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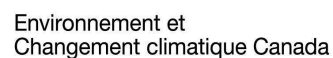
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Abbreviation

| | |
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| AFDB | African Development Bank |
| AFOLU | Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use |
| ARLAC | Africa Regional Labour Administration Centre |
| AULSAC | Africa Union, Labour and Social Affairs Commission |
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DCC | Department of Climate Change |
| ETP | Energy Transition Plan |
| FML&E | Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| FMEenv | Federal Ministry of Environment |
| FRIN | Forestry Research Institute |
| FUAA | Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta |
| FUAM | Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| ICAT | Initiative for Climate Action Transparency |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| JGIT | Just and Gender Inclusive Transition |
| LT LEDS | Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy |
| LULUCF | Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry |
| MAN | Manufacturing Association of Nigeria |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MRV | Monitoring Reporting and Verification |
| NBC | Nigerian Bureau of Statistics |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NECA | Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NISER | Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research |
| NLAC | National Labour Advisory Council |
| OATUU | Organization of African Trade Union Unity |
| O&G | Oil and Gas |
| OTUWA | Organization Of Trade Union of West Africa |
| PAEA | Pan African Employers Association |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| TUC | Trade Union Congress |
| WRI | World Resource Institute |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |

Introduction

The Just and Gender Inclusive Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (JGIT MRV) Project, supported by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), has been a significant milestone in Nigeria's commitment to a sustainable and inclusive transition towards a low-carbon economy. This final workshop marks the culmination of an extensive journey that began with comprehensive sectoral scoping studies and impact assessments in the agriculture and energy sectors. The key outputs of this project, including the JGIT MRV Framework Report and the Road Map Report, were rigorously validated by a diverse group of stakeholders at this workshop, ensuring that the findings and recommendations are robust, practical, and inclusive.

The journey of the JGIT MRV Project has been characterised by meticulous planning and execution, beginning with detailed sectoral scoping studies that provided a foundational understanding of the current landscape in Nigeria's agriculture and energy sectors. These studies identified critical indicators and potential policy impacts, setting the stage for developing a comprehensive MRV framework. The initial phase of the project focused on gathering baseline data and conducting thorough impact assessments to inform the framework's design, ensuring it is tailored to Nigeria's specific needs and conditions.

Throughout the project, the engagement and participation of a wide range of stakeholders have been paramount. From government ministries and agencies to local communities, NGOs, and private sector partners, the project has benefited from the insights and experiences of all involved. Regular workshops, consultations, and feedback sessions have been integral to this process, fostering a collaborative environment where all voices are heard and valued. This robust stakeholder engagement has enriched the project outcomes and ensured that the MRV framework is comprehensive and widely accepted.

The experiences gained during the JGIT MRV Project have been invaluable, particularly in highlighting the significance of integrating diverse voices and perspectives into climate action. Throughout the project, the unique needs and perspectives of women-led groups, vulnerable populations, indigenous communities, and those in the informal agricultural sector were systematically incorporated into the framework. This inclusive approach ensured that the proposed MRV system addresses the real-world challenges faced by these groups, reflecting the current state of play. The highly organised oil and gas sector was also engaged to identify gaps, pressure points, and areas of concern.

Stakeholders voiced their fears and capacity needs, which provided critical insights into the operational realities on the ground. Women-led and indigenous groups emphasised better access to resources and decision-making processes, while informal agricultural workers highlighted their need for more robust support systems and training. The project also identified areas of strength within these communities that could be leveraged to enhance the operationalisation of the JGIT frameworks. Mainstreaming these diverse perspectives strengthened the recommended frameworks and road map approach effective in tracking and reporting progress. Also, it ensured it is equitable and just, supporting the broader goals of social inclusion and economic resilience.

The project outputs, specifically the JGIT MRV Framework Report and the Road Map Report, provide a detailed blueprint for monitoring, reporting, and verifying Nigeria's transition progress. These documents outline clear guidelines, methodologies, and strategies for tracking key indicators across the agriculture and energy sectors. They also

offer practical recommendations for implementing the MRV system at national, state, and local levels, ensuring a standardised approach that can be scaled and adapted.

The validation of these final outputs at the workshop is a testament to their rigor and relevance. Stakeholders from various sectors came together to review, discuss, and endorse the reports, providing critical feedback that has been incorporated into the final versions. This collaborative validation process underscores the collective commitment to achieving the objectives of the JGIT MRV Project and ensuring that the framework is both robust and actionable.

Looking ahead, the JGIT MRV Project has laid a solid foundation for future work. The comprehensive MRV system developed through this project will serve as a critical tool for tracking progress towards Nigeria's climate goals, supporting informed decision-making, and fostering transparency and accountability. Moreover, the lessons learned and partnerships forged during this project will continue to drive forward Nigeria's climate action agenda, creating opportunities for further innovation and collaboration in the years to come.

The JGIT MRV Project represents a significant step forward in Nigeria's journey towards a sustainable and inclusive future. The final workshop has not only validated the project outputs but also reinforced the importance of a collaborative, gender-inclusive approach to climate action. As we move forward, the insights and frameworks developed through this project will continue to guide and inspire efforts to build a resilient, low-carbon economy that benefits all Nigerians.

Background

Nigeria, a major player in Africa's economy, relies heavily on its natural resources and extractive industry-dependent sectors, such as Agriculture, Forestry, Oil, and gas, which contribute significantly to its GDP, government revenue, and foreign exchange earnings.

However, this sector also poses substantial environmental and social challenges, including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental degradation, and social inequalities. As Nigeria embarks on its energy transition, reducing these impacts is critical for achieving just and gender-inclusive outcomes in a climate-challenged and resource-constrained African continent. The agriculture sector, employing about 70% of the workforce and contributing 21% to the GDP, also faces significant challenges. Outdated farming practices, deforestation, and climate change impacts threaten food security and rural livelihoods. Transitioning to sustainable agricultural practices and improving land use are essential for reducing emissions, conserving biodiversity, and ensuring food security. These changes align with the broader goals of a just transition, integrating environmental sustainability with economic prosperity and social well-being.

Tracking progress towards these goals is vital for Nigeria. A robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework allows for proactive informed policy decisions, and effective economic planning, and supports the achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets under the Paris Climate Change Agreement. By monitoring and verifying progress, Nigeria can ensure that policy adjustments are based on accurate data,

balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability, social equity, and NDC alignment.

The JGIT framework, backed by comprehensive MRV systems, addresses Nigeria's complex economic, social, and environmental challenges. This roadmap provides a phased approach to tracking the implementation of sustainable practices, reducing emissions, and fostering social inclusivity. It supports climate commitments encapsulated in Nigeria's Updated NDC and enhances resilience against economic and environmental shocks while ensuring a just and sustainable future for all its citizens.

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa, Africa's leading oil producer and most populous country in Africa. It faces the unique challenge of diversifying its economy away from fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas and, increasingly, coal) while responding to the unmet energy needs of its growing population. Nonetheless, Nigeria is turning this challenge into an opportunity by increasing its use of renewable energy, reducing its carbon footprint, and eliminating gas flaring. Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) committed to a 20% emission reduction by 2030 unconditionally and 47% conditionally, focusing on the power/electricity, oil and gas, agriculture and land use, transport, and industry sectors. Highlights of the targets in the NDCs include ending gas flaring by 2030, 30% energy efficiency level by 2030, promotion of off-grid solar PV (13GW), improved electricity grid performance, and climate-smart agriculture, among others. As the UNFCCC negotiation processes called for enhancing the NDCs ambitions, the short-lived climate pollutants offer the opportunity for Nigeria to increase its climate change commitments based on the SLCP analysis conducted with the LEAP-IBC.

Nigeria has submitted three National Communications (NCs), the latest being from March 2020 and its First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in March 2018. Nigeria recently launched its NDCs review process.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is responsible for labour administration in Nigeria, including the preparation, formulation, coordination, monitoring, review, implementation and enforcement of all government policies and regulations which relate to employment generation, labour protection, productivity improvement, industrial peace and harmony, occupational safety and health in workplaces. It is structured into 6 Zonal labour offices, 17 Departments consisting of 7 Professional and 10 Service Departments. It operates 36 State Labour Offices and the FCT, 23 Sectoral Labour Desk Offices, and one Geneva Desk in Switzerland. Recently nine (9) Labour Desk were approved for nine Ministries, Department and Agencies. In addition, it oversees Five (5) Parastatals and relates with several national and international Bodies and Organizations.

Objectives

Project Objectives

The objective of the project was to develop JGIT MRV. The specific objectives of the Project are:

- To develop JGIT MRV and ensure it links with the sectoral MRV system and the ETF implemented by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, National Council on

Climate Change and Federal Ministry of Environment to achieve synergy, institutional memory and stakeholder inclusion and cooperation.

- Enabling tripartite cooperation between the Government, Labour, and Employer Associations to achieve a Just and Gender-Inclusive Transition as the Paris Agreement is implemented.
- To support policymakers in setting up JGIT MRV and designing a JGIT roadmap to track just transition impacts of climate policies and actions.

Objectives of JGIT Final Workshop

The objective of this final workshop was to present and validate “The Implementation Roadmap (IR) for Nigeria's Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT)”. The framework will provide a structured, phased approach to transitioning the oil and gas, agriculture, and renewable energy sectors towards sustainable practices of a just transition. This IR aims to enhance economic resilience, environmental sustainability, and social equity by integrating robust data management, stakeholder engagement, and proactive risk management. It ensures that data-driven policy decisions support Nigeria's climate commitments and fosters long-term prosperity and inclusivity.

Purpose of the JGIT Final Workshop was to:

The objective of the Workshop is to Validate JGIT Implementation Roadmap, which is to transform Nigeria into a leader in sustainable development and climate action, where economic growth harmonizes with environmental stewardship and social equity in a just transition. By 2030, Nigeria would have successfully transitioned its key economic sectors to sustainable practices, significantly reducing emissions, conserving biodiversity, and improving livelihoods. This transition will be inclusive, ensuring that all citizens, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from the economic and social opportunities created by a green economy.

Expected Outcome of the Workshop will include:

- *Present the JGIT Implementation Roadmap Report*
- *Collate any additional inputs, comments and observations on the JGIT Roadmap Report.*
- *Incorporate all final inputs and Adopt the JGIT Roadmap Report*

Overview of the JGIT Project

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) aims to help countries better assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and fulfil their transparency commitments. It does this by increasing the overall transparency capacities of countries, including the capacity to assess the contribution of climate policies and actions on countries' development

objectives, and providing appropriate methodological information and tools to support evidence-based policymaking. ICAT's innovative approach is to integrate these two aspects.

ICAT focuses on countries that can highlight the benefits of increased transparency to demonstrate policy impact and evidence-based action. ICAT generates evolving methodological guidance and extracts best practices, to be publicly available to all actors, increasing the global knowledge base. ICAT's work is country-driven, efforts build upon existing MRV systems and knowledge in countries and complement previous or on-going activities by other initiatives, where applicable. The support provided is tailored to fit the country's context and priorities. ICAT's work is aimed at engaging national expertise as much as possible while encouraging peer-to-peer learning.

The journey towards Nigeria's Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) framework development began with comprehensive sectoral scoping studies in the Oil and Gas, Agriculture and Forestry sectors. These studies identified key environmental, economic, social and gender mainstreaming challenges, setting the stage for target-specific impact assessments. These assessments were crucial in pinpointing specific indicators and potential policy impacts, providing a detailed understanding of the sector's current state and the necessary next steps towards a just and gender-inclusive, sustainable development.

The impact assessments revealed critical insights into emissions, land use changes, and socio-economic factors, highlighting areas requiring immediate intervention. This led to the developing of a robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework designed to proactively feel the pulse of the pressure points of the fast emerging and rapidly evolving just transition. The MRV framework established standardised protocols for data collection, analyses, and reporting, ensuring transparency and accountability in tracking progress towards the transition goals. Leveraging innovative technologies and rigorous quality control measures, the MRV framework has been designed to create solid foundations for policy makers and political authorities to make informed decisions.

Building on the MRV outcomes, the Implementation Roadmap (IR) aims to provide a clear, phased strategy for achieving the JGIT framework's objectives. It outlines specific milestones and actions necessary to transition key sectors like Agriculture, Forestry, Oil and Gas to more sustainable practices via participatory processes while promoting social equity and economic resilience. The IR focuses on establishing robust institutional arrangements, securing diversified funding, managing risks proactively, and engaging stakeholders comprehensively. This strategic approach ensures that every step of the transition is inclusively participatory, well-coordinated, and effectively implemented.

Developing a robustly dynamic roadmap is essential to guiding the complex transition process, ensuring all stakeholders are aligned via consensus-making while working towards common goals of economic justice, social protection and shared prosperity. It provides a structured path forward, detailing the actions required, the timeline for implementation, and the roles and responsibilities of different actors. By setting clearly defined milestones and leveraging data-driven insights, the roadmap aims to facilitate a seamless transition, positioning Nigeria as a champion of climate leadership, nature stewardship and environmental sustainability. Through this detailed plan, Nigeria can achieve a just and gender-inclusive transition, fostering a resilient and equitable future for all its citizens.

Summary of results

Scoping Study

The scoping study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of Nigeria's readiness for a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) in the oil and gas and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)/Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors. The study highlighted varying levels of awareness and support for a just transition across these sectors. Stakeholders acknowledged the need for a transition in the oil and gas sector but identified significant challenges, such as high implementation costs and regulatory hurdles. A lack of internal policies and tracking mechanisms for just transition within entities was also noted. Conversely, the AFOLU/LULUCF sector showed high engagement levels but faced challenges in fully integrating gender considerations and ensuring women's participation in decision-making. There was a notable absence of upskilling programs for women and youth. The study underscored the importance of developing comprehensive policies, enhancing stakeholder awareness, and fostering international cooperation to support a just transition.

Impact Assessment Report (Agriculture)

The impact assessment of agricultural policies using the ICAT Sustainable Development guidance revealed several key findings. The assessment emphasized the significant role of women in agriculture, who constitute 70-80% of the workforce. Despite their critical role, they face numerous obstacles that limit their productivity. Climate-Smart Agriculture practices were highlighted as effective in reducing emissions and improving soil and fertilizer management. The assessment also identified improvements in air quality due to reduced open burning practices. However, challenges such as increased waste generation and the need for efficient waste management were noted. The assessment advocated for developing standardized frameworks for data collection and analysis, continuous stakeholder engagement, and capacity building to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of agricultural policies.

Impact Assessment Report (Oil and Gas)

The impact assessment in the oil and gas sector highlighted the sector's significant contribution to government revenues and its role in maintaining jobs. Despite this, the sector's contribution to poverty reduction and infrastructure development has been limited. The assessment noted concerns about the transition away from fossil fuels, particularly the potential job losses and revenue impact. However, it also highlighted the potential for job creation in the renewable energy sector, which could exceed the jobs in the oil and gas sector with proper planning. The assessment emphasized the need for a carefully planned transition that includes reskilling programs, alternative job creation, and support for affected communities. The study also highlighted the importance of addressing gender disparities and ensuring environmental remediation in the Niger-Delta communities.

JGIT MRV Framework Report

The Nigeria Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework was developed to support Nigeria's transition towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient, high-growth circular economy. The framework aims to create a robust, transparent, and inclusive system for tracking, reporting, and verifying the progress of Nigeria's transition. The framework aligns with national priorities and targets set by

strategic plans such as the Climate Change Law, the Energy Transition Plan, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). The 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, with independent third-party auditors verifying the data to enhance reliability. The framework will facilitate informed decision-making, foster accountability, and ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed.

JGIT Road Map Report

The JGIT Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Roadmap represents a significant initiative to transform Nigeria's economic, environmental, and social structures towards a sustainable and equitable future. The roadmap builds on sectoral scoping studies and impact assessments in the oil and gas, energy, and agriculture sectors. It identifies key indicators and potential policy impacts to guide the transition. The roadmap is structured into four key phases: foundation building, initial implementation, scale-up and integration, and consolidation and sustainability. Each phase outlines specific activities and expected outcomes, ensuring a systematic approach to achieving the framework's objectives. Institutional arrangements include the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as the central coordinating body, overseeing data collection, validation, and quality control. A steering committee comprising representatives from key ministries and stakeholders will provide strategic guidance and oversight. The linkage of the JGIT MRV with the National MRV framework is crucial for enhancing reporting obligations to the UNFCCC and meeting Nigeria's NDC targets. The roadmap emphasizes continuous stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and integrating best practices in data management and analysis. The implementation plan outlines key milestones, ensuring timely and effective execution. Risk identification and mitigation strategies address potential challenges, ensuring the successful implementation and sustainability of the JGIT framework.

Overview of the workplan

The Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Project, supported by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), aimed to develop a robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework tailored to Nigeria's socio-economic and environmental contexts. The project focused on two key sectors—oil and gas, and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)/Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF)—to ensure an equitable transition towards sustainability.

Project Timeline: Develop a JGIT MRV Framework



Phase I: Scoping

The project commenced with an Inception Workshop that involved stakeholders from various federal and state ministries, labor unions, employer associations, public and private organizations, and NGOs. This workshop served to present the detailed work plan, align on the vision for the JGIT MRV framework, and clarify roles, responsibilities, and stakeholder involvement. The expected outputs were a detailed work plan and a comprehensive report from the Inception Workshop.

Information gathering followed, with the primary objective of engaging relevant stakeholders to understand priorities for a just and gender-inclusive transition. This phase involved reviewing existing aims, objectives, and definitions of JGIT in Nigeria to inform the MRV system, examining existing MRV systems and identifying data gaps, conducting stakeholder mapping, and reviewing national and international models for JGIT scenario development. The outputs of this phase included a summary framework of JGIT in Nigeria, a list of existing MRV systems, data gaps, relevant sources, and an annotated list of existing models and studies.

The third activity assessed the implications of NDC implementation on JGIT-related impacts within the oil and gas and AFOLU sectors. This involved selecting JGIT indicators of policy impact, defining data needs, identifying relevant policies and actions, selecting suitable modelling approaches, and conducting impact assessments. The outputs were detailed impact assessment reports for both sectors, including lists of indicators, data sources, methodologies, and final assessment results.

Phase II: Design and Analysis

The design and development of the JGIT MRV framework were initiated with a Conceptual Workshop to discuss the results of Phase I and build a clear understanding of the MRV system's objectives. Stakeholders reconvened to identify and quantify JGIT targets and objectives, draft a vision for JGIT in Nigeria, and define a tracking methodology to inform policy-making processes. The outputs included workshop reports, draft vision statements, key targets, and a detailed description of the selected MRV tracking methodology.

The final activity of this phase focused on developing an Implementation Roadmap. This included defining standard operating procedures (SOPs) for data collection and reporting, establishing overarching institutional arrangements, recommending linkages between JGIT MRV and national MRV systems, and preparing an implementation plan with a budget and work plan. The expected outputs were the JGIT MRV Roadmap, a short country case study, and workshop reports summarizing key achievements and lessons learned.

Project Requirements and Deliverables

The project successfully delivered detailed reports and frameworks that reflect the extensive stakeholder engagement, comprehensive data review, and rigorous impact assessment conducted throughout the project. The deliverables included:

1. Detailed work plan and Inception Workshop report.
2. JGIT Review Report, summarizing the definition of JGIT in Nigeria, existing MRV systems, data gaps, relevant stakeholders, and models/methods for JGIT scenario development.
3. Impact Assessment Reports for the oil and gas and AFOLU sectors, detailing indicators, data sources, policies/actions, methodologies, and assessment results.
4. Workshop reports from conceptual discussions, draft vision statements, key targets, and MRV tracking methodology.
5. JGIT MRV Roadmap, including SOPs, institutional arrangements, recommendations for linking with national MRV systems, an implementation plan, and a budget.
6. Country case study summarizing the process, key lessons, and outcomes of the Nigeria JGIT MRV project.

Deliverables and approaches

Project Requirements and Deliverables as agreed by Stakeholders.

Phase I: Scoping

Activity 1: Inception Workshop

This ICAT-Nigeria project involved stakeholders from the different Ministries at the Federal and State levels, Labour Unions, Employer Associations, public and private organizations and enterprises, NGOs, etc. involved in the two priority sectors through an inception meeting to present the process to be carried out during the project and during a final seminar to present the outcomes of the work. Sectoral experts were involved during the core of the project through interviews and direct contacts carried out face-to-face or remotely.

| Activity 1 | Purpose & Expected Outcomes | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| Inception Workshop for stakeholders to endorse a detailed work plan for the project to develop a JGIT MRV Framework | Presentation of the full detailed work plan by FML&E, Project Lead, WRI, and consultants. Ensure alignment on overall vision for the JGIT MRV Framework, scope of work, roles and responsibilities and stakeholder involvement. | Detailed work plan for the Nigeria-ICAT project. Report from the Inception workshop. |

Activity 2 Information Gathering

The objective of this activity was information gathering to feed into subsequent activities by 1) engaging relevant stakeholders to understand priorities for a just and gender-inclusive transition and 2) mapping existing information flows, particularly data flows, that can be used for the JGIT MRV framework. The assessments were performed as a desk review and through meetings with relevant stakeholders. All stakeholders were mapped in the context of data collection, processing, and reporting. Four interlinked assessments were carried out during this phase:

| Activity 2 | Purpose & Expected Outcomes | Outputs |
|--|--|--|
| 2.1 Review existing aims, objectives, and definitions for a just and gender inclusive transition in Nigeria to inform the MRV system | Review existing JGIT definitions, concepts, and overall approach in Nigeria. This activity may be done through a survey, interview, or group discussion format. | Summary definition/ framework of a 'JGIT in Nigeria' to be provided in the Review Report . |
| 2.2 Review existing MRV systems in Nigeria including climate, economic, and socio-economic data. | Review existing systems in use in Nigeria for MRV and how MDAs, NGOs, and communities have participated in the past. Building upon the 2021 ICAT MRV sectoral review, review current policy entry points and outcomes of policies on the public as well as women, youth, and vulnerable groups, among other aspects to be determined. | List of existing MRV systems, data gaps, and relevant sources for climate, social, and economic data is to be provided in the Review Report . |
| 2.3 Conduct stakeholder mapping of key actors and institutions | Review all relevant government and non-government stakeholders including those engaged in the ICAT Phase I project and those most | Summary of relevant stakeholders to be included in the Review Report . |

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| | impacted by a just and gender inclusive transition and those that may support and be involved in data collection and tracking. | |
| 2.4 Review existing Nigerian and international models, methods and studies used for Just Transition scenarios development and monitoring. | Review a variety of models, methods and long-term analyses and projections used in Nigeria and globally for a) JGIT policy impact assessment and b) tracking overall progress towards a JGIT. Include a review of ILO GJAM and ICAT sustainable development assessment guide, among others. | Annotated list of existing Nigerian and International economic models and or studies on JGIT to be included in the Review Report . |

Activity 3. Assess JGIT implications of NDC implementation. (Policy impact assessment)

The objective of this activity is to assess the JGIT - related impacts for the targeted sectors associated with the implementation of the NDC and underlining climate policies. This analysis will be used to inform Activity 4 and JGIT baseline projections.

| Activity 3 | Purpose & Expected Outcomes | Outputs |
|--|---|--|
| 3.1 Select JGIT indicators of policy impact to be assessed and define data needs | Identification and recommendation of JGIT Indicators in line with NDC implementation up to 2030 for the Oil and Gas sector and AFOLU sector. Building upon activities 1 and 2. This will be elaborated by considering the following dimensions of Just Transition: Justice-procedural; Impact on employment, local community economic effects, access to and affordability of sustainable benefits, finance, and innovation; effects by demographics; and location and boundary. (Additional information in annex 3) | List of indicators and data sources to be included in impact assessment report (this could be one report with distinct chapters for each sector and a common chapter describing approach and process or could be a distinct report for each sector) . |
| 3.2 Define policies/actions in NDC sectors to be assessed | Identification of current and planned actions in the Oil and Gas and AFOLU sectors in line with the NDC and underlining climate policies. | Summary of policies and actions to be included in the impact assessment report . |
| 3.3 Select the best process or modelling approach (or combination) to analyse the potential implications of JGIT related impacts | Evaluate impact assessment approaches and models (qualitative and quantitative) to select the best approach. Building upon activity 2.4. | Documented approach to review and selection of approach and methodology to be included in the impact assessment report . |

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| 3.4 Conduct impact assessment | Use the selected approach or methodology to assess JGIT impacts of NDC policies and actions in the Oil and Gas and AFOLU sectors. Modelling Just and Gender Inclusive Transition scenarios may be required. | Document process and final assessment results to be included in the impact assessment report . |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

Phase II – Design & Analysis

Activity 4. Design and development of a JGIT MRV framework in the context of NDC implementation up to 2030

The objective of this phase is to design the JGIT MRV framework that will allow policy makers: (a) to define the Just Transition targets (for indicators informed by 3.1 above) in the context of NDC implementation up to 2030, (b) to develop an implementation roadmap towards these targets and (c) to allow monitoring of the roadmap implementation.

The JGIT MRV framework design will consist of the following activities:

| Activity 4 | Purpose & Expected Outcomes | Outputs |
|---|---|--|
| 4.1 Conceptual workshop | Reconvene key stakeholders to discuss the results of Phase I. Build a clear understanding of the objective of what the JGIT MRV System is tracking progress towards | Convened workshop(s) to engage stakeholders and key governmental partners and workshop summary . |
| 4.2 Identify and quantify JGIT targets and objectives | Building on Phase I and Activity 4.1 draft a vision for a JGIT in Nigeria and identify key targets. Modelling Just and Gender Inclusive Transition scenario may be required. | Draft vision statement and key targets for JGIT MRV Report . |
| 4.3 Define JGIT MRV tracking methodology to inform policy making process. | Evaluate tracking approaches identified in activity 2.4 that can be used for tracking overall progress toward JGIT targets in Nigeria and select a suitable approach for tracking JGIT in Nigeria. Review and refine stakeholder and data mapping, indicator selection to identify key processes, actors, and data needs for the JGIT MRV system | Draft selected MRV tracking methodology and document evaluation approach including any criteria applied for JGIT MRV Report . |

Activity 5. **Develop an implementation roadmap** describing overarching institutional arrangements and providing recommendations for JGIT MRV within the national reporting system and design.

| Activity 5 | Purpose & Expected Outcomes | Outputs |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|------------|-----------------------------|---------|

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|--|---|---|
| <p>5.1 Define JGIT MRV standard operating procedures</p> | <p>Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) including data collection and reporting processes for implementing the JGIT MRV methodology. The SOP should include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. existing data sources and data collection process B. data gaps and processes for closing the gaps. C. Relevant stakeholders for JT data collection, processing, and monitoring. Including proposed data custodians, means of collecting information, roles and responsibilities of personnel, frequency of data collection and reporting, and means of automating information collection systems. This will be elaborated in close coordination with all relevant stakeholders. D. QA/QC procedures | <p>Draft SOP for analytical/technical approach to be included in a JGIT MRV Roadmap.</p> |
| <p>5.2 Define overarching institutional arrangements and prepare a recommendation for JGIT MRV implementation.</p> | <p>Building on 5.1, define clear guidelines and institutional arrangements for the JGIT MRV system in terms of the type of data, quality of data and expected entities responsible for reporting, collecting, interpreting, and storing data. This activity will include an exploration of potential data compilation and storage options and propose recommendations.</p> | <p>Recommended overarching institutional arrangements and recommendations for JGIT MRV within the national reporting and data management system and design included in JGIT MRV Roadmap.</p> |
| <p>5.3 Develop a recommendation for linking JGIT MRV with Nigeria's national MRV arrangements</p> | <p>Propose an approach to link the JGIT MRV (including data collection and proposed tracking methodology) with the national MRV arrangements for Enhanced Transparency Framework.</p> | <p>Summary of how the JGIT MRV aligns with and will support existing MRV systems fthe or JGIT MRV Roadmap.</p> |
| <p>5.4 Prepare an implementation plan</p> | <p>Building on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 develop an implementation plan including key steps and milestones with a draft budget and work plan for the roadmap implementation.</p> | <p>Implementation plan, budget, and draft work plan to be included in JGIT MRV Roadmap.</p> |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 5.5 Prepare a country case study | Draft a short (5 pages max) country case study of the process, key lessons, and a summary of the Nigeria JGIT MRV to inform the ICAT JT MRV guide. | Country case study |
| 5.6 Final workshop | Facilitation of a workshop to communicate ICAT - Nigeria J&GIT/MRV System project lessons, outcomes, and feedback. Summarize key achievements and lessons learned, as well as final takeaways. | Workshop materials and summary from the final workshop. |

Expected Activities and Outputs

International and national consultants will work on the following tasks:

| Phase | Activity | Outputs |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Scoping phase | Activity 1: Inception workshop | Output 1.a: Detailed Work plan |
| | | Output 1.b: Workshop Report (approximately two-pages including relevant details about participation for ICAT MEL Framework and summary of the discussion and outcome) |
| | Activity 2: Information gathering. | Output 2.a: JGIT Review Report (or Scoping Study) to contain the following: |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Summary describing a 'JGIT in Nigeria' ● Existing MRV systems ● Data gaps ● Relevant sources for climate, social, and economic data ● Relevant stakeholders ● A review of Nigerian and International models, studies and/or existing methodologies |
| | Activity 3: Assess JGIT implications of NDC implementation | Output 3.a: Oil and Gas Sector Impact Assessment Report to include the following: |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● List of indicators to be used in impact evaluation. ● Data sources ● Summary of policies and actions included in the assessment. ● Details of the approach and methodology ● Final assessment results |
| | | Output 3.b: Agriculture and LULUCF Impact Assessment Report to include the following: |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● List of indicators to be used in impact evaluation. ● Data sources ● Summary of policies and actions included in the assessment. |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Design and Analysis | <p>Activity 4: Design and development of an JGIT MRV framework in the context of NDC implementation up to 2030</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Details of the approach and methodology ● Final assessment results <p>Output 4.a: Workshop Report (approximately two-pages including relevant details about participation for ICAT MEL Framework and summary of the discussion and outcome)</p> <p>4.b: A JGIT MRV Report to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A draft vision statements. ● Key national JGIT targets ● Draft description of selected MRV tracking methodology <p>Description of the evaluation approach and process including any criteria applied</p> |
| | <p>Activity 5: Develop an Implementation Roadmap</p> | <p>Output 5.a: A JGIT MRV Roadmap to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Standard operating procedures (SOPs) including data collection and reporting processes. ● Recommended overarching institutional arrangements ● Recommendations for linking the JGIT MRV aligns with existing MRV systems. ● Implementation plan including a budget and draft work plan <p>Output 5.b: A short (5 pages max) country case study of the process, key lessons, and a summary of the Nigeria JGIT MRV to inform the ICAT JT MRV guide</p> <p>Output 5.c: Workshop Report (approximately two-pages including relevant details about participation for ICAT MEL Framework and summary of the discussion and outcome)</p> |

Achieved timeline

The achieved timeline for the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) project demonstrates a structured and well-coordinated effort to develop a robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework. The project was marked by several key milestones, starting with the detailed work plan in December 2022 and culminating in the final workshop in March 2024. Despite facing internal institutional delays, the project team successfully navigated these challenges through strategic planning, stakeholder engagement, and adaptive management.

The project kicked off in December 2022 with the development of a detailed work plan, laying the foundation for the subsequent phases. This initial step was crucial in defining the project's scope, objectives, and the roles and responsibilities of all involved stakeholders. By February 2023, the recruitment of national experts was completed, ensuring that the project had the necessary technical expertise to proceed effectively.

In March 2023, an inception workshop was held to present the detailed work plan to stakeholders from various federal and state ministries, labor unions, employer associations, public and private organizations, and NGOs. This workshop was essential for aligning the vision for the JGIT MRV framework and ensuring that all stakeholders were on the same page regarding the project's goals and expected outcomes.

The information gathering phase took place between June and July 2023, involving comprehensive reviews of existing aims, objectives, and definitions for a just and gender-inclusive transition in Nigeria. This phase also included assessments of existing MRV systems, stakeholder mapping, and reviews of relevant national and international models. These activities provided the necessary data and insights to inform the development of the JGIT MRV framework.

By August 2023, impact assessments for the agriculture and oil and gas sectors were completed. These assessments were critical in identifying the specific impacts of policies and actions related to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the broader JGIT goals. The findings from these assessments informed the subsequent development of the MRV framework and the implementation roadmap.

In October 2023, a conceptual workshop was conducted to discuss the results of the scoping studies and impact assessments. This workshop facilitated the drafting of a vision for JGIT in Nigeria and the identification of key targets. It also helped in defining a tracking methodology to monitor progress towards these targets.

Despite facing internal institutional delays, the project team managed to surmount these challenges through continuous stakeholder engagement and adaptive management strategies. By maintaining open communication channels and involving stakeholders in key decision-making processes, the team was able to address delays and keep the project on track.

The final outputs of the project, including the JGIT MRV Framework Report and the Road Map Report, were completed by March 2024. These reports were validated by key stakeholders during the final workshop, marking the successful conclusion of the project. The insights gained and the frameworks developed during this project have laid a strong foundation for future work in ensuring a just and gender-inclusive transition towards sustainability in Nigeria.

Challenges and Achievement

Challenges

The journey towards developing the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework was fraught with numerous challenges that tested the resilience and adaptability of the project team. These obstacles ranged from conceptual awareness issues to practical difficulties in data collection and stakeholder engagement.

One of the primary challenges encountered was the general lack of awareness about the concept of just transitions among key stakeholders. Many stakeholders had limited understanding of what a just transition entails, especially in the context of integrating gender inclusivity and equity into climate action frameworks. This knowledge gap initially led to reluctance and hesitation in engaging with the project, as stakeholders were uncertain about its objectives and benefits. Overcoming this required extensive awareness-raising efforts, including workshops, seminars, and direct engagements to build a common understanding and generate buy-in for the project.

The current lack of political fairness further exacerbated these challenges, triggering fears of abandonment among key stakeholders. Many stakeholders, particularly those from vulnerable and marginalized communities, expressed concerns that their needs and voices would be overlooked in the transition process. This apprehension made them initially laid back and unresponsive to project initiatives. Addressing these fears necessitated building trust through consistent and transparent communication, ensuring that the project genuinely sought to include and address the concerns of all stakeholders.

Poor policy framing presented another significant hurdle, making it challenging to conduct comprehensive impact assessments and causal chain analyses. The existing policy frameworks were often vague and lacked the necessary detail and specificity required for thorough evaluation. This inadequacy complicated the process of identifying and assessing the impacts of policies on different sectors and communities. The project team had to invest considerable effort in refining these frameworks, working closely with policy experts and stakeholders to develop more precise and actionable policy outlines.

Data collection posed a formidable challenge due to several factors. The difficulty in accessing reliable and up-to-date data was a major impediment. Many regions had inadequate data infrastructure, leading to gaps in the availability and accuracy of data. Furthermore, limited travel due to security risks in certain areas hindered on-the-ground data collection efforts. These constraints necessitated the use of alternative methods such as remote sensing and engaging local partners to collect data, albeit with varying degrees of success.

Securing the buy-in of labor unions was another critical challenge. Labor unions, representing a significant portion of the workforce in the affected sectors, were initially skeptical of the project. Their apprehension stemmed from concerns about job security and fair treatment during the transition process. Overcoming this required high-level engagement of the in-country project facilitator and coordinator, who worked diligently to address the

unions' concerns and highlight the potential benefits of a just transition. This involved numerous meetings, negotiations, and assurances to ensure that the interests of the workforce were adequately represented and protected.

Internal delays caused by changes in government further complicated the project timeline. Transitions in government often led to shifts in priorities and policies, causing disruptions in project planning and execution. These changes sometimes resulted in delays in decision-making and approvals, necessitating adjustments to the project schedule and strategy. The project team had to remain flexible and adaptive, continuously aligning with the evolving political landscape to maintain momentum and progress.

Despite these challenges, the project team demonstrated remarkable resilience and adaptability. Through persistent efforts in stakeholder engagement, policy refinement, and innovative data collection methods, the team was able to navigate these obstacles and successfully deliver the JGIT MRV framework. The experiences and lessons learned from overcoming these challenges have not only enriched the project outcomes but also provided valuable insights for future initiatives aimed at fostering a just and inclusive transition in Nigeria.

Achievement

The achievements of the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) project are a testament to the perseverance and dedication of the project team, stakeholders, and consultants who navigated numerous challenges to deliver impactful outcomes. Despite the initial obstacles, these challenges became stepping stones that significantly contributed to the project's success and the empowerment of key stakeholders.

One of the major achievements of the project was building the capacity of key stakeholders on the concept of just transition. The initial lack of awareness and understanding among stakeholders presented an opportunity for the project team to conduct extensive educational initiatives. Through workshops, seminars, and direct engagements, stakeholders were educated on the principles and benefits of a just transition, particularly in integrating gender inclusivity and equity into climate action frameworks. This capacity-building effort not only increased stakeholder buy-in but also ensured that they were well-informed and equipped to contribute meaningfully to the project's objectives.

The deep engagements by the consultants played a crucial role in easing stakeholder concerns and fostering an environment conducive to open discussions on critical issues like equity and fairness. By maintaining consistent and transparent communication, the consultants built trust with the stakeholders, making them more comfortable in voicing their concerns and suggestions. This open dialogue was instrumental in addressing fears of abandonment and ensuring that the transition process was genuinely inclusive and equitable.

Advancing the concept of gender inclusivity in the just transition process was another significant achievement. The project actively promoted the involvement of women-led actors, creating spaces for them to contribute to the process. This emphasis on gender inclusivity ensured that the unique needs and perspectives of women were integrated into the framework, promoting social equity and empowering women to play a central role in the

transition. As a result, women-led groups were able to provide valuable insights and drive initiatives that aligned with their interests and needs.

The project also provided a platform for unheard and vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, indigenous communities, rural farming groups, and youth groups, to make their inputs. These groups often face marginalization in policy-making processes, but the JGIT project prioritized their inclusion. Through tailored engagement strategies, these groups were given the opportunity to voice their concerns, share their experiences, and contribute to the development of the JGIT framework. Their inputs were critical in shaping a transition that is not only just but also reflective of the diverse needs of all community members.

Apart from engaging vulnerable groups, the project also facilitated robust engagement with relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), organized labor and trade unions, and academia. These engagements ensured that the project was grounded in practical realities and that the perspectives of all relevant actors were considered. The collaboration with MDAs helped align the JGIT framework with existing policies and initiatives, while the involvement of labor unions ensured that the workforce's interests were protected. Engagement with academia provided valuable research and analytical support, enhancing the project's overall rigor and credibility.

The project achieved significant government buy-in, which was crucial for the successful development and potential implementation of the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) framework. Engaging with government stakeholders from the outset ensured alignment with national priorities and fostered a sense of ownership among key ministries and agencies. The project's emphasis on a robust institutional framework played a pivotal role in securing this buy-in, as it clearly delineated the roles and responsibilities of each critical stakeholder, thereby facilitating efficient collaboration and coordination.

The JGIT framework was designed with meticulous attention to detail, outlining the specific functions of various government bodies, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and other relevant MDAs. This clarity in roles ensured that each entity understood its part in the transition process, reducing overlaps and enhancing accountability. By clearly defining these roles, the project established a foundation for seamless operationalization, enabling stakeholders to work towards common goals with a unified approach.

A key component that bolstered government buy-in was the comprehensive MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) roadmap. This roadmap provided a structured guide for implementing the JGIT framework, complete with budget estimates and detailed implementation timelines. The roadmap's inclusion of financial projections and phased activities gave the government a clear picture of the resources required and the expected outcomes at each stage of the implementation. This strategic planning reassured government officials that the project was feasible and well-planned, increasing their commitment to its success.

The MRV roadmap was not just a planning document but a strategic tool that highlighted the practical steps necessary for achieving the project's objectives. It outlined the sequence of activities, from initial baseline assessments to periodic evaluations, ensuring that each phase of the project was systematically planned and executed. The inclusion of budget estimates allowed for transparent allocation of resources, ensuring that all aspects of the project were adequately funded. This financial clarity was critical in gaining the trust of

government stakeholders, who needed assurance that the project was financially viable and that funds would be judiciously managed.

Moreover, the MRV roadmap incorporated implementation timelines that provided a clear schedule for each activity. These timelines ensured that stakeholders were aware of their responsibilities and deadlines, facilitating timely execution of tasks. The strategic integration of these timelines with budget estimates created a realistic and actionable plan that the government could confidently support and commit to.

The JGIT project's achievements were multifaceted and far-reaching. The challenges faced during the project implementation served as catalysts for capacity building, deeper stakeholder engagement, and the promotion of inclusivity and equity. By turning obstacles into opportunities, the project successfully delivered a comprehensive and inclusive JGIT MRV framework that lays a strong foundation for future work in advancing a just and gender-inclusive transition in Nigeria. The project's legacy is one of empowerment, collaboration, and resilience, setting a precedent for future initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable and equitable development.

Final workshop

Introductory remark

Remark of the ICAT Director

The Director of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) delivered an insightful and encouraging speech at the final workshop, underscoring the importance of the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) framework for Nigeria's sustainable future. He began by acknowledging the collaborative efforts and dedication of all stakeholders involved in the project, from government officials to civil society organisations and international partners. The Director highlighted the unique challenges faced during the project, such as the initial lack of awareness about just transitions and the political and social hurdles encountered. However, he emphasized that these challenges were transformed into opportunities for deeper engagement and capacity building.

The ICAT Director praised the robust institutional framework developed, which clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of each critical stakeholder. He noted that the JGIT framework, along with the detailed MRV roadmap, budget estimates, and implementation timelines, provides a comprehensive guide for efficient and effective implementation. This structure, he said, is essential for ensuring transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in tracking and reporting the progress of Nigeria's transition.

He also highlighted the importance of the inclusive process adopted throughout the project, which ensured that the voices of women-led groups, vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, and youth were not only heard but actively integrated into the framework. This inclusivity, the Director pointed out, is crucial for achieving a truly just transition that benefits all segments of society.

The Director reaffirmed ICAT's commitment to supporting Nigeria in its journey towards a sustainable and equitable future. He expressed confidence that the lessons learned and the capacities built during this project would have lasting impacts for Nigeria and as a model for other countries undertaking similar transitions. The Director concluded by encouraging all stakeholders to continue their collaborative efforts, maintaining the momentum gained, and ensuring that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed across all sectors of society.

Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment

The Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment began the workshop with an inspiring and forward-looking address. He emphasized the critical importance of the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) framework for Nigeria's future, highlighting its alignment with national development goals and international climate commitments. Emphasizing the government's commitment to a sustainable and inclusive economic transition, he lauded the comprehensive stakeholder engagement process that shaped the framework. The Permanent Secretary reiterated the government's dedication to ensuring that the transition is not only environmentally sustainable but also socially equitable, benefiting all segments of Nigerian society, especially the vulnerable groups. He acknowledged the challenges faced during the project's implementation but emphasized that these challenges have strengthened the framework and built the capacity of stakeholders.

Representative of International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO representative's remarks focused on the global perspective of just transitions and the importance of Nigeria's leadership in this area. He highlighted the role of the ILO in supporting countries to achieve fair transitions that protect workers' rights and promote decent work. The representative commended the collaborative efforts between the Nigerian government, local stakeholders, and international partners in developing the JGIT framework. He noted that Nigeria's approach could serve as a model for other countries facing similar challenges. The ILO's support was reaffirmed, emphasizing the need for continued capacity building, robust monitoring, and inclusive policy-making to ensure the successful implementation of the JGIT framework.

Representatives of Labour and Trade Unions (NLC, TUC, NECA, NUPENG, etc.)

The representative from the labour and trade unions delivered a powerful message about the importance of protecting workers' rights during the transition to a low-carbon economy. Speaking on behalf of major unions such as NLC, TUC, NECA, and NUPENG, he expressed initial concerns about job security and fair treatment during the transition. However, he acknowledged that the deep engagements and transparent processes led by the project consultants had alleviated many of these fears. The unions now see the JGIT framework as a pathway to not only environmental sustainability but also economic growth and social justice. The representative emphasized the need for continuous dialogue and collaboration to address any emerging issues promptly. The unions committed to working closely with the government and other stakeholders to ensure that the transition benefits all workers, particularly those in vulnerable positions.

Representative of Women-led NGOs

The representative of women-led NGOs highlighted the significant progress made in mainstreaming gender inclusivity within the JGIT framework. She praised the inclusive approach of the project, which ensured that the voices of women, including those from rural farming communities, indigenous groups, and informal sectors, were heard and integrated into the policy recommendations. The representative stressed the importance of continuing to prioritize gender equity in all aspects of the transition, ensuring that women not only benefit from new opportunities but also play a central role in decision-making processes. She called for ongoing support and capacity-building initiatives to empower women and other marginalized groups, enabling them to actively contribute to and benefit from the transition. The representative concluded by expressing hope that the framework would lead to a more equitable and sustainable future for all Nigerians.

Highlight of presentations

Detailed Highlight of the Technical Presentation at the Final Workshop

Introduction to the JGIT MRV Framework The technical presentation commenced with an introduction to the Nigeria Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring,

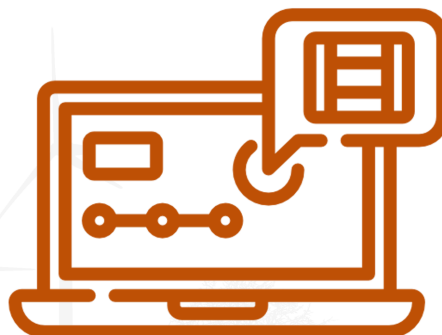
Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework. The presentation highlighted the overarching vision and objective of the framework, which is to establish a robust, transparent, and inclusive system for systematically collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to Nigeria's just transition. This system aims to support informed decision-making, foster accountability, and ensure the equitable distribution of the transition's benefits across all societal sectors, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and indigenous populations.

Scope of Presentation The presentation's scope covered key tasks completed during the project, including the inception workshop, information gathering, sectoral scoping studies, impact assessments, the development of the JGIT MRV framework, and the roadmap for implementation. Each of these components was crucial in building a comprehensive understanding and structured approach to tracking Nigeria's just transition progress.

JGIT MRV Framework Engr. James Ogunleye provided a detailed overview of the JGIT MRV framework, outlining its tracking methodology, data collection and management strategies, performance indicators, monitoring processes, and mechanisms for reporting and transparency. The framework integrates mixed methods approaches, combining quantitative data from remote sensing and IoT with qualitative insights from stakeholder consultations to ensure a holistic assessment.

JGIT MRV Framework – Tracking Methodology

- Data Collection and management
- Performance Indicators and Monitoring
- Reporting and Transparency
- Verification
- Continuous process improvement



Implementation Roadmap The implementation roadmap was presented, detailing the phased approach for establishing and scaling the MRV system. The roadmap includes:

- **Foundation Building (Year 1):** Establishing the MRV process, completing baseline assessments, conducting initial training workshops, standardizing data collection protocols, and developing a centralized data repository.
- **Initial Implementation (Year 2):** Launching pilot projects in key sectors, publishing the first quarterly data report, ongoing training sessions, and conducting the first third-party audit.

- **Scale-Up and Integration (Year 3):** Expanding pilot projects to national programs, completing a comprehensive mid-term evaluation, integrating just transition principles into national policies, and operationalizing enhanced data systems for national coverage.
- **Consolidation and Sustainability (Year 4):** Consolidating gains from initial implementation phases, publishing annual reports indicating continuous improvement, refining ongoing stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanisms, and ensuring continuous capacity-building programs.

Importance of Outcomes

Results are expected to help Decision-makers make informed decisions in developing equitable and gender-inclusive climate policy by setting appropriate goals, tracking their progress, and reporting to interested parties.

JGIT MRV for AFOLU and Oil & Gas/ Energy drafted which is expected to monitor Just Transition impacts for two sectors (Oil & Gas and AFOLU)

Roadmap implementation is expected to be implemented and mainstreamed to ensure Transparency of the JGIT Process.



Results expected to help Nigeria successfully implement best practices and tools that incorporate transparency in climate policies and actions

It helps the nation apply good practices and tools that integrate climate policy and action transparency with evidence-based policymaking, assessing the impacts (jobs created/lost and other social co-benefits) of policies and measures.

Importance of Outcomes The outcomes of the JGIT MRV framework were emphasized as being critical for enabling decision-makers to develop equitable and gender-inclusive climate policies, setting appropriate goals, tracking progress, and ensuring transparency. The framework aims to help Nigeria successfully implement best practices and tools that incorporate transparency in climate policies and actions.

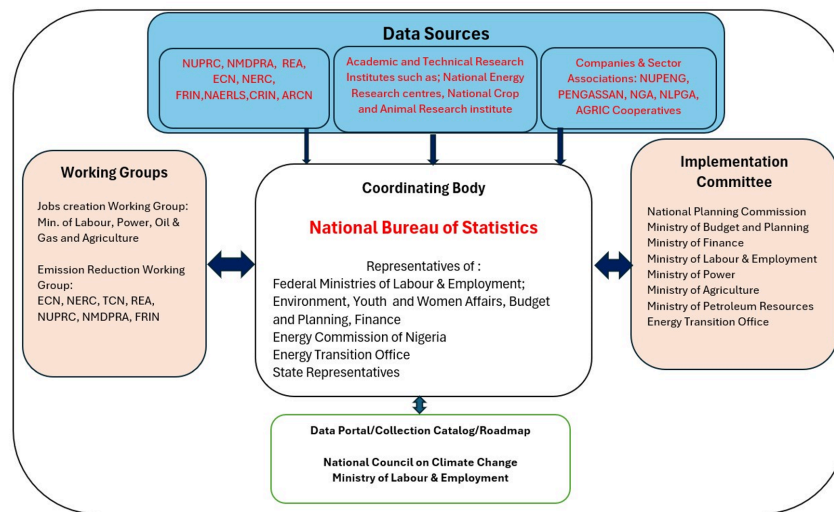
Gender and Labour Perspectives Dr. Martina Nwordu and Prof. Dafe Otobo discussed the gender and labour perspectives of inclusions in the JGIT roadmap development and implementation. They highlighted the importance of incorporating gender perspectives to ensure equal opportunities for all genders to contribute and benefit from the initiatives. The presentation also underscored the benefits of labour inclusion, emphasizing fair labour practices and active recruitment from underrepresented groups.

Institutional Arrangements

Stanley Ijeoma provided comprehensive insights into the carefully structured institutional arrangements established for the JGIT MRV project. These arrangements were meticulously designed to ensure robust data management, quality assurance (QA)/quality control (QC), and seamless reporting processes, integrating inclusivity and collaboration across various sectors and stakeholders.

The rationale behind selecting this particular institutional arrangement was its capacity to harness the strengths of diverse entities while ensuring inclusivity and accountability. By involving a wide range of ministries, subnational agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and development partners, the framework was able to leverage the expertise and resources of each participant. This inclusive approach ensured that all relevant voices, including those of women-led groups, vulnerable communities, indigenous groups, and representatives from both informal sectors in agriculture and the highly organized oil and gas sector, were integrated into the decision-making process.

Institutional Arrangements



A key strength of this arrangement lies in its clear delineation of roles and responsibilities. Each entity involved in the JGIT MRV framework has a well-defined function, contributing to a cohesive and efficient system. Ministries and subnational agencies are responsible for data collection and initial validation, while CSOs and NGOs provide crucial on-the-ground insights and assist in engaging local communities. Development partners bring in technical expertise and resources, further strengthening the framework.

Roles and Responsibilities for Data Collection



Coordinating Ministry: The National Bureau of Statistics and Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, whose pivotal role will guide our collaborative efforts.



Relevant Ministries: Environment, NCCC, FMARD, Health, Power, Finance, Budget, Women and Youth,



Subnational: State MDA's with similar roles, LGA's



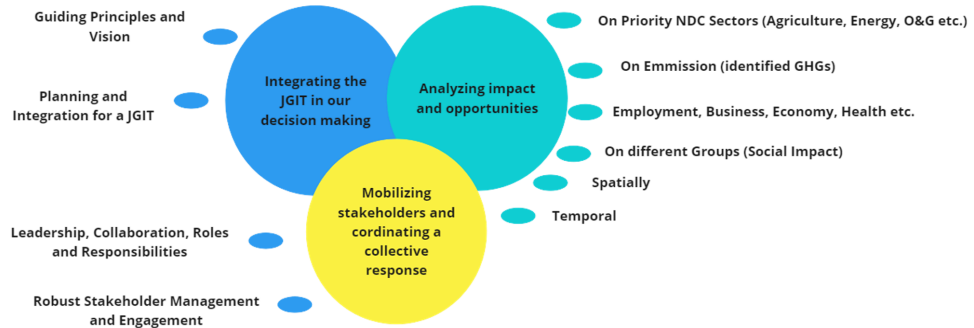
Cross-Sector Collaboration: CSO's, NGO's, Development Partners etc

The process of setting up these institutional arrangements was both thorough and inclusive. Before finalizing the structure, extensive consultations were conducted with all potential stakeholders. These consultations aimed to understand the unique contributions and concerns of each participant, ensuring that the final arrangement was both comprehensive and widely accepted. This approach not only facilitated stakeholder buy-in but also fostered a sense of ownership and commitment to the project's success.

Ensuring cross-agency collaboration was another critical aspect of the institutional arrangement. Regular inter-agency meetings and communication channels were established to promote transparency, share progress, and address any emerging challenges collaboratively. This collaborative environment enhanced the overall effectiveness of the JGIT MRV framework, enabling it to adapt to changing circumstances and incorporate continuous improvements.

The JGIT MRV Framework

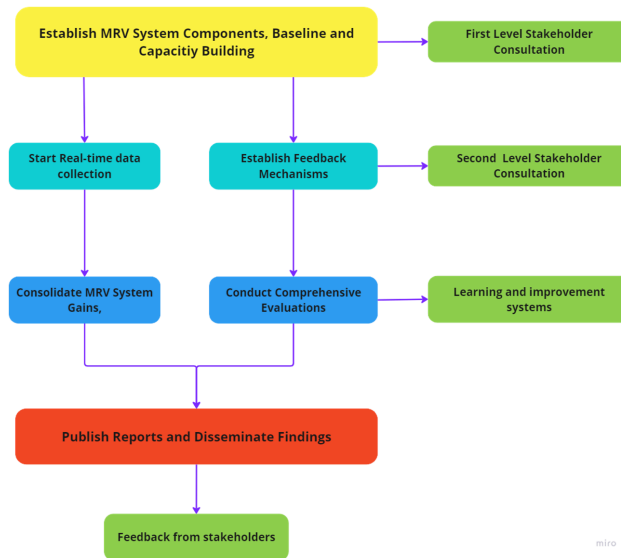
The JGIT Framework aims to bring coordination and coherence to just transition planning in Nigeria. It sets out a shared vision for the just transition, lays the foundations to support and guide the transition, and actions to coordinate the transition in a fair way



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

The QA/QC procedures were meticulously outlined to ensure data accuracy and reliability. These procedures include regular audits, peer reviews, and the use of advanced analytical tools to validate data at various stages. Continuous training and capacity-building programs were also implemented to maintain high standards of data management and to equip all stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge.

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication



Risk Identification and Mitigation Strategies

Chinonso Agbo presented the risk identification and mitigation strategies, addressing potential challenges such as financial constraints, political instability, data accuracy and reliability, and stakeholder resistance.

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MITIGATION

Financial Constraints

Political Instability

Data Accuracy and Reliability

Stakeholder Resistance

The mitigation strategies included comprehensive and continuous engagement, identifying champions, creating feedback platforms, and building local capacity through training and education programs.

Mitigation Strategy



comprehensive and continuous engagement strategy



Identifying champions



Creating feedback platforms



in building local capacity through training and education programs

Reflections and Lessons Learned

Chinonso Agbo provided an insightful reflection on the collaborative efforts that were instrumental in the success of the JGIT MRV project. The project underscored the importance of integrating diverse perspectives and fostering partnerships across multiple sectors. This collaborative approach not only enhanced the project's robustness but also

ensured that the voices of all relevant stakeholders, including women-led groups, vulnerable communities, and various sectoral representatives, were heard and included.

A significant lesson learned was the critical role of gender perspectives in shaping the JGIT roadmap. By prioritizing gender inclusivity from the outset, the project was able to address specific needs and barriers effectively, ensuring the framework was both inclusive and equitable. This approach facilitated the involvement of women, youth, indigenous populations, and people with disabilities, providing them with opportunities to contribute meaningfully to the transition process.

Data collection presented numerous challenges, particularly in obtaining disaggregated data that accurately reflected gender and labor variations. This experience highlighted the necessity of establishing robust data collection mechanisms that are sensitive to these variations. The project benefited greatly from the engagement of local experts and the use of advanced technologies for data collection and analysis. These efforts ensured the data's accuracy and reliability, which are crucial for informed decision-making.

Stakeholder engagement emerged as a cornerstone of the project's success. Engaging stakeholders early and often fostered a sense of ownership and buy-in, which was crucial for the project's acceptance and implementation. The deep engagements by the consultants helped stakeholders feel at ease to discuss critical issues of concern, such as equity and fairness. This open dialogue was instrumental in addressing fears of abandonment and resistance among key stakeholders.

The project also highlighted the need for flexible planning. Adaptability allowed the project team to adjust strategies based on ongoing feedback and changing circumstances. This flexibility was particularly important given the dynamic and complex nature of the project environment. Continuous learning and improvement were embedded in the process, enabling regular reviews and adjustments that refined the approach and improved outcomes progressively.

Key recommendations to ensure the successful operationalization of the roadmap include:

1. **Strengthen Data Systems:** Invest in stronger, more resilient data systems capable of effectively capturing and analyzing gender-disaggregated data. This will enhance the ability to monitor progress accurately and ensure that policies and measures are evidence-based.
2. **Enhance Stakeholder Communication:** Develop clearer communication strategies and tools to improve engagement and gather stakeholder input. This could include regular workshops, intuitive digital communication platforms, and transparent reporting systems to facilitate ongoing dialogue and feedback.
3. **Build on Flexible Frameworks:** Design future frameworks and roadmaps with inherent flexibility to adapt to unforeseen challenges and opportunities. Including adaptive mechanisms from the start will facilitate smoother adjustments and sustained relevance of the framework.
4. **Institutionalize Capacity Building:** Continuously build the capacity of key stakeholders through training and education programs. This will ensure that local

actors are well-equipped to sustain the MRV processes and contribute to the just transition.

5. **Promote Inclusive Policies:** Ensure that policies and processes are inclusive, addressing the needs of all demographics, particularly women, youth, indigenous populations, and people with disabilities. This will help in achieving procedural and distributional justice.
6. **Establish Robust Institutional Frameworks:** Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each critical stakeholder within the institutional framework. This will ensure coordinated efforts and efficient implementation of the roadmap.
7. **Secure Political Buy-In:** Engage with political leaders to secure their commitment and support for the JGIT MRV framework. This buy-in is crucial for the successful implementation and sustainability of the transition process.

Recommendations for Future Frameworks and Roadmaps The presentation concluded with recommendations for future frameworks and roadmaps, including strengthening data systems, enhancing stakeholder communication, and building flexible frameworks to adapt to unforeseen challenges and opportunities.

Comments and questions from the validation exercise

During the validation exercise, several important questions and comments were raised by stakeholders. Each query was thoroughly addressed to ensure clarity and satisfaction among participants. Below are the key questions and the corresponding detailed responses provided.

Q1 from Representative of the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN), Dr. Musa Musa:

Dr. Musa Musa posed the following questions and comments:

1. Inclusion of ARCN System:

- **Question:** Agricultural Research Council (ARCN) and its national Agricultural Institute (NARIS) of FCA should be captured as ARCN-system. This covers the secretariat of NARIS and 16 Federal College of Agriculture (FCAs).
- **Response from Prof. Dafe - WRI:** Thank you, Dr. Musa, for highlighting the importance of accurately capturing the ARCN system. We have noted your suggestion and will ensure that the final document accurately reflects the ARCN system, including the secretariat of NARIS and the 16 Federal Colleges of Agriculture. This correction will provide a more comprehensive representation of the agricultural research framework in Nigeria.

2. Simplification of Vision and Objectives:

- **Question:** The vision and objectives need to be simplified.
- **Response from Prof. Dafe - WRI:** We acknowledge the need for simplicity and clarity in presenting the vision and objectives. The current document will be revised to ensure the vision and objectives are articulated in a more straightforward and concise manner, making them easier to understand for all stakeholders.

3. Detailed Report Clarity:

- **Question:** The detailed report, including measures, challenges, opportunities, and strategies, could involve a clearer understanding.
- **Response from Prof. Dafe - WRI:** We appreciate your feedback on the need for clarity in the detailed report. The report will be reviewed and enhanced to ensure that the measures, challenges, opportunities, and strategies are clearly presented. We will use visual aids such as charts and infographics to improve comprehension and highlight key points more effectively.

4. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practices:

- **Question:** Addressing issues of climate change through the implementation of CSA practices should take into account the scaling of available technology and practices.
- **Response from Prof. Dafe - WRI:** Your point about scaling available technology and practices in addressing climate change through CSA is well taken. The implementation strategy within the JGIT framework will be updated to emphasize the scaling of proven technologies and practices. This will include partnerships with relevant agricultural bodies to ensure widespread adoption and impact.

Overall Satisfaction: Dr. Musa Musa and other stakeholders were directed to the JGIT Assessment Document available online for further clarification on these points. The document provides a comprehensive overview and detailed explanations that address the concerns raised. This approach ensured that all questions were thoroughly answered, and stakeholders were satisfied with the responses provided.

Q2 from Mrs. Ezepue, I. N.Y, Director Special Public Work, National Directorate of Employment:

Mrs. Ezepue raised a significant point during the validation exercise:

1. Conciseness of Vision and Mission:

- **Comment:** The vision and mission of the project should be written in a concise, eye-catching manner.
- **Response from The Lead Consultant (James):** Thank you, Mrs. Ezepue, for your valuable input regarding the presentation of the vision and mission.

We agree that a concise and compelling articulation is essential for capturing the attention of stakeholders and ensuring clear communication of the project's goals. We will revise the vision and mission statements to be more concise and visually engaging.

Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Mr. Michael Oluwafemi

Q3 from Mr. Michael Oluwafemi:

Mr. Oluwafemi raised an important question regarding the inclusion of people with disabilities in the JGIT project:

1. Inclusion of People with Disabilities:

- **Comment:** How do you intend to include people with disabilities?
- **Response:** Thank you for your question, Mr. Oluwafemi. From the inception of the JGIT project, we have prioritized inclusive stakeholder engagement to ensure the voices of people with disabilities are heard and integrated. This commitment extends throughout all phases of the project, from planning to implementation and evaluation.

Specifically, our approach included:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** People with disabilities were actively involved from the beginning of the project. This engagement ensured their inputs were well captured at all levels, including during the development of the JGIT MRV Framework, policy impact assessments, and roadmap creation.
- **Inclusivity in Consultations:** We held consultations and workshops that were accessible to people with disabilities, ensuring they could fully participate and contribute their perspectives and experiences.
- **Policy Recommendations:** Deliberate policies have been recommended to entrench the inclusion of people with disabilities in the JGIT implementation. These policies advocate for accessible facilities, inclusive employment practices, and the removal of barriers to participation in the transition process.

The Lead Consultant Engr. James Ogunleye: Asked that all questions should be collated and feedback on the project objective review, vision and mission will be made available via participant mail and response are expected for the final reports.

Way forward

The successful completion of the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) project marks a significant milestone in Nigeria's journey towards a sustainable, equitable, and resilient future. The comprehensive outputs of the project—including the Scoping Study, Impact Assessment, JGIT MRV Framework, and Roadmap Report—provide a robust foundation for informed decision-making and effective implementation of just transition strategies.

Summary of Key Outputs:

1. **Scoping Study:** The initial phase of the project involved a thorough analysis of the current landscape, revealing critical insights into the state of just and gender-inclusive transition efforts within Nigeria's oil and gas and agriculture sectors. This study highlighted the necessity for a nuanced approach that addresses sector-specific challenges and opportunities.
2. **Impact Assessment:** This assessment provided a detailed examination of the potential impacts of agricultural and oil and gas policies on sustainable development. It identified key indicators, data needs, and the importance of incorporating gender and social equity considerations into policy planning and implementation.
3. **JGIT MRV Framework:** The Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework established a systematic approach for tracking progress, assessing impacts, and ensuring accountability. This framework integrates justice and inclusivity, enabling the collection and analysis of data that supports equitable outcomes for all stakeholders.
4. **Roadmap Report:** The roadmap outlines a clear path for implementing the JGIT framework, detailing institutional arrangements, standard operating procedures, and an implementation plan. It emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and continuous improvement.

Lessons Learned: The project's implementation revealed several critical lessons:

- **Importance of Inclusive Engagement:** Engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including women-led groups, vulnerable populations, and people with disabilities, ensured that diverse perspectives were integrated into the framework. This inclusivity was key to addressing equity and fairness concerns.
- **Need for Robust Data Collection:** The challenges faced in data collection highlighted the necessity for comprehensive and accurate data to inform policy decisions. Future efforts must prioritize improving data collection methods and enhancing cross-sector collaboration.
- **Building Capacity:** The project underscored the importance of capacity building among stakeholders. Training and technical assistance were crucial in enabling stakeholders to understand and utilize the JGIT framework effectively.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability:** The project demonstrated the need for flexible planning and continuous learning. Adaptive strategies were essential in overcoming internal delays, security risks, and other unforeseen challenges.

Way Forward: To ensure the successful operationalization of the JGIT framework, the following steps are recommended:

1. **Strengthening Institutional Frameworks:** Building on the established roles and responsibilities, continue to enhance cross-agency collaboration and ensure that institutional arrangements are robust and efficient.
2. **Enhancing Stakeholder Engagement:** Maintain ongoing dialogue with all stakeholders, ensuring their continuous involvement and input in the transition process. This includes regular updates, consultations, and workshops to keep stakeholders informed and engaged.
3. **Improving Data Collection and Management:** Invest in advanced data collection tools and methodologies to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data. Establish mechanisms for regular data updates and ensure data is accessible to all relevant parties.
4. **Fostering Capacity Building:** Continue to provide training and technical assistance to stakeholders, particularly in utilizing the MRV framework and implementing just transition strategies. A focus on building local expertise will ensure sustainability and long-term success.
5. **Implementing the Roadmap:** Follow the detailed implementation plan outlined in the roadmap report. Monitor progress against key milestones, and adjust strategies as needed based on feedback and emerging challenges.
6. **Securing Funding:** Ensure adequate funding is available for the implementation of the JGIT framework. Explore diverse funding sources, including national budget allocations, international grants, and private sector investments.

Addressing these recommendations, will enable Nigeria to effectively operationalize the JGIT framework, paving the way for a just and inclusive transition. This approach will not only support the country's climate and development goals but also ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed, fostering a sustainable and prosperous future for all Nigerians.

