



**INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT (TECHNICAL)
SET UP OF NIGERIA JUST AND GENDER INCLUSIVE TRANSITION
(JGIT)
MRV SYSTEM**

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Acronyms

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
FME _{env}	Federal Ministry of Environment
FRIN	Forestry Research Institute
FUA	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



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Project Inception Workshop

As Nigeria looks toward implementing ambitious climate objectives, some difficult questions emerge for the national government and social partners. How do they uplift people and communities in the transition to a low carbon emissions economy? How do they ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable do not get left behind? How do they continue to solve development challenges (e.g., inequality, poverty, and unemployment)? In short, how do they ensure a just and equitable transition?

Like many other countries around the world, Nigeria is currently facing the challenge of transitioning towards a low-carbon, sustainable economy. This transition is necessary to reduce wastage, increase efficiency, build climate resilience, and mitigate the effects of climate change to ensure a sustainable future for generations to come. However, it is important to ensure that this transition is a just one that does not leave anyone behind. Critical steps have been taken such as the development of the Energy Transition Plan (ETP), Updated NDC, the establishment of the National Climate Change Council, and the 2060 Net Zero target.

As the country deepens its Just Transition plans and activities, it becomes important to track progress towards a just and equitable transition over time. This inception workshop will bring together national and international experts, government representatives, union representatives and civil society organizations for a discussion on what it means to track a just and gender-inclusive transition—and how the outcomes of the tracking work can spur positive change.

The just transition agenda is new, particularly when compared with other development/climate policy spheres. Tracking progress towards just transitions (along with associated metrics and links with existing monitoring and evaluation systems) are therefore not yet well defined in the country. This project will define what it means to track a just transition and identify where substantial action is happening along with the challenges at hand.

The Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) inception workshop was hosted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FML&E), with funding support from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and technical support from the World Resources Institute (WRI). This provided a platform for stakeholders to discuss the concept of just and gender-inclusive transitions and explore strategies for achieving them in the contexts of labour & employment and social inclusion. The workshop further addressed the need to ensure that the transition to low-carbon economies is fair and equitable, considering the needs of all members of society, especially women and marginalized groups towards achieving a more sustainable future for Nigeria.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The report documents the proceedings and outcomes of the inception workshop. This serves as a record of the discussions, presentations, and outcomes of the workshop, agreements, conclusions, and recommendations made by stakeholders.

The report also serves as a reference document for stakeholders who were unable to attend the workshop (in-person/online) or for those who want to review the discussions and outcomes. It can be used to inform future planning and decision-making processes related to overall project delivery. Overall, the inception workshop report plays a crucial role in capturing the knowledge and insights generated during the workshop, and in ensuring that the momentum generated by stakeholders is not lost, while also strengthening the institutional memory of the host Ministry.

1.3 Participants in the Workshop

The workshop was designed to attract in-person all relevant key stakeholders from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), International Development Partners, the private sector, NGOs, and the Academia. The ICAT Director and the ICAT International Team of Consultants (WRI), as well as representatives of some stakeholders participated virtually. A total of 64 (31F, 33M) participants were registered at the workshop (See Annex A for the attendance list).

2.0 Project Overview

2.1 Project Scope, Objectives, History and Stakeholders

The JGIT project is one of the initiatives Nigeria is putting in place in recognition of the fact that climate policies should be evaluated for their job creation and socio-economic growth potential, as well as their expected reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The project forms the third project within Nigeria's partnership with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT).

The specific objectives of the ICAT JGIT project are as follows:

- To develop a measurement, reporting and verification system to track just and gender-inclusive actions, ensuring the system links with the related sectoral Measurement, reporting and verification systems implemented by the Federal Ministry of Environment.
- To enable tripartite cooperation between government, labour and employer associations to achieve a just and gender-inclusive transition going forward as Nigeria's committed contributions to UNFCCC are implemented.
- To support policymakers in setting up just and gender-inclusive MRV systems, while designing a related roadmap to track just transition impacts of climate policies and actions.

The technical support provided to the country is expected to contribute to the following outcomes:

- The national Just and Gender Inclusive Transition MRV Framework (JGIT MRV) is sufficient to support policy makers in making informed decisions, such as setting up the relevant targets, monitoring the progress, and reporting to the stakeholders to guide just and gender-inclusive climate policies.
- Nigeria has the adequate capacity to apply the JGIT MRV allowing the Government to monitor Just Transition impact indicators of the targeted climate policies and actions defined for two sectors (Oil & Gas and AFOLU2) and to link the JGIT MRV systems with an overarching MRV system in support of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.
- Nigeria successfully applies good practices and tools that integrate transparency on climate policies and action with evidence-based policymaking, assessing the impacts (in terms of jobs created/lost, and other social co-benefits) of policies and measures.

2.2 Brief History of the Project

The term 'just transition' is widely known to have been coined out of the initiative by a US labour and environmental activist, Tony Mazzocchi, who - referencing an existing federal program to clean up environmental toxic waste - had campaigned for the establishment of a similar "Superfund for Workers"¹

¹ [Part One: The scope and background of 'just transitions' - Just Transitions: a comparative perspective - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/just-transitions-a-comparative-perspective/part-one-the-scope-and-background-of-just-transitions/)

The concept of just transition and gender are both key components of the NDC process. It is important to ensure that the NDC process does not lead to unemployment but rather opportunities to create jobs and ensure gender considerations in all sectors.

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), which had worked severally in many nations on the MRV process and seeks to draw attention to the ongoing efforts of national governments to integrate Just and Gender Inclusive Transition strategies into their NDCs and LT LEDS. ICAT working in partnership with WRI and is currently focused on selected countries among them is Nigeria.

2.3 Overview of the Project Stakeholders

Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity recently renamed as Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment is one of the oldest Ministries in Nigeria. It began as a Department of Labour in the colonial office in 1932 and developed into a full-fledged Ministry in 1952. The Ministry is established under item 34, Second Schedule of the Exclusive List, 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as amended.

The Ministry is responsible for labour administration in Nigeria, including the preparation, formulation, coordination, implementation, monitoring, review, 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 six Zonal Labour Offices, seventeen (17) Departments consisting of seven (7) Professional and ten (10) Service Departments. It operates 36 State Labour Offices and the FCT: 23 Sectoral Labour Offices (Labour Desk Officers) in key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and a Geneva Desk in Switzerland. Recently nine (9) Labour Desks was approved for nine Ministries, Department and Agencies. In addition, it oversees Five (5) Parastatals and relates with several national and international Bodies and Organizations.

Federal Ministry of Environment

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), Nigeria, is charged with the responsibility of protecting the natural environment against pollution and degradation as well as conserving Natural Resources for sustainable development, pursued by securing a quality environment conducive to good health and well-being of fauna and flora.

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the FMEnv is the focal point responsible for coordinating the implementation of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and any other legally binding

agreements for implementing climate change activities in Nigeria. The Department has four divisions: Green House Gases Inventory division (GHGI). Vulnerability and Adaptation division, Education, Awareness and Outreach division, and Mitigation division.

Nigeria's Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (NCCPRS) was adopted in 2012. The framework laid a legal foundation for an effective national response to the multi-faceted impacts of climate change. The strategic goal of the Climate Change Policy is to foster low-carbon, high growth economic development and build a climate-resilient society through the attainment of set objectives. These include the implementation of mitigation measures that will promote low carbon as well as sustainable and high economic growth; enhancement of national capacity to adapt to climate change; and raising climate change related science, technology, and R&D to a new level among others.

ICAT

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) aims to help countries better assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and fulfill 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 ongoing 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.

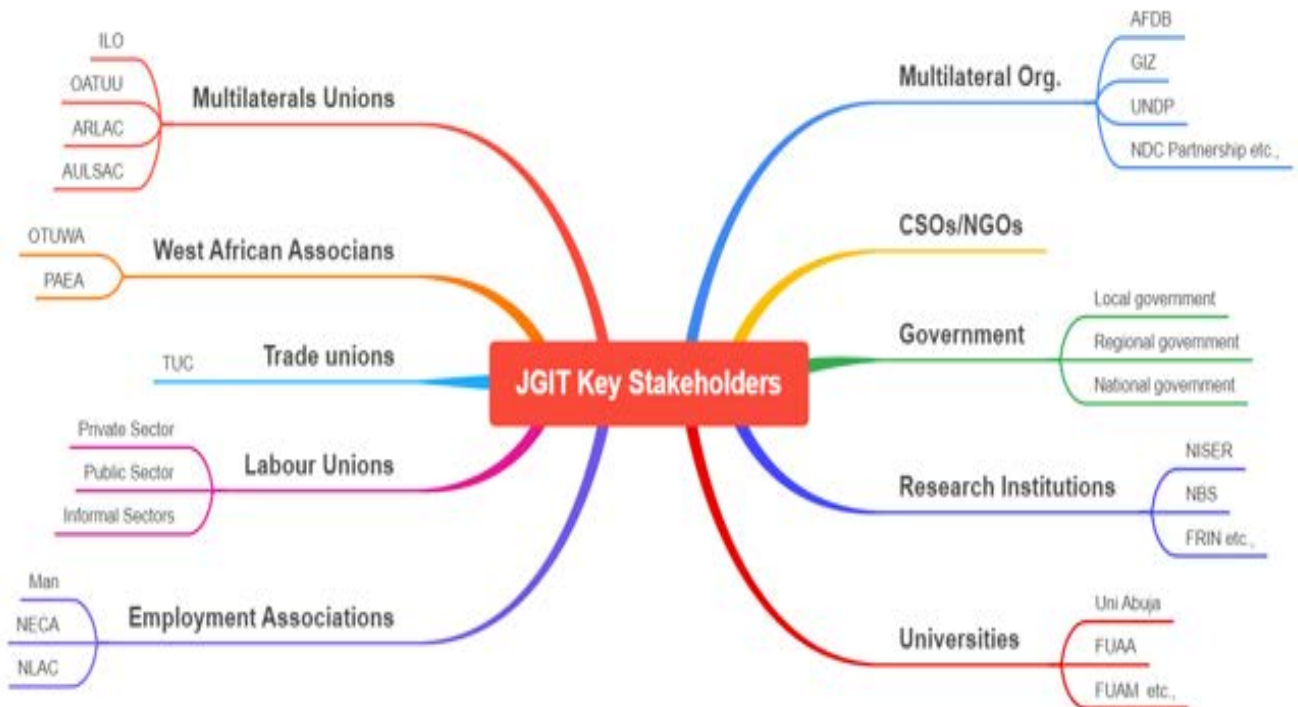
ICAT is an unincorporated multi-stakeholder partnership steered and funded by the Donor Steering Committee (DSC), conformed by its donors, the Children Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF); ClimateWorks Foundation (CWF); the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU); and the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS), as well as the UNFCCC and UNOPS as ex-officio members. The Initiative is managed by UNOPS on behalf of the DSC. Within UNOPS, the ICAT Secretariat manages ICAT's day-to-day activities, coordinating and guiding the work of the implementing partners.

ICAT supported Nigeria to develop Overarching MRV Institutional Arrangements across three priority sectors including Oil and Gas, Transport and AFOLU Sectors and also developed MRV indicators and tools to track the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

WRI

WRI is a global research organization that works with governments, businesses, multilateral institutions, and civil society groups to develop practical solutions that improve people's lives and ensure nature can thrive. WRI organizes its work around seven global challenges: Food, Forests, Water, Energy, Climate, the Ocean, and Cities. WRI analyzes these issues through the lenses of its four Centers of Excellence: Business, Economics, Finance and Equity. The Climate Program at WRI focuses on four main areas: stepping up national climate action, advancing international climate action, tracking progress toward climate goals, and supporting equity and development goals in the transition to a zero-carbon economy.

Fig 1: Key Stakeholder Mapping for JGIT MRV Project



Source: Authors Field Research, 2023.



3.0 Workshop Programme of Events and Agenda

3.1 Detailed Outline of the Workshop Sessions and Activities

The kick-off inception workshop provided an opportunity to create awareness and build a national cross-knowledge sharing platform for key stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the **Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project** towards setting up an MRV of Just and Gender Inclusive Transition and its Roadmap for implementation for Nigeria.

3.1.1 Ceremonial Session; official launch of the Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project

At the opening ceremony, the Honourable Minister/Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, ICAT JGIT Project Team Lead, the Director, Special Duties and Projects, the ICAT Steering Committee, the ICAT Project Consultants and Key Stakeholders including MDAs, International Development Partners, NGOs and the Private Sector convened in the meeting room for the Opening Ceremony and Official Launch of the Nigeria ICAT Project by the Honourable Minister, Sen. (Dr.) Chris N. Ngige who was represented by the Permanent Secretary, Ms Daju Kachollom .S, *mni*.

3.1.2. Technical Session; Presentations and Stakeholder Interactions

The Technical Session was chaired by the ICAT JGIT Project Team Lead supported by the In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant and Project Lead Consultant & Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point.

The presentation by the In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant focused on the Key areas of the work plan, this was followed by presentations from the 5 Project Consultants.

The ICAT International Team (WRI) made a presentation on key priority areas of the project including the Implementation Strategy, Stakeholder Consultations, report format, analysis, and presentation among others.

Finally, Stakeholder contributions and constructive discussions on all presentations were opened to allow participants to further understand and be better prepared for the implementation of the project. Key recommendation relevant to the implementation of the project were also received at this stage of the workshop.

Table 1: Presenters at the Workshop, their Designation and Topics

S/ N	Presenters	Designation
1	Ms. Daju Kacholom (mni)	Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour, and Employment
2	Mr. Adamu Gizos	Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point
3	Dr Henning Wuester	Director, ICAT
4	Dr. Yerima P. Tarfa	Project Lead
5	Dr. Bala Bappa	Project Coordinator
6	Engr. James Ogunleye	Lead Consultant
7	Stanley Igwebuike	AFOLU Consultant
8	Chinonso Agbo	AFOLU Consultant
9	Prof. Dafe Otobo	Labour Consultant
10	Dr. Martina Nwordu	Gender Consultant
11	Barr. Huzi Mshelia/Ted Emacho/ Chinonso Agbo	Modelling/ NDC Consultant
12	Mario Finch, Mikayla Pellerin	WRI team JGIT International Consultants

The meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks from the ICAT Focal Point/Director, Special Duties and Projects.

3.1.3 Venue of the Inception Workshop

The venue of the workshop was at Sandralia Hotel, Jabi, Abuja

3.2 Workshop Agenda, Showing List of Presenters and Facilitators for each Session.

Activities	
Session 1: Welcome and Launching of the Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project. Event Facilitator: TBC	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration of Participants
09:30-10:00	Welcome and Self-Introduction of Participants Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point
10:00-10:15	Opening remarks Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point
10:15- 10:40	Launching of the Nigeria ICAT Project Honourable Minister/ Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour, and Employment
10:40- 11:00	Goodwill Message/Contributions from ICAT Management Dr. Henning Weuster, Director, ICAT, Bonn, Germany
11:00-11:20	Highlights of the Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project Activities, Coordination, Outcomes and Stakeholder Roles & Responsibilities – Dr. Yerima P. Tarfa, ICAT JGIT Project Team Lead, Dr. Bala Bappa, ICAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
11:20- 11:30	Vote of Thanks Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point
11:30-12:00	Coffee Break & Group Picture
Session 2: Technical Session with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Labour & Employer associations, International Development Partners, private sector, NGOs and the private sector. Event Facilitator: TBC	
12:00-12:20	Overview of the Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project Implementation Activities & Timelines (Coordination, Reports, Workshops & Payments), Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities. – Dr. Bala Bappa, ICAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
12:20- 12:40	Presentation on key priority areas of the project Work Plan including the Implementation Strategy, Stakeholder Consultations, report analysis and presentation among others. - Cynthia Elliott, Mario Finch, Mikayla Pellerin, WRI/ ICAT Team of Consultants
12:40-13:20	Presentation by 5 ICAT JGIT Project Consultants coordinated by The Technical Team Lead Engr. James Ogunleye and the In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant Dr Bala Bappa Topic: The highlights of the Project Consultants respective mandates and expected collaboration and cooperation from the Stakeholders during the Project implementation Lead Project Consultant – Energy (Oil & Gas) Expert Project Consultant – Modelling and MRV expert Project Consultant – Labour Analyst Project Consultant – Gender Analyst Project Consultant - AFOLU and LULUCF Expert
13:20- 13:20	Stakeholder Contributions and Constructive discussions on all presentations Coordinated by Engr. James Ogunleye, Dr. Yerima P Tarfa and Dr Bala Bappa
14:20– 14:30	Closing Remarks – Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point

4.0 Workshop Outcome

The participant's data analyzed showed 48% of the participants in the JGIT inception workshop were women, while 52% were men. This gender disaggregation indicates an increase in the participation of women as compared to similar events in the past.

It is crucial to note that this increase in female participation is a positive development in achieving gender balance and diversity. By creating a space where women can participate equally in discussions and decision-making processes, we can ensure that their voices are heard, and their perspectives are considered.

Furthermore, this increased participation of women can lead to more effective and equitable outcomes for all participants. As women are often disproportionately impacted by climate change and environmental degradation, their input and experiences can provide unique insights and solutions to the challenges we face in achieving a sustainable and just transition to a low-carbon economy.

Overall, the 48% women and 52% men gender disaggregation in the workshop is a positive sign of progress towards greater gender balance and inclusivity in the environmental and climate change movements. However, we must continue to prioritize and promote gender equity in all aspects of our work to ensure that everyone has a seat at the table and a voice in shaping our collective future.

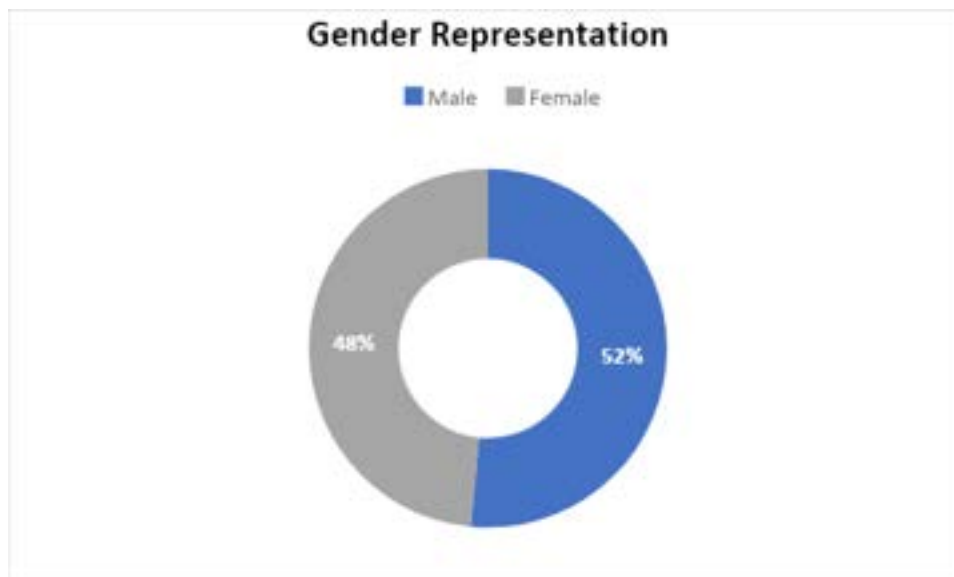


Fig. 2: Gender Representation (Source: Authors field research 2023)

The key stakeholder participation in the workshop was disaggregated as follows: 67% from relevant MDAs, 20% from trade unions and employer organizations from and 13% private sector and CSOs/NGOs. These figures suggest that there is a significant presence of relevant

government agencies in the workshops, while trade unions and civil society organizations are underrepresented.

It is important to note that trade unions and civil society organizations play crucial roles in advocating for workers' rights and ensuring that the transition to a low-carbon economy is equitable and just. Therefore, it is essential to increase their participation in future JGIT workshops to ensure that their perspectives and insights are considered in the discussions and decision-making processes.

The team recommended ways to increase the participation of trade unions and civil society organizations by actively involving them in the planning and organizing of the workshops. By inviting them to be part of the planning committees and ensuring that their input is incorporated into the agenda, we can create a sense of ownership and investment in the workshops. This can lead to greater engagement and participation from these groups.

Another way to increase their participation is by providing support and resources to enable their attendance. This could include covering their travel and accommodation costs, providing stipends or honoraria, and ensuring that the workshops are held at accessible locations and times.

Overall, the 67% of government agencies, 20% of trade unions, and 13% of civil society organizations disaggregation in the inception just transition workshops highlight the need for greater inclusion and representation of all stakeholders in these discussions. By actively engaging and supporting the participation of trade unions and civil society organizations, we can ensure that their voices are heard, and their perspectives are considered in shaping a just and gender-inclusive transition to a low-carbon economy.

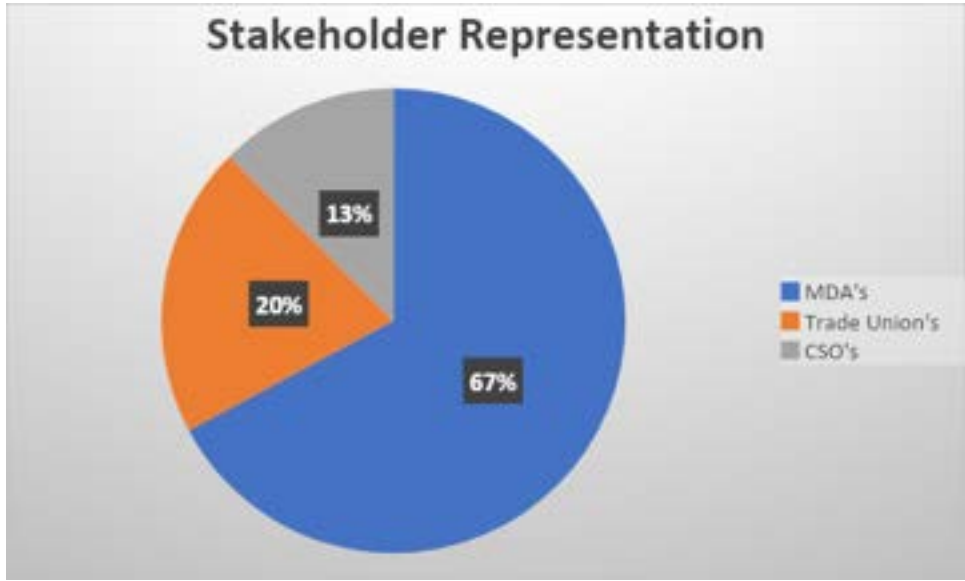


Fig. 3: Stakeholder Representation (Source: Authors field research 2023)

4.1 Summary of Key Discussion Points from each Session

Energy Component Conversations

The sector expert introduced the energy sector as the main driver of Nigeria's economy as the next phase of industrialization will depend on improved efficiency and wide-scale electrification. In recent years, there has been a growing global concern over the impacts of climate change and the need to transition to low-carbon energy sources. Nigeria, as a major oil-producing nation, is not exempt from these concerns. However, the transition to a low-carbon economy can have significant implications for the workforce and the local communities that rely on the energy sector. To address these challenges, a just and gender-inclusive transition approach is needed.

What is Just Transition in the energy sector? Just transition is a framework that aims to ensure that the shift to a low-carbon economy is fair and inclusive, and that workers and communities are not left behind. This approach recognizes that the transition to a sustainable future will impact different groups of people in different ways and that policies and measures must be put in place to address the social and economic consequences of the transition.

Why is Just Transition important in Nigeria's energy sector? Nigeria is heavily dependent on fossil fuels, particularly oil and gas, for its energy needs. The energy sector is a major employer and contributes significantly to the country's economy. However, the sector is also a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change. The transition to a low-carbon economy will require significant changes in the energy sector, which could have significant impacts on the workforce and local communities. A just transition approach is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the transition is fair and inclusive.

Possible challenges to Just Transition in Nigeria's Energy Sector: The Nigerian energy sector faces several challenges that could impact a just transition. These challenges include:

- Limited Diversification: The energy sector is heavily dependent on oil and gas, with limited investment in renewable energy sources.
- Inadequate Infrastructure: The energy sector is hampered by inadequate infrastructure, especially at subnational levels where the majority of the population reside, particularly in the renewable energy sector, which limits the growth potential.
- Corruption: Corruption is a major challenge in Nigeria, and the energy sector is not exempt. This can undermine efforts to transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Limited Capacity: The workforce in the energy sector may lack the necessary skills and training to transition to new technologies and industries.

- Gender imbalance in various facets of the sector

Strategies for Just Transition in Nigeria's Energy Sector: To overcome these challenges and ensure a just transition, several strategies can be employed, including:

- Investment in Renewable Energy: There is a need for increased investment in renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, to diversify the energy sector and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
- Infrastructure Development: Infrastructure development is critical for the growth of the renewable energy sector, and investments in this area can help create new jobs and spur economic growth, with particular focus in rural areas.
- Anti-Corruption Measures: Measures to combat corruption in the energy sector can help to ensure that the benefits of the transition are shared fairly and that a few individuals do not siphon off resources.
- Capacity Building: Capacity building programs can help to equip the workforce with the skills and knowledge needed to transition to new technologies and industries.
- Concise efforts to promote gender equality in all aspects of the sector operations.

A just and gender-inclusive transition approach that can be tracked and is necessary to ensure that the transition to a low-carbon economy in Nigeria's energy sector is fair and inclusive. This approach requires investments in renewable energy sources, infrastructure development, anti-corruption measures, capacity building, and overall gender balance. By addressing these challenges, Nigeria can transition to a more sustainable future while ensuring that no one is left behind.

AFOLU/LULUCF Component Conversations

The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) or Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector of the Nigerian economy faces extreme exposures and high vulnerabilities to the disruptive and destructive impacts of climate change. This is due to the dominance of small holder farmers who rely on rain-fed agriculture for their subsistence agricultural production activities. For such a vulnerable sector, many scenarios could be imagined and/or anticipated in the context of a just and gender inclusive transition of the AFOLU/LULUCF sector: how can small subsistence family-run farm located in one of Nigeria's rural communities could make as much money growing seasonal fruits and vegetables for their local economy market as they would growing commodity crops like corn, soybeans or rice in an agroforestry format utilizing cashew, oil palm, etc. How can rural economies anchored by AFOLU/LULUCF be made increasingly stronger year on year and more resilient to changing climates? What if stewarding forests stewardship be modeled and fields in a way that prioritizes care for the local communities and still environment be made to be financially reward for farmers? Or how can we incentivize What if raising production of plant-based proteins such as beans instead of livestock beef production were the clear choice?

These scenarios highlighted above and many more of such scenarios represent some of the outcomes of a just transition for the agricultural sector, a process by which agriculture in the Nigeria and around the globe could be transformed for the benefit of farming communities, workers, food consumers, and the environment.

The idea of a just transition in agriculture refers to frameworks for restructuring food systems away from parochial conventional profit-centered approach and embracing based on production and consumption philosophies that prioritize sustainability, decarbonization, and the wise and fair deployment use of financial, environmental, and human, financial, and environmental resources.

Just transitions favor farming approach techniques and practices that do not come from the standard playbook of industrial agriculture, which extracts profit and profits alone from the natural ecosystem world while compromising biodiversity animals, farming communities, and the environment.

There is therefore an urgent need to develop tracking mechanisms via relevant policy frameworks that are aligned through strong policy alignment and deployed to achieve a smart, sustainable, and just transition away from business-as-usual agriculture. This should include both the means to assist communities achieve gender and social inclusion dynamics and compensate for deficiency of such to reflect where this is fair, reasonable, and effective transition. There should also be provision for alongside the capacity and willingness to regulate equitable distribution of assets and liabilities of production when and where this is necessary.

From a climate perspective, the failure to apply the Just Transition principles and policy alignment to agriculture will be irrational, irresponsible, and incompatible with our international commitments. It will be irrational because Oil & Gas (O&G) and AFOLU/LULUCF both produce significant amounts of GHG emissions (TNC, 2021), yet only one sector is subject to discontinuation.

And while O&G alternatives, arguably, are expensive or must yet be produced and designed, alternatives to carbon-intensive heavy agriculture (especially in the form of diet change) are fully available and accessible. Keeping up a policy dichotomy between O&G and AFOLU/LULUCF agriculture is also irresponsible because as governments focus on O&G alone, valuable time and opportunities for curbing climate change are lost. Furthermore, continuing business as usual in the way we raise animals and crops is incompatible with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs – notably Goals 3, 6, 12, 14 & 15), the Paris Agreement and the 2050 Net-Zero emissions aspirations. Other critical international targets.

The insulation of agriculture AFOLU/LULUCF from climate law and policy is also irresponsible in the context of protection of the millions of vis-à-vis agricultural workers from the changes and transformation induced by both climate change and the need to mitigate and adapt to its impacts. Today, individual farmers bear the brunt of transitioning toward carbon-neutral production. At great costs, they have to figure out how to develop new business models, retrain their personnel, stem the financial burden, and deal with social stigma in a trial-and-error format as they respond to the changing climate. This is where the government, organized private sector and Labour unions as well as multilateral development partners should take responsibility. However, we have a responsibility to share here: as Policy makers, Union

Leaders, as providers of subsidies, as activists and so on. Farmers – like other sector players – need their community and governments to support them in this process. Just Transition, by working toward sound investments, social dialogue, research-based impact assessments, social protection, and economic diversification, must be part of this equation.

Whether be it on the national, state, local, or community level, there is urgent need to it is time that we acknowledge agriculture as a blind spot in climate politics as this will; stimulate that we begin a conversation about the risks that this we thereby creates for society, farmers, consumers, and future generations; and that we embark on surmounting these challenges together via, through collective empowerment, rather than via through antagonism, denial, and fear dynamics that currently frame the discussion around climate-smart agricultural policy.

Just Transition for agriculture, in the context of decarbonization of farming at least the discontinuation of the most polluting ways to production systems, especially in the livestock food sector, i.e., animal agriculture, should be central themed for honest discussion at established international organizations like the ILO, the UN, FAO, and IPCC. A first step towards realization of this objective operationalize is to produce more research that demonstrates tails affected subsectors and end goals, and shows how a transition could be initiated, who should be involved, how it could be financed, and what the process should look like so that the Just Transition framework succeeds at being just and fair for all. Looking into the future, from a Nigerian perspective, it is obvious that a lot of hard work is required to make the necessary changes in favour of just transition, especially in the context of protecting the most vulnerable small holder farmers from the disruptive and destructive impacts of climate change in an increasingly climate-challenged, resource-constrained and COVID19-clobbered African continent. It might sound tedious to change the status quo looking from the Nigerian prism, but let's not forget that the upshot of exploring transition in agriculture is, most obviously, having another, an additional much-needed route to stabilize the climate, and tackling the range of social and environmental hazards animal agriculture currently produces.

Modelling/NDC Component Conversations

The discussant for the modelling component built on the existing Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM) which measured the social and employment impacts of NDC policies to explore pathways for developing the JGIT Model. The JGIT model is aimed at measuring the inclusion and gender dimensions of the implementation of climate change policies and the NDC. The JGIT model is also designed to measure the degree of impact of climate change policies for evidence-based action and to ensure that the JGIT model that is adopted is aligned with Nigeria's National MRV System, and without the encumbrances of gender disparities.

The modelling component is expected to review existing Nigerian and international models, methods, and studies used for Just Transition scenarios development and monitoring. The approach will be a mixed methodology consisting of a deep dive desktop review, wide-scale stakeholder engagement, data collection, and analysis. The modelling component will assess

the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition implications of NDC implementation and build on the existing Green Job Assessment Model to reflect gender inclusiveness.

The discussant looked at some critical challenges and limitations such as the accessibility of data from relevant MDAs, confirming the data of existing models, and the limitations of modelling itself. The expert appealed for support from MDAs, the private sector, academic institutions, local and international institutions, etc., to facilitate cooperation, partnership and participation in data accessibility, collection, and validation.

He concluded by saying that the JGIT Model when fully developed, would be a useful tool for policymakers who want to ensure that the Just Transition policies are effective and equitable. Despite the challenges and limitations, JGIT Modelling can help identify the policies that are most likely to have a positive impact on all stakeholders and will become increasingly important as Nigeria continues to transition to a low-carbon economy.

Gender Component Conversations

The gender expert discussed the cross-cutting areas of the gender component of the project and the need to incorporate gender and social considerations in policies, plans, and actions to ensure a just and representative transition to a green economy. She noted that women, vulnerable groups, youth, rural, and border communities are significant members of society whose concerns must be adequately addressed via the lens of existing statistics on the population and poverty level in Nigeria to underscore the need for gender and social inclusion. The expert further identified important international and national agreements and policies that Nigeria is committed to, including the Paris Agreement, SDGs, CEDAW, National Gender Policy, and National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change. Strategies for achieving gender and social inclusion in the project were discussed, including advocacy, policy analysis and reviews, gender and social indicators in statistical frameworks, accurate tracking and reporting on climate activities, capacity building, and identification and celebration of models and champions.

She x-rayed the expected outcomes of the project, such as a gender and youth sensitive data bank, human capacity building, and Nigeria's recognition as a frontline nation in the successful application of practices and tools that integrate transparency, gender, and social considerations in climate policies and actions. The stakeholders present were sensitized on their roles towards achieving gender and social parity goals, which include providing effective platforms for engagement, generating, and sharing appropriately disaggregated data, creating inter-sectorial networks, initiating actions that support women's greater access to information, and maintaining a gender-sensitive data bank. The report concludes by stating that further work would engage the various stakeholders in the two sectors of interest to assess their preparedness and willingness to play these roles and identify constraints and potential where they exist.

Labour Component Conversations

The Labour expert discussed the scope of work on the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) MRV System Project in Nigeria. The consultant is responsible for creating a detailed work plan and schedule, proposing a list of structures to consult, conducting consultations with key stakeholders, participating in workshops, delivering outputs on time, contributing to knowledge production, and sharing, and undertaking any assignment or responsibility that will lead to the successful implementation of the project.

He further clarified basic concepts related to the project's focus, such as climate change, global warming, laboring (traditional modes of work), wage employment, and gender inclusiveness. He noted that climate change and global warming manifest in unpredictable weather conditions and are caused by various factors such as decreased atmospheric, land, and water protection, pollution, deforestation, and bush burning. Labouring refers to a set of activities carried out by individuals in rural and urban communities that generate some of the causes of climate change, especially bush clearing, extensive use of firewood, improper waste disposal, and pollution of streams and rivers. Wage employment involves decent paid work in various sectors of the economy.

He emphasized that the concept of gender inclusiveness refers to the generation of processes and methods of doing things that involve both female and male persons, making for an even distribution of effort and rewards. However, historically, females have been at a disadvantage in wage and non-wage employment. The consultant is expected to contribute to the reduction, if not the elimination, of gender bias related to the adverse effects of climate change and global warming.

The next steps for this component will be intensive consultation and exchange of ideas with tripartite actors in the world of work, narrowing down to trades unions and respective employers' organizations, gathering and review of documents and other information essential to the successful completion of this Project and tripartite workshop on the main themes of this Project.

Top of Form

4.2 Project Requirements and Deliverables as agreed by Stakeholders.

Phase I: Scoping

Activity 1: Inception Workshop

This ICAT-Nigeria project will involve 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 will then be 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.	<p>Detailed work plan for the Nigeria-ICAT project.</p> <p>Report from the Inception workshop.</p>

Activity 2 Information Gathering

The objective of this activity is 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 will be performed as a desk review and through meetings with relevant stakeholders. All stakeholders will be mapped in the context of data collection, processing, and reporting. Four interlinked assessments will be 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.	<p>Review existing systems in use in Nigeria for MRV and how MDAs, NGOs, and communities have participated in the past.</p> <p>Building upon the 2021 ICAT MRV sectoral review, review current policy entry points and</p>	List of existing MRV systems, data gaps, and relevant sources for climate, social, and economic data is to be provided in the Review Report .

outcomes of policies on the public as well as women, youth, and vulnerable groups, among other aspects to be determined.

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 impacted by a just and gender inclusive transition and those that may support and be involved in data collection and tracking.

Summary of relevant stakeholders to be included in the **Review Report**.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>	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.

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.	Draft selected MRV tracking methodology and document evaluation approach including any criteria applied for JGIT MRV Report .

Review and refine stakeholder and data mapping, indicator selection to identify key processes, actors, and data needs for the JGIT MRV system

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
5.1 Define JGIT MRV standard operating procedures	<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 processB. 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	Draft SOP for analytical/technical approach to be included in a JGIT MRV Roadmap .

5.2 Define overarching institutional arrangements and prepare a recommendation for JGIT MRV implementation.

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.

Recommended overarching institutional arrangements and recommendations for JGIT MRV within the national reporting and data management system and design included in **JGIT MRV Roadmap**.

5.3 Develop a recommendation for linking JGIT MRV with Nigeria's national MRV arrangements

Propose an approach to link the JGIT MRV (including data collection and proposed tracking methodology) with the national MRV arrangements for Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Summary of how the JGIT MRV aligns with and will support existing MRV systems fthe or **JGIT MRV Roadmap**.

5.4 Prepare an implementation plan

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.

Implementation plan, budget, and draft work plan to be included in **JGIT MRV Roadmap**.

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:

Design and Analysis

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

- 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 4.a: Workshop Report (approximately two-pages including relevant details about participation for ICAT MEL Framework and summary of the discussion and outcome)

4.b: A JGIT MRV Report to include the following:

- A draft vision statements.
- Key national JGIT targets
- Draft description of selected MRV tracking methodology

Description of the evaluation approach and process including any criteria applied

Activity 5: Develop an Implementation Roadmap

Output 5.a: A JGIT MRV Roadmap to include the following:

- 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

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

Output 5.c: Workshop Report (approximately two-pages including relevant details about participation for

4.3 Action Items and Next Steps

The next line of action for the Consultants is to carry out a Scoping Study. Further mapping of stakeholders and contacting of all the concerned institutions will precede this. The Consultants will be engaging with their stakeholders.

The approach the Consultants plan to adopt is a multi-task approach to ensure that while working on the Scoping study other elements of the study are also given attention so that all tasks are completed on schedule.

5.0 Project Plan

5.1 Proposed Timeline and Milestones for the Project

Project Timeline			2023											
Activity	Output	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.5		Develop a detailed work plan for the ICAT project	█											
0.5		National Experts Recruitment	█	█										
1.1		Inception Workshop			█									
	1.a	Endorsed detailed work plan for the ICAT project				█								
	1.b	Report from the inception workshop				█								
2.1		Review existing aims, objectives, and definitions for a just and gender inclusive transition in Nigeria to inform the MRV system				█	█	█						
2.2		Review existing MRV systems in Nigeria including climate, economic, and socio-economic data.				█	█	█						
2.3		Conduct stakeholder mapping of key actors and institutions				█	█	█						
2.4		Review existing Nigerian and international models, methods and studies used for Just Transition scenarios development and monitoring				█	█	█						

5.2 Resource Requirements

The work is expected to be carried out through desk research, engagement with stakeholders, data gathering, analysis and workshops. The resources required therefore are primarily human resources, access to data and information and analytical tools. These resources have been properly identified and will be adequately sourced to ensure full implementation.

5.3 Risks and Potential Challenges

Some project risks likely to be encountered during the Project Implementation will include among others.

- Key government personnel changes, e.g. promotions, transfers etc.
- Lack of adequate funding to support project activities due to the large population and size of Nigeria.
- Government bureaucratic delays in responding to information and data requests.
- Lack of adequate capacity commitment, cooperation and responses from other key stakeholders e.g. MDAs, NGOs and sub-national governments
- Diverse nature of the country in culture, languages, size, terrain, agro-ecological zones and climatic zone, pose challenges in access, transportation, data gathering and consultations.
- Lack of adequate and credible data: access to good quality data and appropriately disaggregated data.

Mitigation Plans

- Steering committee including the hosting MDAs and use of Local Consultants to accomplish tasks.
- Create awareness and mobilize support for the projects among government officials.
- Increasing consultations and planning to achieve time management and efficiency.
- Increasing efforts in identifying sources and obtaining local data, including default data from international sources where local data is not available.
- Sourcing of additional funding to support project activities to enhance project delivery.

6.0 Conclusion

6.1 Summary of the Workshop Outcomes and Key Takeaways

The workshop was a huge success with a high level of attendees who made positive contributions. Some of the key takeaways include:

- A special note that awareness is critical for this assignment. The project proponents are encouraged to create adequate and robust awareness. For example, in the Agricultural sector, there are several stakeholders who are not accessible to social media.
- The need to engage widely to get input from all stakeholders.
- Importance of the Energy and Agricultural Sectors are very critical to the economy for employment generation. It will therefore be important to ensure that emphasis is put on job opportunities and avoidance of job loss as much as possible.
- The importance of ensuring gender equity in all processes and at all stages of the project delivery as women, by their demographic strength, “*hold half of the sky*” in Nigeria’s development pathway.

These takeaways imply that the reception from the stakeholders at the Inception workshop is good and there is the challenge to ensure a strategic plan to ensure that stakeholders are well mapped out and considered even where they cannot be reached due to the remoteness of their locations.

6.2 Limitations/Challenges and Opportunities for future work

Limitations and Challenges

A very evident challenge and limitation to the work is a paucity of data and where available, they are not adequately disaggregated and there are bureaucratic bottlenecks to the release of data. However, these challenges are expected to be mitigated by the high-level support received from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment as well as the Project Steering Committee.

Opportunities for Future Work

- Development of Nigeria’s Just Transition jobs tracker (tool)
- Development of Nigeria’s Just Transition Strategy

6.3 Acknowledgments to Participants and Stakeholders at the Inception Workshop.

We appreciate the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Federal Ministry of Environment and all other Stakeholders who attended the Inception Workshop. We appreciate your presence, support, and interest in this project, as well as useful feedback received.

We hope to get your increased support as we engage with stakeholders to ensure we have a comprehensive output from this assignment that gives a true reflection of a Just transition with gender consideration as we implement our Nationally Determined Contributions.

Appendices

Opening speech by the Federal Minister of Labour and Employment during the workshop.

Speech By Dr (Sen.) Chris Ngige Honourable Minister taken by Ms. Daju Kacholom, Mni. Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment at Project Launching/ Inception Meeting for the Nigeria -ICAT Just and Gender Inclusive Transition Project.

Protocol

Distinguished participants, I am delighted to welcome you all to the Inauguration Meeting of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Project.

2. I am particularly happy to note that the participation is broad, across different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Labor Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), International Development Partners, Academia and the Private Sector.

3. ICAT, which is an International Multi-stakeholder Partnership of the United Nations Office For Project Services (UNOPS) is supporting Nigeria to set up Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition.

4. The Nigerian Government signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the UNOPS, represented by the ICAT Management, to firm up the process leading to the take off and implementation of the project over a period of 12 months.

5. The objectives of the project are:

- To develop Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and ensure it links with the sectoral MRV system and the ETF implemented by the Federal Ministry of Environment to achieve synergy, institutional memory and stakeholder inclusion and cooperation.
- To enable tripartite cooperation between Government, Labour, and Employer Associations to achieve a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition going forward with the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- To support policymakers in setting up JGIT MRV and designing a JGIT roadmap to track just transition impacts of climate policies and actions.

6. The ICAT project will be carried out by a team of National Experts and International ICAT Consultants (World Resources Institute WRI, Washington) under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment.

7. We have appointed and commissioned the National Project Consultants, who are working closely with the ICAT appointed International Team of Consultants (WRI, Washington) to deliver the project in close consultation with you as the stakeholders.

8. May I at this juncture emphasize your role as key stakeholders because the project will require your support, input and contributions at the various levels of implementation.
9. The objective of this Inception meeting is to launch the ICAT Just Transition project and to increase awareness among you, the national stakeholders, towards a better understanding of your roles and responsibilities during the project implementation.
10. The National Project Consultants here introduced, will discuss the Project work Plan and continue to interact with you at various stages of implementation and I, therefore, call on you to give them the maximum support and cooperation towards achieving the objectives of the project.
11. I am highly delighted that the development of this MRV of Just Transition will substantially contribute to meeting the country's obligation in the Just Transition Process during the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Energy Transition Plan.
12. As the Government is progressively making every effort to translate its policies and Agenda into practical and effective action at all levels of national life, I urge everyone and every sector to effectively contribute their quota towards ensuring a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition.
13. The implementation of this Project would be heavily dependent on support from all relevant stakeholders present here. Thus, all must have a good understanding of the dynamics of the national and international Transition process and climate governance.
14. Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to therefore assure you that Nigeria is committed to ensuring a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition, where no one is left behind.
15. Let me end this remark by appreciating your being here for the launch of this very important project and once again call on your support and cooperation as stakeholders. I look forward to your inputs and recommendations towards effective project delivery and implementation of the Nigeria -ICAT MRV of Just and Gender Transition Project for the benefit of Nigeria and the world at large.
16. I once again thank ICAT Management and UNOPS for their support and hereby launch the project.
17. Wish you all a fruitful deliberation.

Speech - ICAT Director, Dr. Henning Wuester, Nigeria Inception Workshop (JGIT) 23 March 2023

Madam Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ms. Daju Kachollom, Distinguished High Officials of the various ministries, organizations and agencies of Nigeria, Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues, All Protocols observed.

On behalf of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, ICAT, I am pleased to welcome you at the start of this new ICAT project in Nigeria, which is focused on a just and gender inclusive transition.

Let me briefly introduce ICAT to you. ICAT is a multi-stakeholder partnership, which is funded by 6 donors - Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy and 2 philanthropic foundations - and it is administered by the UN Office of Project Services, UNOPS.

ICAT provides support to developing countries to establish transparency frameworks that are needed to implement the Paris Agreement. ICAT offers tools and methodologies and since its inception has worked with over 50 countries, including Nigeria, through the Ministry of Environment.

Transparency is essential in order to be able to implement the Paris Agreement. It entails all the data and information and the processes around these to plan, implement and monitor climate action. Transparency is especially critical when important sectors of the economy are concerned and need to undergo a fundamental transformation. With the Paris Agreement, the world has agreed to move to net zero carbon emissions by the middle of this century, and Nigeria is committed to reaching that objective by 2060.

Fundamental transformations are underway - well advanced in the energy sector, where we have seen over 80% of the new capacity for power generation by renewable energy. They are also moving forward in the transport sector with a shift to electric vehicles and they will also come in the agriculture sector. All of this will pose challenges to many economies. Clearly, acting on climate change comes at a cost. But this can be turned into an opportunity if planned and managed well. And that brings us to the subject of this project that we are launching today.

A central part of this opportunity is making such fundamental transformations of the economy just and inclusive for all. To achieve this, the three elements of transparency are essential:

- Planning: setting realistic targets and identifying policies to achieve them.
- Monitoring the implementation of these targets.
- Stakeholder engagement.

Allow me to focus on that element. Stakeholder engagement applies to the national and the international level. Internationally, stakeholder engagement encompasses the reporting under the UN climate change convention, which is essential to build confidence in the global community, so that the world knows that every country is taking its fair share of effort and that countries know that others are doing what they need to do and what is expected of them in the global economy. At the national level, stakeholder engagement means involving all the relevant ministries and agencies, the private sector and civil society, including workers' unions and employer associations. Stakeholders have to be engaged in shaping the transformation that

affects them, and the only way to do this is through transparency that builds trust and understanding. For example, trade unions play a critical role because they need to be confident that policies are in place to ensure that the jobs and livelihoods of workers are safeguarded. One example: Developing a set of indicators on the availability of jobs across industries and putting in place a credible process for tracking them, can address the critical interests of workers. Data on such indicators have to be the outcome of a dialogue, building a Collaborative relationship and ensuring that transitions are just and not leaving anyone behind. That is behind the global effort in combating climate change, and implementing the Paris Agreement and I trust that this workshop today provides a start to such a dialogue.

Transparency is also important in mobilizing finance. Without finance, implementation is not possible. Having a credible plan and monitoring and evaluating implementation against Indicators builds trust among investors demonstrating the country's seriousness, commitment, and readiness. Reporting on Just transition indicators such as the quality of jobs, the competitiveness of domestic industry in global markets, and the growth of clean industries in individual sectors can help signal economic and political stability. This can put the minds of risk-averse investors at ease and enable the flow of finance from public and private finance institutions. The global climate change process is currently developing partnerships among developing countries and some industrialized countries. These are called JETPs - just energy transition partnerships. They are built based on a national plan for a just transition in the energy sector, for instance, a transition out of reliance on coal into renewable energy. These transition roadmaps then form the basis for a just transition investment plan, which in turn allows preparing a package of grants and loans to support the implementation of the just transition. Monitoring and evaluation and transparency is a critical part of such JETPs. They have been created in countries like South Africa, Indonesia, and Vietnam. I believe that the project we are launching today can help to also prepare Nigeria to join a just transition partnership at some point down the road.

And this brings me to my last point. The importance of sharing knowledge across Africa and the world. This project in Nigeria must be seen as part of the global climate process and we very much encourage you to share your experience with the world. This project is running in parallel with a similar ICAT project in South Africa. Nigeria and South Africa are hence at the forefront of a just transition movement in Africa. We have engaged international experts on transparency and just transitions from the World Resources Institute to support this project. But what is equally important is that there is an exchange of experience within Africa. We believe that countries can learn from each other and sharing experiences between Nigeria and South Africa will be beneficial to both countries. We are very eager to support such South-south cooperation. There are many opportunities: the Africa Regional Climate Week in the first week of September in Nairobi, the COP 28 in Dubai in December, and many opportunities for bilateral contacts in between.

Let me conclude my remarks by expressing my sincere gratitude to all those that have contributed to making the launch of the project possible today. Very special thanks to the Honourable Minister and the Permanent Secretary Daju for their personal commitment and outstanding leadership. I want to thank Dr. Yerima Peter Tarfa for his vision and guidance in initiating this effort, and Dr. Bala Bappa for the outstanding role in coordinating the work. My thanks, furthermore, go to the international team at the World Resources Institute for supporting the project. And finally, I want to thank all of you gathered today and all the experts involved for your willingness to actively engage in the project. This project and all the ICAT activities in Nigeria rely heavily on effective stakeholder engagement, so your presence and your engagement are highly appreciated.

I look forward to a very insightful project and thank you for your attention.

Highlights of WRI Interjections at The Nigeria Just Transitions Inception Workshop on 23rd March 2023

THE ROLE OF WRI

- The World Resources Institute or WRI for short, is a global research organization that works with governments, businesses, multilateral institutions, and civil society groups to develop practical solutions that improve people's lives and ensure nature can thrive. We organize our work around seven global challenges: Food, Forests, Water, Energy, Climate, the Ocean, and Cities. We analyze these issues through the lenses of our four Centers of Excellence: Business, Economics, Finance, and Equity. The Climate Program at WRI engaged in this project focuses on four main areas: stepping up national climate action, advancing international climate action, tracking progress toward climate goals, and supporting equity and development goals in the transition to a zero-carbon economy.
- WRI throughout the duration of this project will be operating as a technical partner lending our external expertise to help shape the Just and gender inclusive transition MRV system.
- What this means is that WRI will be offering technical input and reviewing the various outputs provided by the team.
- Additionally, WRI will support consultants in the engagement processes and facilitate effective and meaningful peer-to-peer collaboration.

RATIONALE FOR PROJECT

- As many of you know the conversation around what a just transition truly is and how to achieve it globally is increasing in frequency.

- We know that addressing climate change and achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement requires transitioning to net-zero carbon emissions and we know a truly just transition must include youth, women, and other vulnerable groups in all aspects of medium and long term-implementation.
- For both national and international policy, a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Tracking Framework can enable policy makers to make better informed decisions with significant social and economic benefits for all, including youth, women, and other vulnerable groups.

JT TRACKING GUIDE OUTLINE

- A broader effort WRI is engaged in with ICAT.
- In addition to supporting Nigeria in developing a just and gender inclusive transition MRV framework, WRI is working with ICAT to produce a general Just Transition Tracking guide with the purpose of providing a generalized approach for any country to monitor the social, economic, and environmental consequences of their climate mitigation and adaptation policies.
- The guide will support governments in putting the social and economic impacts of climate solutions at the center of their decision-making by establishing a monitoring system for Just transition indicators at different governance levels.
- The guide is organized into nine chapters seen on the slide, and in each chapter, is strong emphasizes on effective citizen engagement, including vulnerable groups and communities impacted by climate transition, and transparency in reporting progress to the stakeholders.
- While the guide is not meant to provide a methodology for Just Transition related impact assessment of climate policies. This has been done to a large extent through the ICAT Sustainable Development Guide. The guide's focus is on developing a monitoring framework that allows national governments to track their progress towards Just transition goals and realize their vision. It emphasizes comprehensively monitoring changes in social, economic, and environmental indicators – and not just GHG reductions.
- This activity strengthens the work in Nigeria as WRI will be able to share with the consultants and stakeholders' lessons learned from other countries and vice versa the process of developing a just and gender inclusive transition MRV system in Nigeria can better inform the guide.
- A more in-depth presentation on this guide will be planned with the consultants and any others interested later!

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- As demonstrated by our efforts to invite many of you today stakeholder engagement is a critical step in the just transition process that when done meaningfully can enable continuous learning, co-ownership of the established monitoring system, social buy-in

and acceptance of climate mitigation policies, and to ultimately build stakeholder confidence in governments' efforts to manage just transition impacts.

- This project firmly believes diverse groups of stakeholders meaningfully engaged throughout the process can bring unique perspectives from different communities, involve community leaders, anticipate, and address stakeholder concerns, and help set priorities.
- We know stakeholders can advocate for their groups' interests, generate new ideas, disseminate information, help solicit and gather feedback, encourage collective ownership of solutions, and ensure that all stakeholders can participate and efficiently collaborate on decisions.
- We intend for stakeholder engagement to take place continuously throughout this just transition process and therefore we look forward to engaging with many of you throughout the journey of developing Nigeria's Just and gender inclusive transition MRV framework.

SOUTH AFRICA EXAMPLE

- Just as a quick example of another country further along in their Just Transition process we've highlighted here a variety of the ways South Africa has engaged with stakeholders, throughout their process of developing a Just Transition vision.
- South Africa's process was undertaken over the course of several years through extensive research and supported by a lot of resources. Nigeria's experience will certainly be unique differing from this approach, there are a lot of interesting engagement examples here that can be inspiring and potentially adapted to be relevant for Nigeria's country context such as public workshops, reports, and other communications materials focused on elevating the urgency and importance of a just transition.
- We hope a few of these ideas excite you and inspire you to brainstorm what would be most impactful for your respective organizations and communities. We deeply look forward to engaging with all of you present today as well as your respective ministries and organizations as we begin the process of setting up a unique Just and gender inclusive MRV system for Nigeria.

NIGERIA'S MITIGATION AMBITIONS

- The previous slides have set the stage on the importance of JT, WRI's role, the robustness that comes when all stakeholders are involved throughout the journey, and how much of an iterative process this journey can be as seen in the South Africa example and for the next few slides I'd be going through various touchpoints on Nigeria's journey and its JT relevance. Now this work comes on the heels of Key policy signals communicated by the Government of Nigeria.

- For example, Nigeria's new NDC commitment reflects a significant increase from the first submitted version, including an unconditional emission reduction target of 20% below BAU by 2030 and a further increase to a 47% reduction, conditional on among other things, appropriate international financing. What is even more impressive is the government's explicit call to have the NDC implementation process focus on inputs and contributions from youth, women and vulnerable groups in all sectors outlined.
- Moreover, beyond the Medium Term 2030 goal highlighted under the Paris Agreement, Nigeria has also chosen to extend the level of inclusiveness and participation in the communication of its long terms post 2030 international goals which include moving toward net zero, ending gas flaring, increasing the contribution of renewables in the energy mix by 50% and halving emissions in the energy sector by 2050 relative to current levels.
- Thankfully, all this work is underpinned by robust local policy architecture such as the climate change act and many others which serves as the roadmap through which Nigeria would achieve its net zero commitment in a gender-responsive manner.

WORK PLAN AND ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS

- So, in preparation for the work we will be doing together as a team to help develop the JGIT framework and associated elements we wanted to provide an initial workplan that will serve to help steer the process along.
- As Dr. Tarfa briefly highlighted at the beginning of this workshop, the work plan consists of 2 phases and a total of 5 activities.
- Phase 1: which we have called the Scoping phase will consist of an inception workshop with our main deliverable being that of a more robust workplan, with all your input, and a workshop report as its first activity.
- Phase 1: Activity two would consist of the team doing extensive information gathering to help understand data landscape and gaps, country priorities, and details of existing MRV systems all of which would be sourced and informed from stakeholder engagement, desktop research etc. Our major output for this activity would be the production of a JGIT review report which highlights the results found.
- Phase 3 activity 3 would involve assessing the JGIT implications of NDC implementation with a focus on the oil and gas and the Agriculture and LULUCF sectors. Our main output here would be two assessment reports, one for each sector, highlighting the various indicators used in the evaluation, sources of data, policy interventions, methodology employed and results.
- Activity 4 falls under our next phase, Phase 2, which is our design and analysis phase. Here we work toward designing a JGIT MRV framework that aligns with the current NDC implementation elements. With the aim of producing both a workshop report on the ICAT Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework and the JGIT MRV Report containing a draft of Nigeria's JGIT vision, MRV tracking methodologies and national targets.

- Finally, activity 5 under our phase 2 would focus on the development of an implementation roadmap with three specific outputs including a JGIT road map, a short case study and a workshop report.

CURRENT STATUS

- As Dr. Peter also shared, the process has been underway for the last few months giving us time to ensure we have all the right actors involved and after the endorsement of the work-plan in Q4 of 2022, we are now in an excellent place to commence research right away.
- WRI will continue to engage with the Nigeria team to ensure a smooth onboarding process and delivery of project elements by setting timeframes.

NEXT STEPS

- As previously mentioned, the immediate next step in the project within the scoping phase would be Phase 1: Activity 2, which is focused on Information Gathering.
- This process will focus on 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 will be performed as a desk review and through meetings with relevant stakeholders. All stakeholders will be mapped in the context of data collection, processing, and reporting.
- The next major output, as highlighted a few slides ago, will be a JGIT Review Report.
 - This report will be informed by engaging with stakeholders on the call and more to understand priorities and mapping information flows, such as existing MRV systems, data gaps, relevant sources.
- In general, WRI will work closely with the consultant team to ensure progress on all activities.
- And as a side note, we hope to have a peer-to-peer exchange in the last quarter of this year with other countries that we are working with on just transition tracking systems for example South Africa.