. Coordinate with the NBS to provide environmental data.
- **National Council on Climate Change (NCCC):** Ensure alignment with national climate goals and international commitments. Facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder engagement to support comprehensive and cohesive data collection efforts.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Monitor and report on agricultural practices, land use changes, and forestry data. Ensure data on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable livestock management is accurately captured.
- Ministry of Power: Track data on renewable energy projects, energy efficiency measures, and transportation electrification. Ensure data aligns with national energy transition goals.
- Ministry of Health: Gather data on health impacts related to air pollution and environmental changes. This includes monitoring incidences of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular conditions, and other health issues linked to environmental factors. Additionally, the ministry will track public health improvements from reduced fossil fuel use, such as decreased hospital admissions and enhanced overall community health.
- Ministry of Finance: Provide necessary funding for data collection efforts, ensuring financial accountability and transparency. This includes allocating resources to purchase data collection technologies, training programs, and operational expenses. The ministry will also oversee financial audits and reporting to ensure funds are used effectively and align with the goals of the JGIT framework.
- Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning: Coordinate budgetary allocations and economic planning to support data collection and analysis. This includes integrating the JGIT data needs into the national budget, prioritising funding for key initiatives and aligning economic policies with the transition goals. The ministry will also work with other agencies to ensure economic planning reflects the framework's long-term sustainability objectives.
- Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development: Collect and analyse data on gender inclusivity and social development impacts. This involves tracking women's participation in the workforce, access to resources, and social programs. The ministry will ensure that data on gender disparities is captured and used to inform policies that promote gender equality and social inclusion within the transition process.
- Ministry of Youth and Sports: Track youth employment and engagement data in the just transition. This includes monitoring job creation for young people, participation in training programs, and youth involvement in sustainable projects.

The ministry will focus on developing initiatives that harness the potential of the youth population to contribute to and benefit from the transition.

It is important to note that the current list is not exhaustive, and all ministries must work together to ensure comprehensive data collection and analysis.

Sub-national Level:

- **State Ministries of Environment:** Collect and report state-level data on environmental metrics, including local GHG emissions and deforestation rates.
- **State Ministries of Agriculture:** Monitor state-specific agricultural practices, land use, and climate-smart initiatives. Collaborate with federal counterparts to ensure data accuracy.
- **State Ministries of Power:** Track renewable energy initiatives and energy efficiency programs at the state level and report progress and challenges to the Ministry of Power.
- **State Ministries of Health:** Gather health data related to environmental impacts within the state. Ensure alignment with national health improvement targets.

Cross-Sector Collaboration:

Local Governments and Communities: Engage in grassroots data collection, providing on-the-ground insights and local context. Collaborate with local, state, and federal ministries to ensure comprehensive data coverage.

Private Sector: Contribute data on private initiatives, investments, and outcomes related to the just transition. Ensure alignment with national targets and reporting standards.

Batnon Center for Environment and Sustainable Development: Support cross-sector collaboration by facilitating partnerships between government agencies, the private sector, and local communities. Provide expertise in environmental sustainability and capacity-building initiatives to ensure effective data collection and analysis.

Potential Organizations and CSOs:

- **Nigeria Climate Action Network:** Advocate for climate policies and support data collection on environmental impacts.

- **Schrodinger Greentech:** Collaborate on renewable energy projects and data collection related to energy efficiency.
- **Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria:** Provide insights on environmental justice and social equity impacts.
- **International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA):** Support data collection on sustainable agricultural practices and land use.
- **Women Environmental Programme (WEP):** This programme focuses on gender inclusivity and social development impacts within the just transition.

3.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The JGIT MRV Framework outlines the methodologies and procedures for monitoring, reporting, and verifying data, as well as evaluating, and learning from implementing the framework. It offers a solid foundation for designing a system capable of tracking progress, assessing it, and deriving insights for continuous improvement.

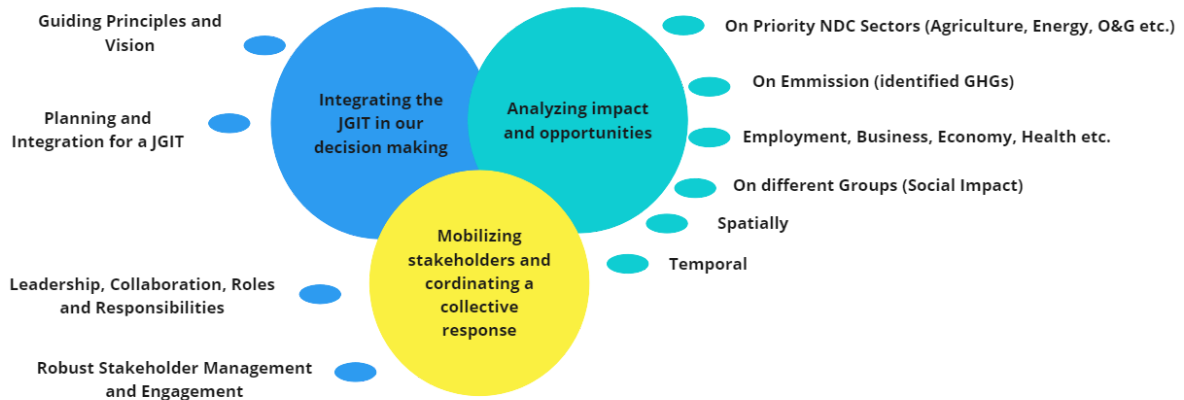
The JGIT MRV framework builds on extensive preparatory work, including a scoping study and detailed impact assessments. The initial scoping study established a comprehensive baseline, capturing trends and conditions across key sectors such as oil and gas, agriculture, and renewable energy. This baseline provided the foundational data necessary for understanding the transition's starting point and identifying critical areas for intervention.

Following the scoping study, impact assessments were conducted to identify specific indicators for tracking progress. These indicators were selected through a rigorous causal chain analysis process, which mapped out the potential impacts of various policies and initiatives. By understanding the causal relationships between actions and outcomes, the assessment identified key metrics essential for monitoring, such as GHG emissions, employment rates, land use changes, and health impacts. This thorough identification ensures the chosen indicators are relevant and aligned with the JGIT objectives.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) will coordinate the monitoring process, integrating data from various ministries and agencies. This central coordination ensures consistency and reliability in data collection and analysis. Inclusivity is a core principle of the MRV framework, ensuring that all relevant groups, including marginalised communities, women, and youth, are represented in the data. This inclusive approach will capture the diverse impacts of the transition, ensuring that the justice component is fully integrated. Data will be collected through advanced technologies and traditional methods, ensuring comprehensive coverage and accuracy.

The JGIT MRV Framework

The JGIT Framework aims to bring coordination and coherence to just transition planning in Nigeria. It sets out a shared vision for the just transition, lays the foundations to support and guide the transition, and actions to coordinate the transition in a fair way



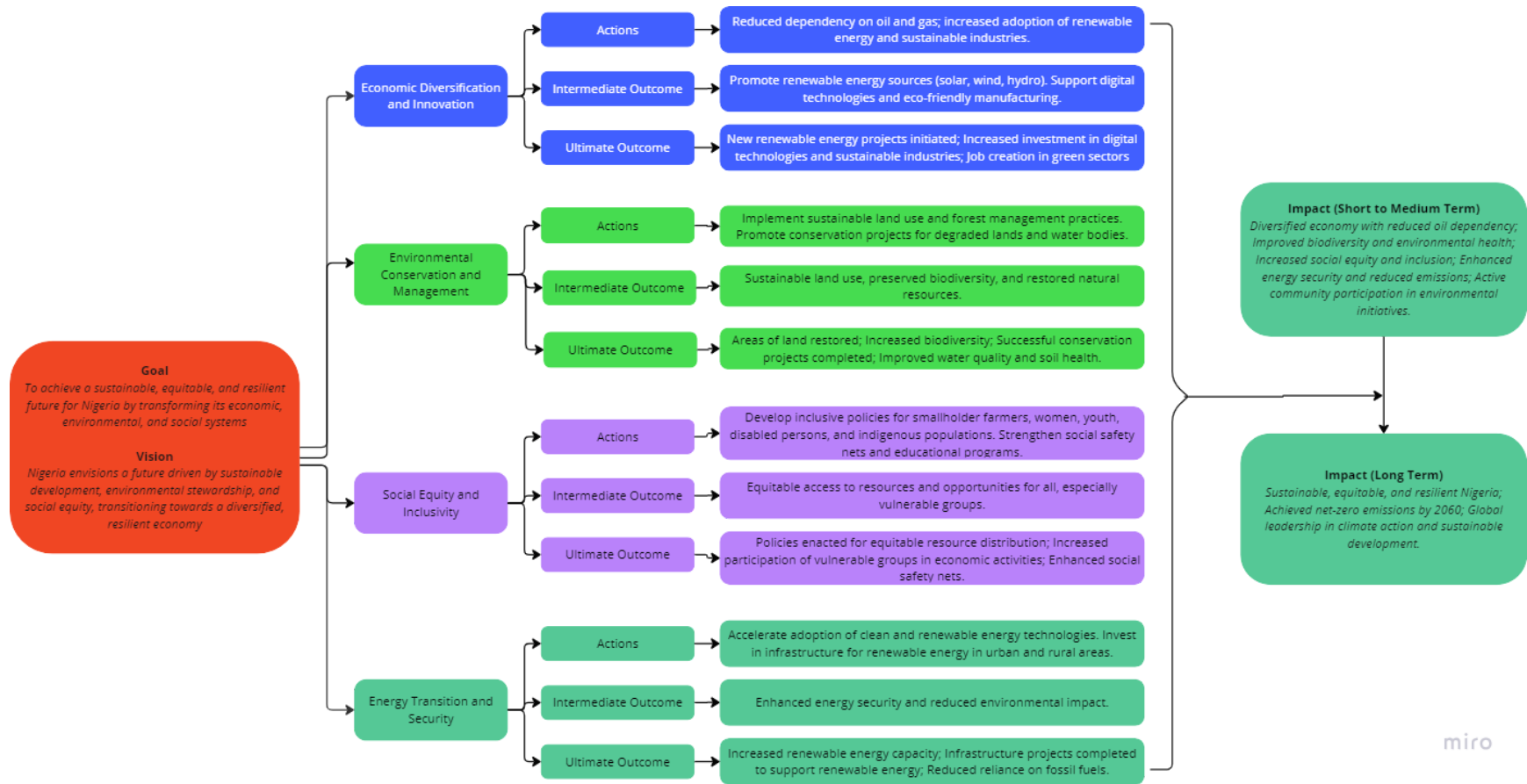
Supporting Toolkits (standardized templates, data collection portals, coordination desks at priority MDA's)

To achieve the JGIT MRV objectives, the monitoring process will feed into several key policies, including the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), National Forestry Policy, National Development Plan, Energy Transition Plan, and Nigeria’s Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). Regular data collection and reporting will inform these policies, enabling timely adjustments and ensuring the transition remains on track. The outcomes of the JGIT monitoring, reporting, and verification process will significantly strengthen future planning and policy alignment.

The monitoring, evaluation, and learning aspects embedded in the JGIT MRV framework are critical for effective policy review and adaptive management; however, they were outside the scope of this project. The JGIT MRV framework can support adaptive management by providing real-time insights, allowing for responsive and effective policy interventions.

By continuously tracking progress and identifying areas for improvement, the JGIT MRV framework will provide the evidence base needed for informed decision-making. This iterative process ensures that policies are responsive to current conditions and forward-looking, addressing potential challenges and leveraging opportunities for sustainable development. By identifying and addressing gaps, the JGIT MRV framework ensures that the JGIT objectives are met, promoting Nigeria's just, inclusive, and sustainable future.

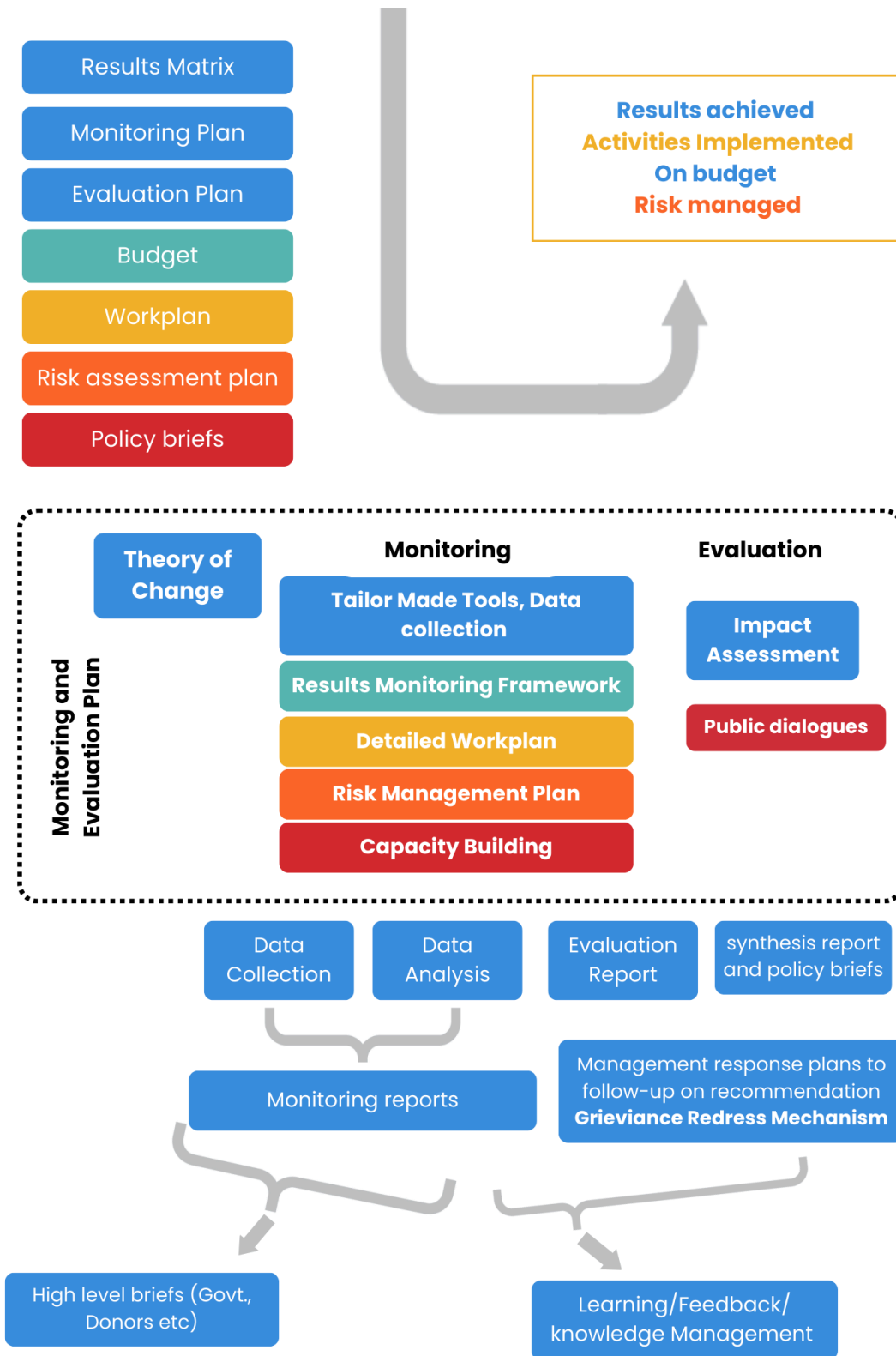
Guiding Principle and Theory of Change



miro



This framework encompasses multiple stages: Planning, Data Collection, Analysis, Reporting, and Feedback. Fig 1: Monitoring and Evaluation



3.2.3 Indicators on Monitoring

The indicators used to track the impacts of the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) MRV Framework were identified through a rigorous process involving multiple stages of stakeholder engagement, expert consultations, and detailed sectoral analysis. This process was designed to ensure the indicators are comprehensive, contextually relevant, and aligned with national priorities and international best practices.

Initially, a comprehensive scoping study was conducted to establish a baseline and understand the current state of the energy and agriculture sectors. This involved extensive desktop research and analysis to identify key environmental, economic, and social factors influencing these sectors. After the scoping study, impact assessments were conducted to pinpoint areas where the JGIT MRV framework could have the most significant positive effects. These assessments involved causal chain analysis to map out the potential impacts of various policies and initiatives, helping identify critical intervention points.

Stakeholder engagement played a crucial role in the indicator identification process. Workshops, public consultations, and focus group discussions were held with various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, NGOs, private sector representatives, and international partners. These engagements provided valuable insights into the needs and priorities of different groups, ensuring that the indicators selected were relevant and inclusive.

The indicators were refined through expert consultations with energy, agriculture, environmental science, and social development specialists. These experts provided technical input to ensure the indicators were scientifically robust and could effectively measure progress towards the JGIT objectives. This iterative stakeholder engagement and expert consultation process ensured the indicators were relevant, practical, and actionable.

Table 15: Identified relevant indicators for tracking impacts in the energy sector.

Impact Categories	Indicators
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	Environmental Impact
Climate change mitigation (SDG 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of emissions of GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O resulting from human activities, particularly from industrial processes. • Net emissions of SLCPs include black carbon, organic carbon, CO, NMVOCs, sulphates, etc.
Sustainable Management of Chemicals and Waste (SDG 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of chemicals used (e.g., litres, kilograms) per unit of production or operation (e.g., barrels of oil equivalent, cubic meters of gas). • Percentage reduction in the use of hazardous chemicals compared to baseline levels. • Number of spills or releases (count) or volume of chemicals spilled (e.g., litres, kilograms) per spill. • Volume of waste generated (e.g., cubic meters, metric tons) per unit of production or operation.
Promotion of Sustainable Land Practices (SDG 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total land area occupied by oil and gas facilities, including flow stations, pipelines, access roads, and ancillary infrastructure, measured in hectares (ha) or acres. • The percentage of disturbed land reclaimed or restored to a natural or productive state after oil and gas operations, assessed through satellite imagery and ground surveys.
Halting Biodiversity Loss (SDG 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of species diversity and abundance in areas affected by oil and gas activities, including flora and fauna surveys and biodiversity indices. • Mapping critical habitats, ecological corridors, and biodiversity hotspots to identify priority areas for conservation and mitigation efforts, measured in hectares (ha) or square kilometres (km²). • Identification and protection of ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., biodiversity hotspots, critical habitats) from oil and gas development through regulatory authorities
Access to Safe and Affordable Drinking Water (SDG 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of drinking water samples meeting microbial safety standards measured through regular water quality testing. • Concentrations of chemical pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, pesticides, nitrates) in drinking water compared to regulatory limits through laboratory analysis.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of turbidity levels and visual clarity of drinking water • Volume of drinking water available per person per day, measured in litres or cubic meters, considering population size and water demand. • The percentage of the population served by piped water supply systems or other improved water sources, ensuring equitable access to safe drinking water across urban and rural areas. • The average distance travelled by households or individuals to access safe drinking water, measured in kilometres or minutes, considering the proximity to water points and transportation infrastructure.
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of work-related injuries and illnesses, including both non-fatal and fatal incidents. • Number of lost time injuries (resulting in days away from work) • Number of hazards identified and reported by workers or through workplace inspections. • Total hours spent on safety training for workers, including training and emergency response drills.
	Economic Impact
Revenue Generation/ Redistribution of Wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total royalty revenue from oil and gas production measured in USD per year. • Total income tax revenue from oil and gas companies measured in USD per year. • Total revenue from licensing fees for oil and gas exploration and production rights measured in USD per licensing round. • Total revenue from export taxes on oil and gas products measured in USD per volume of exports. • Reduction in fuel subsidies funded by oil and gas revenues measured by percentage reduction in subsidy expenditure. • Investment in education and training programs funded by oil and gas revenues measured in USD per program.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on social welfare programs funded by oil and gas revenues measured in USD per program area (e.g., education, healthcare, infrastructure) • Allocation of funds to regional development projects in oil-producing areas measured in USD per region. • Total revenue from environmental taxes or levies on oil and gas activities measured in USD per year. • Fines imposed on oil and gas companies for flaring associated gas during production measured in USD per amount of gas flared.
<p>Promote Economic Growth (SDG 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total revenue generated from oil and gas production and export measured in USD per annum. • Total foreign direct investment (FDI) and domestic investment attracted to the oil and gas sector measured in USD per year. • Total investment in oil and gas infrastructure development, including pipelines, refineries, and terminals, measured in USD per year. • Number of direct jobs created in the oil and gas sector measured in full-time equivalents (FTEs). • Number of indirect jobs created in related industries supported by the oil and gas sector measured in FTEs.
<p>Local Community Development (SDG 10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total funds allocated to community development projects from oil and gas revenues measured in USD per year. • Percentage of procurement spending directed to local businesses and suppliers within host communities compared to total project expenditure. • Total expenditure on social investment programs, including education, healthcare, infrastructure, and livelihood support, in local communities measured in USD per year. • Total investment in community infrastructure projects, such as schools, hospitals, roads, and water supply systems, funded by oil and gas companies measured in USD per year.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of workforce hired from local communities in oil and gas projects compared to total project workforce. • Percentage of workforce hired from communities for renewable energy projects
Equality of Opportunity (SDG 10, SDG 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of local community members, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age, socio-economic background, etc., benefiting from economic opportunities generated by the oil and gas sector. • Total investment in programs that promote equality of opportunity, including gender equality, minority inclusion, and social inclusion initiatives, measured in USD per year. • Percentage of female representation in new transition sectors, including technical and leadership positions, compared to the overall workforce composition.
	Social Impact
Housing and Land Rights (SDG 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total funds allocated to community housing development projects from oil and gas revenues per year. • Total expenditure on land acquisition and compensation for oil and gas projects per project. • Total investment in infrastructure projects related to housing and land development, including roads, utilities, and community facilities, to support the resettlement and rehabilitation of affected populations measured in USD per year.
Inclusive Urbanization (SDG 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total annual investment in urban infrastructure development projects (facilities) with ability to be disaggregated by oil and gas urban areas. • Total value of urban infrastructure projects developed through public-private partnerships
Access to clean water (SDG 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total investment in water infrastructure projects (water treatment plants, distribution networks, and sanitation facilities) with ability to be disaggregated by oil and gas operational areas – including production, refining, and pipeline network areas per year. • Allocation of funds from oil and gas revenues to community water projects.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the population within oil and gas operational areas with access to clean drinking water from improved water sources, such as piped water, boreholes, and protected wells.
Air Quality (SDGs 11 and 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average concentration of PM2.5 and PM10 particles in micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) measured over a specified time period (e.g., annually) across the country. Average concentration of sulphur dioxide in parts per billion (ppb) measured over a specified time period (e.g., monthly) in all areas across Nigeria. Average concentration of nitrogen dioxide in parts per billion (ppb) measured over a specified time period (e.g., daily). Total volume of air pollutants emitted, including particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other hazardous air pollutants, measured in tons per year with focus more on oil and gas operations but also on other areas across the country.
Community Health and Livelihoods (Maternal and Child mortality rates)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of communities with access to primary healthcare facilities (maternal and child welfare) within a 5-kilometre radius, with the ability to disaggregate data by oil and gas operational areas. Ratio of healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, midwives) to population within oil and gas operational areas Percentage of children under five years old who have received full immunisation according to national vaccination schedules, with the ability to disaggregate data by oil and gas operational areas. Number of health literacy programs conducted annually in oil and gas operational areas, targeting at least four programs annually. Percentage of local people with health insurance plans in oil and gas communities and other rural locations where renewable energy technologies are installed.
Access to Electricity and Development (SDG 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households with access to electricity from the grid or off-grid sources, such as solar panels or mini-grids, data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of households connected to the electricity grid or off-grid systems, measured annually. ● Average annual electricity consumption per capita measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh), data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas.. ● Average frequency and duration of power outages experienced by households and businesses, measured in hours per year, data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas. ● Percentage of commercial and industrial establishments areas connected to reliable electricity supply, facilitating economic activities and job creation, data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas.
Access to Basic Services (SDG 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of school-age children enrolled in formal education programs, including primary, secondary, and vocational education, data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas. ● Percentage of households living in adequate housing conditions, including access to durable shelter, basic amenities, and security of tenure, data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas. ● Availability of public facilities and amenities, such as community centres, markets, recreational areas, and emergency services, to support social interaction, economic activities, and disaster resilience.
	Gender Impact
Poverty Eradication (SDG 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average annual income per capita of households, data should be able to be disaggregated by location, in particular to oil and gas operational areas. ● Percentage of working-age population (15-64 years) employed within oil and gas operational areas, measured annually. ● Percentage of eligible households receiving social assistance benefits, such as cash transfers, food aid, and subsidised healthcare.

Equal Rights and Opportunities (SDG 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of male and female employees transitioned to the new renewable energy sectors, measured across different job categories and hierarchical levels. • Representation of diverse ethnic groups in the workforce, measured as the percentage of employees from minority or indigenous communities. • Numbers of people with disability employed in the new clean/renewable energy sectors
End Discrimination and Violence (SDG 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of employees and contractors participating in training sessions focused on preventing discrimination, harassment, and violence in the workplace across all industries and sectors. • Annual count of reported incidents of discrimination, harassment, or violence within the workplace or project areas

Table 4: Identified Relevant Indicators for Tracking Impacts

Impact Category	Indicators
Environmental impacts	
Climate change mitigation (SDG 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net emissions of greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, (t/year) and in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) using global warming potential • Net emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs): black carbon, organic carbon, CO, NMVOCs, Sulfates
Air quality and health impacts of air pollution (SDGs 3, 11, 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of air pollutants such as particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀), ammonia, CO, SO₂, NO₂, fly ash and other toxic pollutants (t/year) • Concentration of air pollutants (mg/m³) • Mortality (avoided premature deaths per year) • Number of people affected (by gender, age and region)
Availability of fresh water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water consumption (m³) or total water removed from freshwater sources for irrigation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water-use efficiency or intensity • Household access to clean water
Land-use change, including deforestation, forest degradation and desertification (SDG 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or hectares) • Area of forested land as a percentage of original or potential forest cover • Proportion of land area covered by forests. • Area of forest under sustainable forest management • Arable and permanent cropland area • Area under organic farming • Number of women with access to agricultural lands
Waste generation and disposal (SDG 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste generated (t/year) • Recycling rate (percentage of waste recycled) • Proportion of materials reused. • Proportion of waste composted. • Waste generation per household
Energy (SDG 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption • Energy efficiency • Energy generated by source. • Renewable energy generation for agricultural activities • Renewable energy share of total final energy consumption • Energy access (by gender, age and region)
Genetic diversity and fair use of genetic resources (SDGs 2, 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic diversity of seeds, plants, and animals

The resilience of ecosystems to climate change and extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of LGAs, Farmer Organizations that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ● Creation and maintenance of climate-resilient infrastructure ● Reduction of natural disaster risks ● Number of women affected/exposed
Social impacts	
Hunger, nutrition and food security (SDG 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prevalence rate of undernourished people ● Average share of food expenditures in total household expenditures ● Per capita total amount of net calories available in a given country. ● Level of nutrition or malnutrition ● Agricultural crop diversity
Access to land (SDG 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of population with access to land ● Women with access to land
Standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gross national income per capita by gender, age and region
Access to clean, reliable and affordable energy (SDG 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of population in the sector with access to clean, reliable, and affordable energy for agricultural activities ● Price of energy ● Emissions per unit of energy in the sector ● Number and length of service interruptions
Quality and safety of working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the sector, by sex and age status ● Number of person compliant with safety working recommendations relevant to the sector workers ● Level of national and subnational compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on

	International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation by sex and age status.
Capacity, skills and knowledge development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of youth and adults with scientific, technological or other skills, by type of skill • Number of people who have received skill-based training. • Extent to which climate change education is mainstreamed in national education policies, curricula, teacher education and student assessment. • Proportion of population aware of climate change • Number of people who have received climate change-related training
Poverty (SDG1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty rate (proportion of the population living below the national poverty line in the sector) • Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 (SDGs), \$1.90 (World Bank) or other amounts per day in the sector • Number of people living in poverty • Multidimensional poverty index
Gender equality and empowerment of women (SDG 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income for women and men • Gender wage gap • Proportion or number of girls and women in schools. • Proportion or number of women in tertiary education. • Proportion or number of women in the labour force. • Proportion or number of women in senior management positions. • Proportion or number of women in senior government positions. • Women's decision-making power within family/community • Women's ability to spend income earned

Mobility (SDG 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people or proportion of the population with convenient access to employment, schools, health care or recreation by gender, age and persons with disabilities
Economic Impacts	
Jobs (SDG 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people employed • Number of people unemployed • Employment rate • Unemployment rate • Number of jobs in the sector, including short-term jobs and long-term jobs, across the value chains • Number of new jobs created across the value chain
Wages (SDG 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average hourly wage (in the agriculture sector and subsectors) • Average hourly wage for different groups (by gender, income, etc.)
New business opportunities (SDG 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new companies • Revenue and profit • Amount of new investment • Number of active long-term partnerships
Income (SDG 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income per capita • Median household income • Annual growth in household income in the sector
Balance of trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total exports from the sector
Economic activity (SDG 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP, State/LGA GDP • Gross national income, • Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

3.4 Analysis and Reporting

Data Analysis: Data generated through the JGIT MRV framework will be analysed using advanced statistical and analytical tools to derive insights and track progress against the set KPIs. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) will play a pivotal role in aggregating and integrating data from various ministries, such as Environment, Agriculture, and Power, as well as state-level agencies. This centralised approach ensures consistency and accuracy in data analysis. Real-time data collected via remote sensing, IoT devices, and field surveys will be processed to assess trends, measure impacts, and identify improvement areas. The mixed-methods approach will combine quantitative data with qualitative insights from stakeholder consultations, providing a comprehensive understanding of the transition's effects.

Reporting: Reports will be generated annually by ?, with more comprehensive mid-term and end-term reviews. These reports will be tailored to meet the needs of various stakeholders, including policymakers, industry leaders, civil society organisations, and local communities. To ensure accessibility and comprehension, reports will be formatted in clear, concise language and translated into major local languages where necessary. Executive summaries, infographics, and interactive dashboards will present key findings and trends. Regular briefings and workshops will be organised (by whom?) to disseminate the findings and engage stakeholders in discussions about the implications and necessary policy adjustments.

Informing Policy Decisions: The insights from the analysis and reporting will be used to inform policy decisions at all levels of governance. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, in collaboration with other relevant ministries, will review the reports to ensure alignment with the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition vision and objectives. Developing a MEL framework to be used in conjunction with the MRV framework can ensure insights and recommendations are encapsulated in policy briefs based on the evaluation findings and presented to federal and state governments to guide legislative and regulatory actions.

The JGIT MRV reports will be instrumental in assessing progress on existing plans and policies, including the 5-year action plan mandated under the Climate Change Law by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), the Energy Transition Plan, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). Continuous feedback loops will be established, allowing policymakers to make data-driven decisions, adapt strategies, and ensure the transition remains on track towards achieving sustainable development goals. Regular stakeholder consultations will provide opportunities for ongoing input and alignment with the just transition objectives, ensuring the framework remains dynamic and responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities.

. 3.3 Evaluation Procedures

The evaluation approach for operationalizing Nigeria's Just and Green Industrial Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) MRV framework will be structured to align with the country's

governance architecture, ensuring integration across federal, ministry, and subnational levels. The process will be conducted in a sequential, step-by-step manner to ensure clarity and effectiveness.

Step 1: Initial Data Collection and Validation

The evaluation will begin with collecting and validating initial data, building on the baseline assessment and indicators for tracking established in the previous impact assessment report. Stakeholders will be engaged to validate and refine these indicators, ensuring they are contextually relevant and accurately reflect ground realities. Federal coordination, spearheaded by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), will standardise methodologies and ensure consistent data quality across all levels.

Step 2: Periodic Evaluations

Periodic evaluations will be conducted quarterly and annually, with more in-depth mid-term and end-term reviews. These evaluations will utilise mixed-method approaches, combining quantitative data from technological tools like remote sensing and IoT (e.g., bio-rugged tablets for data collection in deep rural communities) with qualitative insights from stakeholder consultations. The Ministry of Labour and Employment will oversee the process, coordinating with other relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Power, and Health, along with state-level counterparts. This collaborative approach ensures a holistic evaluation that captures the multifaceted impacts of the JGIT framework, from environmental and economic to social dimensions.

Step 3: Justice Element Integration

A critical component of the evaluation process is integrating the justice element, ensuring fairness and equity are central to all assessments. This involves specific indicators related to social justice, such as the equitable distribution of resources, access to opportunities for vulnerable groups, and the fair treatment of all stakeholders. Independent third-party auditors will verify data to ensure reliability and accuracy. This impartial verification process will enhance credibility and trust in the evaluation findings.

Step 4: Sustaining the Evaluation Process

Sustaining this evaluation process will require strong institutional frameworks and continuous stakeholder engagement. Feedback mechanisms will be established to incorporate inputs from local communities, NGOs, and private sector partners, ensuring the evaluations are grounded in real-world impacts and adaptive to changing circumstances. Transparency will be maintained through regular reporting and public dissemination of evaluation findings. This iterative process of monitoring, evaluating, reporting, and verifying will lead to refining strategies to ensure accountability while fostering a culture of continuous improvement, driving the successful implementation and sustainability of the JGIT framework.

4.0 Conclusion and Summary of Recommendations

In conclusion, Nigeria's Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) MRV Framework offers a comprehensive approach towards enthroning sustainable development, social equity, and economic resilience in the post-Paris Agreement implementation era replete with climate change-induced economic uncertainties and social disruptions. The JGIT MRV Framework, supported by strong institutional arrangements and re-alignments, effective progress monitoring and assessments, sustainable financing strategies, and proactive risk management, sets a clear path for transitioning key sectors like agriculture and oil and gas towards a greener and climate-resilient future.

To ensure the success of the JGIT framework, it is crucial to establish a centralised data repository managed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to integrate and standardise data collection across all levels. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities for federal, state, and local agencies will enhance coordination and accountability. Engaging third-party verifiers will maintain data accuracy and sustain transparency and integrity of the process. Implementing a comprehensive Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework with standardised protocols and regular audits, using innovative technologies for real-time data collection and analysis, and conducting continuous capacity-building programs are essential to enhance stakeholder competencies and gain inclusive, participatory outcomes achieved via consensus building.

Securing diversified funding sources through national budget allocations, international climate and carbon finance, and private sector investments is essential for the financial sustainability of the JGIT MRV Framework. Leveraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) and fostering collaborations with international donors and development agencies will provide the necessary financial support for the MRV framework. Additionally, innovative financing mechanisms like green bonds and carbon credits can generate additional revenue streams, helping to ensure long-term financial stability. By integrating these diverse funding sources, the JGIT MRV Framework can maintain robust and accurate data collection, analysis, and reporting, supporting Nigeria's efforts in achieving its just transition goals. Identifying and mitigating potential risks, including financial constraints, political instability, and stakeholder resistance, is critical. Conducting environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) and implementing rigorous QA/QC procedures will ensure data integrity and reliability while addressing potential adverse impacts.

Establishing a unified data platform for integrating sector-specific data, conducting cross-sectoral analysis, generating periodic reports to inform stakeholders of progress and challenges, and using data-driven insights to inform policy adjustments will support long-term sustainability. Implementing an MEL framework to capture and report learning will also be critical. Overall, keys to the success of the JGIT MRV framework include maintaining continuous consultations, interactive workshops, and webinars, as well as

feedback mechanisms, ensuring transparent communication, and fostering collaboration among government agencies, private sector partners, NGOs, and local communities in the best interest of the realisation of Nigeria's energy transition ambitions and green economy aspirations encapsulated in Nigeria's Updated NDCs, Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy and other national plans.

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