

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

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Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

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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
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

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Project Technical Report Presentation Workshop

The technical report presentation workshop, organized by the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the support of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), marks a significant milestone in Nigeria's journey towards a just and gender-inclusive transition in the face of climate change. This initiative is part of the broader Just and Gender Inclusive Transition MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) Project, which aims to align Nigeria's economic sectors with sustainable, climate-resilient pathways while ensuring social equity and inclusivity.

Nigeria, as Africa's largest economy and one of its most populous countries, stands at a crossroads. The nation's economic backbone is heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, a major source of revenue but also a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Simultaneously, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector plays a critical role in the livelihoods of millions of Nigerians, offering both challenges and opportunities for climate action. The dual dependence on these sectors makes the transition to a low-carbon economy complex, necessitating an approach that balances economic development with environmental sustainability and social inclusion.

The workshop brought together critical stakeholders from various sectors, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector, to present and discuss the findings of a comprehensive scoping study and impact assessment report. These reports focused on the oil and gas and AFOLU sectors, identifying key challenges and opportunities for Nigeria in its transition towards a more sustainable and inclusive economy.

Key objectives of the workshop included, presentation of findings, sharing the outcomes of the scoping study and impact assessment, which detailed the current state of the oil & gas and AFOLU sectors, their environmental impacts, and the socio-economic implications of transitioning towards sustainability.

Stakeholder engagement, creating a platform for dialogue among stakeholders, facilitating the exchange of ideas, experiences, and best practices for managing the transition in a way that is both just and gender-inclusive.

Capacity building, enhancing the knowledge and skills of participants regarding MRV systems, which are crucial for tracking progress, ensuring transparency, and informing policy decisions for a sustainable transition.

Policy recommendations: generating actionable insights and recommendations for policymakers to guide the development and implementation of strategies for a just and gender-inclusive transition.

The workshop was based on the importance of inclusive dialogue and collaboration across all sectors of society to navigate the complexities of transitioning from traditional sectors to more sustainable practices. It highlighted the necessity of integrating gender considerations into climate action, ensuring that policies and interventions do not disproportionately affect

vulnerable groups, particularly women, who are often at the forefront of climate impact but at the periphery of decision-making processes.

By focusing on the oil & gas and AFOLU sectors, the workshop aimed to pave the way for Nigeria to embark on a sustainable development path that not only addresses the urgent challenges posed by climate change but also leverages these challenges as opportunities for fostering economic growth, social equity, and environmental resilience. Through the Just and Gender Inclusive Transition MRV Project, Nigeria is taking a critical step towards realizing its climate action commitments while ensuring that the transition is equitable and beneficial for all Nigerians.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the workshop report from the technical presentation organized by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, supported by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), extends beyond mere documentation of proceedings. It serves as a pivotal instrument for consolidating the collective insights, recommendations, and strategic directions emerged from the dialogue among stakeholders on Nigeria's transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy. This workshop, focusing on the oil & gas and AFOLU sectors, has brought to light the intricate challenges and opportunities that define Nigeria's path towards environmental sustainability, economic resilience, and social inclusivity. The report meticulously captures the outcomes of the scoping study and impact assessment, offering a detailed narrative on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of transitioning in these critical sectors. By doing so, it provides a comprehensive resource for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and civil society to reference as they navigate the complexities of implementing just and gender-inclusive climate action strategies.

Also, the workshop report is instrumental in facilitating ongoing dialogue and collaboration among the diverse range of participants involved in Nigeria's climate action efforts. It encapsulates the shared vision and commitments made during the workshop, setting the stage for coordinated action and policy development. The report highlights the consensus on the need for robust MRV systems, gender-sensitive approaches, and inclusive governance mechanisms that ensure all voices are heard in the transition process. Through detailed recommendations and actionable steps outlined within the document, the report acts as a roadmap guiding stakeholders towards achieving Nigeria's sustainability goals. It emphasizes the critical role of continuous engagement, capacity building, and adaptive management in driving the success of Nigeria's just and gender-inclusive transition, serving not only as a record of discussions but as a beacon for future endeavors in climate action and sustainable development.

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 77 (27 females and 50 Males) 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.

2.1.1 Objectives of Workshop for Technical presentation and Stakeholder engagements on JGIT Sectoral Review and Assessment Reports

The objective of this Workshop is to present the outcome of the information gathered that will 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 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.

And to 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

Purpose of the Workshop is to:

- *Review existing JGIT definitions, concepts, and overall approach in Nigeria. This activity may be done through survey, interview, or group discussion format.*
- *Review existing systems in use in Nigeria for MRV and how ministries, 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 general public as well as women, youth, and vulnerable groups, among other aspects to be determined.*
- *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 also those that may support and be involved in data collection and tracking.*
- *Review 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 review of ILO GJAM and ICAT sustainable development assessment guide, among others.*
- *Identification and recommendation of JGIT Indicators in line with NDC implementation up to 2030 for Oil and Gas sector and AFOLU sector.*
- *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.*
- *Identification of current and planned actions in Oil and Gas and AFOLU sectors in line with the NDC and underlining climate policies.*
- *Evaluate impact assessment approaches and models (qualitative and quantitative) to select best approach.*
- *Use selected approach or methodology to assess JGIT impacts of NDC policies and actions in Oil and Gas and AFOLU sectors. Modelling Just and Gender Inclusive Transition scenario may be required.*

Expected Outcome of the Workshop will include:

- *Summary definition/ framework of a 'JGIT in Nigeria' to be provided in the Review Report.*
- *List of existing MRV systems, data gaps, and relevant sources for climate, social, and economic data to be provided in the Review Report.*
- *Summary of relevant stakeholders to be included in Review Report.*
- *Annotated list of existing Nigerian and International economic models and or studies on JGIT to be included in Review Report.*
- *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).*

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.

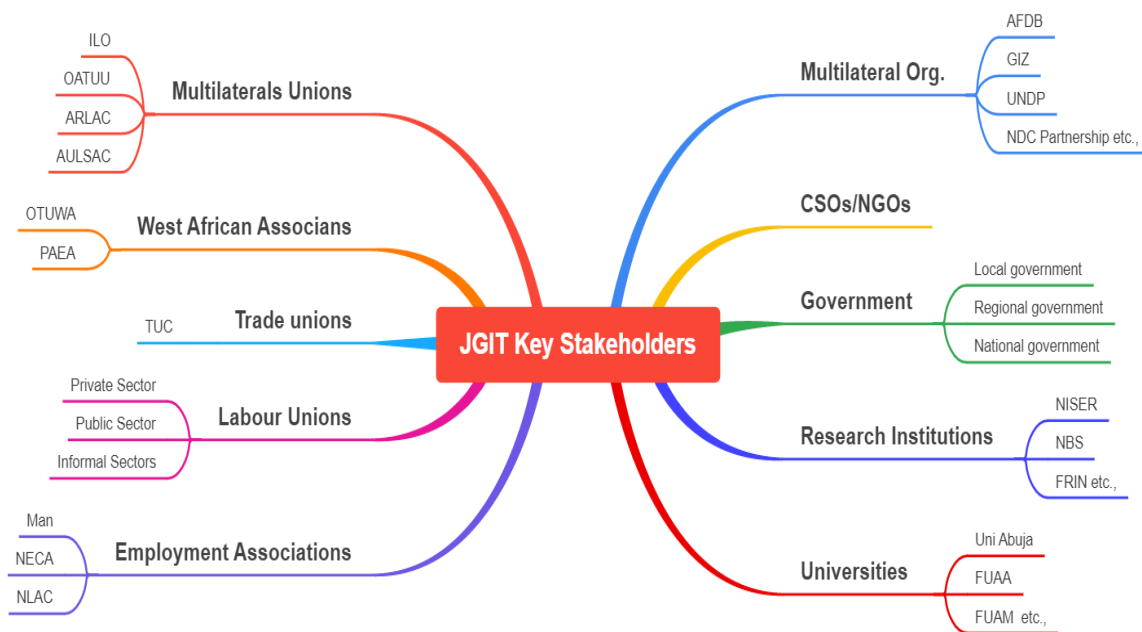


Fig 1: Key Stakeholder Mapping for JGIT MRV Project

Source: Authors Field Research, 2023.

3.0 Workshop Programme of Events and Agenda

3.1 Detailed Outline of the Workshop Sessions and Activities

The technical report presentation workshop facilitated a critical dialogue on the outcomes of the scoping study and impact assessment reports, paving the way for a national platform of cross-knowledge exchange among key stakeholders. This collaborative effort is essential in crafting the necessary roadmap for advancing the next phase of the Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project. It marks a significant step towards establishing a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system for a Just and Gender Inclusive Transition, laying the groundwork for its strategic implementation across 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, who was represented by the Permanent Secretary.

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

The presentation by the In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant focused on the Key areas of the assessment and scoping study report, this was followed by presentations from the 5 Project Consultants.

Finally, Stakeholder contributions and constructive discussions on all presentations were opened to allow participants to seek clarification and make recommendations to improve the overall output of the report. 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	Mr. Ismaila Abubakar	Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour, and Employment
2	Mal. Adamu Gizos	Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point
3	Dr Henning Weuster	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	Huzi Mshelia/ Chinonso Agbo	Modelling/ NDC Consultant
12	Mario Finch & Chelsea Gomez	WRI team JGIT International Consultants

The meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks from the Director of 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	
Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project Workshop for Technical presentation and Stakeholder engagements on JGIT Sectoral Review and Assessment Reports, Sandralia Hotel, Jabi, Abuja, 30th January 2024	
<p><i>Purpose is to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review existing JGIT definitions, concepts, and overall approach in Nigeria. This activity may be done through survey, interview, or group discussion format. 2. Review existing systems in use in Nigeria for MRV and how ministries, NGOs, and communities have participated in the past. 3. Building upon the 2021 ICAT MRV sectoral review, review current policy entry points and outcomes of policies on the general public as well as women, youth, and vulnerable groups, among other aspects to be determined. 4. 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 also those that may support and be involved in data collection and tracking. 5. Review 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 review of ILO GJAM and ICAT sustainable development assessment guide, among others. 6. Identification and recommendation of JGIT Indicators in line with NDC implementation up to 2030 for Oil and Gas sector and AFOLU sector. 7. 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. 8. Identification of current and planned actions in Oil and Gas and AFOLU sectors in line with the NDC and underlining climate policies. 9. Evaluate impact assessment approaches and models (qualitative and quantitative) to select best approach. 10. Use selected approach or methodology to assess JGIT impacts of NDC policies and actions in Oil and Gas and AFOLU sectors. Modelling Just and Gender Inclusive Transition scenario may be required. 	
Session 1: Welcome and Ceremonial Session; Event Facilitator: Mrs. Suwaiba Yakubu Jibrin	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration of Participants
09:30-09:50	Opening remarks and Self-Introduction of Participants Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
09:50-10:00	Contributions from ICAT Management Dr. Henning Weuster, Director, ICAT, Bonn, Germany
10:00-10:15	Updates on the Nigeria ICAT JGIT Project Implementation and Next Steps . – Dr. Yerima P. Tarfa, ICAT JGIT Project Team Lead, Dr. Bala Bappa, ICAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
10:15-10:30	Goodwill message and Contributions from NCCC, NECA, NLC, TUC and MAN - Director General NCCC, Director General NECA, President NLC, President TUC and President MAN
10:30-10:45	Declaration of Workshop open. Honourable Minister/ Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment

10:45-10:50	Vote of Thanks Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
10:50-11:20	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: Dr. Bala Bappa and Engr. James Ogunleye	
11:20-11:25	Introduction of the Technical Session. – Dr. Bala Bappa, ICAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
11:25-12:00	key priority areas of the project including the Design & development of a JGIT MRV framework in the context of NDC implementation and development of an implementation Roadmap. - Chelsea Gomez, Mikayla Pellerin, Mario Finch, Cynthia Elliott - WRI/ ICAT Team of Consultants
12:00-12:50	Presentation of JGIT Sectoral Review and Assessment Reports; - Coordinated by Lead Project Consultant, Engr. James Ogunleye Presentations of the JGIT Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. JGIT Sectoral Review Report - Lead Project Consultant – Energy (Oil & Gas) Expert ii. JGIT Assessment Reports - Project Consultant - AFOLU and LULUCF Expert Supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. JGIT Modelling and MRV expert ii. JGIT Gender Analyst iii. JGIT Labour Analyst
12:50-13:50	Stakeholder Contributions and Constructive discussions on all presentations
13:50–14:00	Closing Remarks – Mal. Adamu Gizos, Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point
14:00-15:00	Lunch

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.

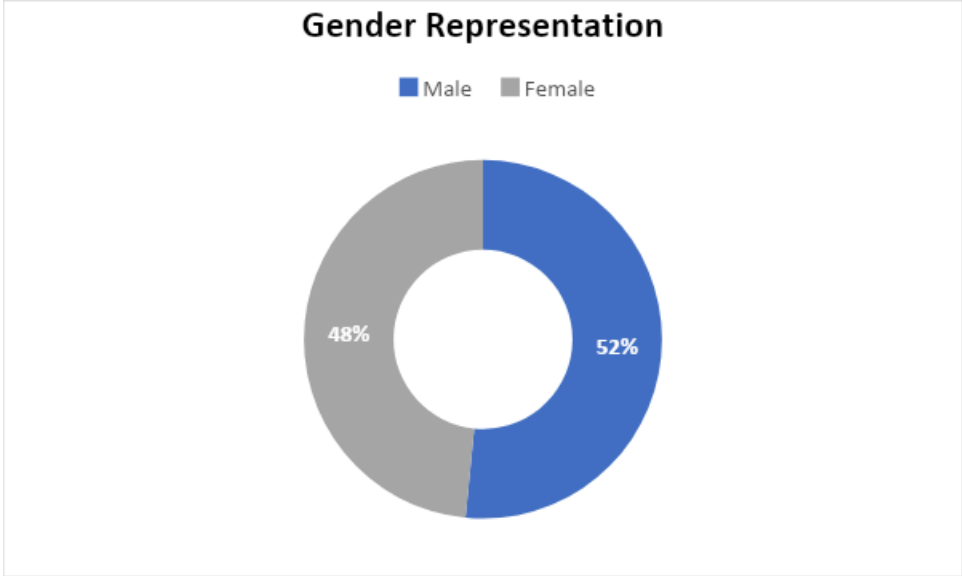


Fig. 2: Gender Representation (Source: Authors field research 2023)

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.

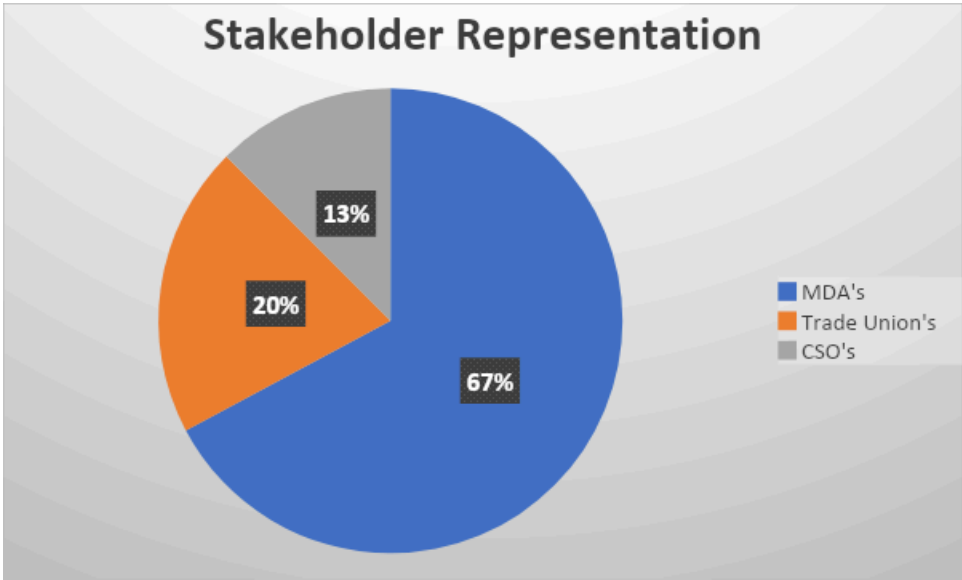


Fig. 3: Stakeholder Representation (Source: Authors field research 2023)

4.1 Summary of Key Discussion Points from each Session

O&G Conversations on the Impact Assessment Report

In the workshop dedicated to discussing the impact assessment for the Oil & Gas (O&G) sector within Nigeria's framework for achieving net zero carbon emissions, several critical discussion points were elaborated upon, considering the sector's substantial contributions to the national economy, employment, and government revenue. The context of Nigeria's commitment to net zero by a specified target year, juxtaposed with the O&G sector's pivotal role, set the stage for a nuanced analysis of the transition's potential economic and social ramifications. This transition, while aligned with global environmental sustainability goals, presents significant challenges in a country grappling with high levels of poverty and economic dependency on fossil fuel revenues.

The methodology of the assessment was thorough, involving a baseline assessment of emissions from the O&G sector, detailed stakeholder engagements, and a clear articulation of policy objectives and their anticipated effects. Data sources such as the Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) provided foundational insights for the analysis. The findings brought to light the complexities surrounding the removal of fossil fuel subsidies, revealing the deep impacts on vulnerable populations, over 100 million strong, who rely on diesel and petrol not just for transportation but critically for power generation through personal and industrial generators. The narrative underscored the emission reduction potential within the O&G sector, conditional on political commitment to policy implementation, enhancement of electricity reliability, and the provision of alternative employment opportunities to mitigate the socioeconomic fallout of transitioning from liquid fuels to gas.

A significant portion of the workshop's discussions focused on the social dynamics and labor implications of the O&G sector's transition. Despite the sector's relatively small direct employment footprint, its indirect and induced job creation, particularly in the Niger Delta region and major urban centers like Lagos and Abuja, underscores its socio-economic importance. The dialogue highlighted tensions among labor unions and the potential for societal unrest if the transition leads to significant job losses without adequate mitigation strategies, such as job retraining programs and investment in alternative industries. The discussion also touched on the sector's traditionally low female participation, attributing it to the demanding nature of fieldwork and cultural norms. The need for policies that preserve and enhance women's roles in the transitioning sector was emphasized, pointing towards a more gender-inclusive approach to policy formulation and implementation.

Recommendations from the workshop stressed the importance of transparent, inclusive dialogue among all stakeholders, continuous negotiation with relevant associations, and the prioritization of gender inclusivity in policy planning and execution. The overarching goal of emission reduction was highlighted as a primary objective, with a cautionary note on ensuring that the transition process remains productive and does not inadvertently exacerbate social inequalities or environmental degradation. The detailed discussions and recommendations reflect a comprehensive approach to managing the complexities of transitioning Nigeria's O&G sector towards a more sustainable and equitable future.

AFOLU/LULUCF Conversations on the Impact Assessment Report

The AFOLU sector's impact assessment, guided by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Sustainable Development guidance, marked a significant step in understanding the interplay between agricultural policies and sustainable development within the framework of Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This qualitative assessment aimed to illuminate the potential impacts of selected policies on sustainable development goals, providing a crucial tool for effective policy planning and implementation. Through an initial matrix, the assessment offered a comprehensive overview of environmental, social, and economic impacts, setting the stage for a detailed exploration of the direct and indirect consequences of agricultural and forestry policies.

Environmentally, the assessment underscored a pivotal shift towards climate change mitigation, evidenced by reduced emissions from rice cultivation and enhanced soil and fertilizer management practices. These findings highlight the success of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, underscoring the importance of their continued promotion to align with global carbon reduction objectives and contribute to the NDCs. Additionally, the assessment documented improvements in air quality, primarily due to the reduction of open burning practices, suggesting the effectiveness of current biomass management strategies and the need for stricter regulatory frameworks to promote cleaner alternatives.

Economically, the assessment pointed to growth and diversification within the agricultural sector, particularly through the adoption of farm mechanization and input manufacturing. These developments not only bolster sectoral strength but also hint at the broader economic implications of sustainable agriculture practices, including potential reductions in healthcare costs due to improved air quality and opportunities for economic expansion in waste management and recycling.

Socially, the assessment brought to light significant strides in labor conditions, including safety and worker training, which are likely to translate into higher productivity and lower occupational accident costs. Moreover, there was a notable increase in the participation of women and youth in decision-making processes, alongside a rise in job opportunities, reflecting both social progress and economic growth. The heightened public awareness and education on climate change emerged as a crucial factor, indicating an increasing environmental consciousness vital for the adoption of sustainable practices.

The discussions during the workshop emphasized the need for a standardized framework for data collection and analysis to enhance the consistency and reliability of tracking agricultural policy impacts. Such a framework, combined with continuous stakeholder engagement and capacity building, is essential for integrating effective post-policy assessment into the policy development process. This approach ensures that indicators are effectively incorporated into policy design, facilitating more informed and effective policy interventions.

Addressing the identified challenges and opportunities requires a multifaceted approach. Strengthening regulations against detrimental practices like open burning, promoting cleaner energy alternatives, and developing efficient waste management strategies are pivotal. Additionally, investing in worker training, safety measures, and enhancing public awareness and

education on climate change are crucial for fostering a more sustainable and inclusive agricultural sector. The workshop's insights into the AFOLU sector's impact underscore the imperative for nuanced policy actions that balance environmental sustainability with economic growth and social inclusivity, steering Nigeria towards its sustainable development goals within the NDC framework.

Modelling/NDC Component Conversations

The model approach to the study, as discussed during workshops focusing on both the Oil & Gas (O&G) and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors, integrates a comprehensive qualitative assessment framework, informed by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Sustainable Development guidance. This methodology is pivotal in evaluating the potential impacts of selected policies within Nigeria's commitments to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), across two critical sectors that significantly influence the country's economy, environment, and social fabric.

For the O&G sector, the model emphasizes assessing the environmental implications of transitioning away from fossil fuels, the socio-economic impacts of potential job losses, and the overall effect on government revenue and public spending. It incorporates stakeholder engagement and data collection from entities like the Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), ensuring a detailed understanding of the sector's current dynamics and future prospects under the NDC framework. The approach is tailored to identify effective strategies for emission reduction, enhance transparency in tracking progress, and facilitate the development of policies that ensure a just and gender-inclusive transition.

The AFOLU sector's model also focused on national sectoral policies, assessing their role in mitigating climate change impacts, improving air quality, and promoting economic diversification and social inclusivity. This involves an initial impact assessment matrix that categorizes and quantifies the direct and indirect effects of agricultural and forestry policies on sustainable development goals. Key to this model is the engagement with stakeholders across the spectrum, from farmers to policy-makers, and the application of a standardized framework for consistent data collection and analysis.

Combining these sector-specific approaches into the overarching model conversation highlights the multifaceted nature of Nigeria's transition towards sustainable development within the NDC framework. It showcases the necessity for tailored, sector-specific strategies that account for the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the O&G and AFOLU sectors. The model approach shows the importance of informed policy planning and implementation, continuous stakeholder engagement, and a robust framework for tracking progress. This integrative approach ensures that Nigeria's policies not only align with global sustainability and climate action goals but also cater to the economic and social well-being of its populace, paving the way for a holistic and sustainable national development trajectory.

Gender Component Conversations

During the workshop, the gender component emerged as a critical conversation, underlining the imperative for integrating gender inclusivity into the transition strategies of both the Oil & Gas (O&G) and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. This discussion highlighted the historically low participation of women in the O&G sector, attributed to the demanding nature of fieldwork and prevailing cultural norms, alongside the need for policies that enhance women's roles in agriculture and forestry, sectors where they are often key contributors yet face significant barriers to equal participation and decision-making. The conversation advocated for a deliberate, informed approach to policy planning and implementation that prioritizes gender equality and empowers women and other marginalized groups. This includes creating opportunities for meaningful involvement in decision-making processes, ensuring access to resources and training, and addressing specific challenges faced by women in these sectors. By integrating these considerations, the workshop underscored the potential for a more inclusive, equitable transition process that not only advances Nigeria's sustainability goals but also promotes social justice and gender equality.

Labour Component Conversations

In the workshop discussions, the labour perspective was prominently featured, emphasizing the critical importance of addressing workforce implications as Nigeria transitions within the Oil & Gas (O&G) and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. Concerns were raised about the potential for job losses in the O&G sector due to a global shift towards renewable energy sources and the impact of such transitions on the socio-economic fabric of communities reliant on these industries. The dialogue underscored the need for strategic planning to ensure that the transition not only minimizes job losses but also creates new employment opportunities in emerging sectors. The role of labour unions was highlighted as pivotal in advocating for workers' rights, ensuring that the transition is just and inclusive, and that retraining programs are in place to facilitate the workforce's adaptation to new technologies and industries.

Furthermore, in the AFOLU sector, discussions centered on the importance of enhancing labour conditions, promoting safety, and providing adequate training to meet the demands of sustainable agricultural practices. The conversation acknowledged the sector's potential for job creation, particularly through initiatives that encourage sustainable practices and technological innovation. The need for policies that support skill development and education in sustainable agriculture was identified as crucial for empowering the workforce and enabling a smooth transition. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of continuous dialogue between government, industry, and labour representatives to address the challenges and opportunities presented by Nigeria's commitment to sustainable development and climate goals. This

collaborative approach aims to ensure that the labour force is equipped, resilient, and ready to contribute effectively to the country's sustainable future.

Top of Form

4.2 Project Requirements and Deliverables achieved so far.

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
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<p>2.1 Review existing aims, objectives, and definitions for a just and gender inclusive transition in Nigeria to inform the MRV system</p>	<p>Review existing JGIT definitions, concepts, and overall approach in Nigeria. This activity may be done through a survey, interview, or group discussion format.</p>	<p>Summary definition/framework of a 'JGIT in Nigeria' to be provided in the Review Report.</p>
<p>2.2 Review existing MRV systems in Nigeria including climate, economic, and socio-economic data.</p>	<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 outcomes of policies on the public as well as women, youth, and vulnerable groups, among other aspects to be determined.</p>	<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.</p>
<p>2.3 Conduct stakeholder mapping of key actors and institutions</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Summary of relevant stakeholders to be included in the Review Report.</p>
<p>2.4 Review existing Nigerian and international models, methods and studies used for Just Transition scenarios development and monitoring.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Annotated list of existing Nigerian and International economic models and or studies on JGIT to be included in the Review Report.</p>

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 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 	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● List of indicators to be used in impact evaluation.● Data sources

Design and Analysis

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

- 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 ICAT MEL Framework and summary of the discussion and outcome)

4.3 Action Items and Next Steps

The next line of action for the Consultants is to develop the JGIT MRV roadmap. 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.

5.2 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.

The workshop, culminated in a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted challenges and opportunities presented by sustainable development goals. A key outcome was the

recognition of the critical need for sector-specific transition strategies that are both environmentally sustainable and socio-economically inclusive. The discussions emphasized the importance of integrating Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices in the AFOLU sector and developing a just transition framework for the O&G sector that mitigates job losses and fosters new employment opportunities in renewable energy and other emerging sectors.

A significant takeaway from the workshop was the emphasis on gender inclusivity and labor rights as central pillars of the transition process. The dialogue highlighted the low participation of women in the O&G sector and the barriers they face in agriculture and forestry, advocating for policies that enhance gender equality and empower women through access to resources, training, and decision-making platforms. From a labor perspective, the importance of safeguarding workers' rights through strategic planning, advocacy by labor unions, and retraining programs was underscored, emphasizing the need for a just transition that benefits all stakeholders.

The workshop also stressed the necessity of a standardized framework for data collection and analysis to track progress and adapt policies as needed. This approach, coupled with continuous stakeholder engagement and capacity building, was identified as essential for effective policy implementation, and achieving Nigeria's sustainability and climate action goals. Participants agreed on the importance of collaborative efforts among government, industry, labor, and civil society to navigate the complexities of the transition, ensuring that Nigeria's path towards sustainable development is equitable, inclusive, and aligned with global environmental targets. The outcomes and insights from this workshop provide a roadmap for informed decision-making and strategic action in Nigeria's journey towards a sustainable and inclusive future.

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 Mr. Ismaila Abubakar, the Permanent Secretary, Federal Minister of Labour and Employment during the workshop.

ALL PROTOCOLS

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased to be here to declare open this very important Project Workshop of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT).

The Nigeria-ICAT project is gradually winding down with over 60% of the measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of JGIT completed. There have been engagements with key stakeholders at various levels across boards in the bid to get usable and accurate data for the report we are here to review, assess and comment on today.

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, in line with its mandate, is tasked with ensuring a Just Transition, whereby more job opportunities are created instead of job losses as the Federal Government gears towards a greener economy. The Ministry is saddled with the responsibility of preparing, formulating, coordinating, reviewing, implementing, and enforcing all Government policies and regulations which relate to employment generation, labour protection, productivity improvement, industrial peace and harmony, occupational safety, and health in workplaces. This is why the Ministry, in the spirit of partnership, is being supported by ICAT to drive this process through the Nigeria-ICAT project.

Nigeria being a signatory to the Paris Agreement on climate change is taking giant steps in ensuring that necessary policies on climate action are in place in line with the aforementioned. ICAT supported Nigeria to develop an MRV Institutional Arrangement with focus on Three (3) Priority Sectors including Oil and Gas, Transport and AFOLU Sectors and developed MRV indicators and tools to track the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

This Workshop is aimed at reviewing existing JGIT definitions concepts, and overall approach in Nigeria as well as evaluating impact assessment approaches and models (qualitative and quantitative) to select best approach. The outcomes of this workshop will set a precedence for next steps and way forward in the drive for a Just and Gender Inclusive transition in Nigeria.

However, it is necessary to note that the impact of climate change cuts across all sectors. It is therefore imperative that institutions across these sectors make their own contribution to climate actions driven by the collective agenda of eliminating environmental harmful work processes while ensuring a greener economy.

I therefore implore you all to go through the reports, engage in the sessions and make your contributions and comments where necessary.

On this note I wish to declare this event open and wish you all fruitful outcomes.

Thank you.

Thank you so much, Madam moderator, and a warm good morning to all colleagues.

Distinguished high officials of the Federal Ministry of Labor and Employment.

Distinguished high officials of the other ministries, organizations, and agencies of Nigeria.

Distinguished representatives of the trade unions, employer associations, civil society organizations, international organizations, and the media.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

Dear colleagues,

All protocols observed.

On behalf of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT - I'm extremely pleased to join you, albeit virtually, for this important workshop today taking forward the project on a just and gender inclusive transition in Nigeria.

It's been a while since we launched this project last year and I'm very pleased that a lot has moved forward. So let me use this opportunity to highlight the links of your work today in the project going forward, the global climate change agenda, and explain why we consider this a crucial element under the climate action transparency agenda.

Addressing climate change requires fundamental transformation of economies worldwide. Economies across the globe are making efforts to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions this decade by 2030. But this is only one step towards the full decarbonization of economies by the middle of the century. And this is only looking at the mitigation agenda. In addition, on the adaptation side, adapting to the inevitable impacts of climate change will lead to some fundamental transformations.

We are, for instance, in the middle of a global energy transition. For the last three years, renewable energy worldwide accounted for more than 80% of new investments in power generation capacity. That is investments away from fossil fuel-based power generation to solar, wind and other renewable energy power generation. A similar transition is now unfolding for the heating and cooling sector, and for transport.

We are seeing exponential growth of electric vehicles, which will lead to a transformation of the transport sector. Agriculture will be next with some significant changes ahead. The global economy of the 21st century will be fundamentally different from the one of the 20th century, Nigeria, as the biggest economy of the rising continent of Africa, will be in the middle of this transformation.

But Nigeria itself, as the moderator explained at the beginning, has an ambitious climate agenda. In its nationally determined contributions - the NDCs - that have been submitted under the Paris Agreement, Nigeria has set a target to reduce emissions by 20% by 2030

unconditionally, which means out of its own resources, and by 45% conditionally, with international support. The focus is on a few key sectors: power generation, oil and gas, agriculture and land use, transport, industry. And all of that by 2030.

But furthermore, Nigeria has also made a commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, which really means a complete change of the economy. So you may wonder what this has to do with transparency? ICAT - the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - supports developing countries on their transparency agenda. The support is to help developing countries build the transparency frameworks needed to implement the Paris Agreement, which is the central global mechanism to address the climate challenge. We support countries in collecting data needed, first of all, to understand the climate problem in their countries and then to enable effective policies and measures to address the problem.

In the first phase, ICAT supported Nigeria to develop, for instance, a measurement, reporting and verification framework, first, to estimate emissions in various sectors (oil and gas and transport). And then secondly, to assess how much policies and measures can reduce emissions in these sectors.

But that is not sufficient as a basis for adopting emission reduction policies. Countries like Nigeria also need to understand the impact of such policies on their development objectives and be cognizant both of the positive and the negative impacts on development and economic growth.

Nobody in the world will reasonably expect a country like Nigeria to adopt climate policies that are bad for its economic development. So measuring such impacts is critical to make sure that climate policies are actually good for economic development. And it is a basis for a transition that is just; a transition that can identify and deal with the impacts, such as losses of jobs, and a decline of revenues. And it can identify, for instance, the need for the training of workers, education, skills development, and support for entrepreneurship in innovation.

Looking at two of the sectors that are part of the scope of the ICAT project illustrates how Nigeria's economy can be affected on the way to a net zero economy. Agriculture: The agricultural sector is a cornerstone of Nigeria's economy, accounting for 21% of the GDP. Oil and gas: It's not a major direct employer, but it generates a large number of indirect and induced jobs in the coastal region of Nigeria, in particular the Niger Delta.

Making sure that Nigeria's transition is a just one is critical to the success of its climate change policy. Only a just transition will be implemented, since only a just transition will be supported by stakeholders. That support is possible if legitimate concerns are addressed, and ownership and accountability is ensured.

Transparency is at the heart of a just transition. Transparency requires the definition of and agreement on a set of indicators that defines the guardrails of the transition. Using indicators will put the pieces in place to start building acceptance of policies from those that could be negatively impacted. Indicators need to be chosen to address all areas where there could be legitimate concerns by stakeholders. And there needs to be agreement on how and how often to measure them as the transition unfolds.

Ideally, indicators are already available; part of Nigeria's national statistics that are regularly measured and verified. But some indicators will need to be added, and the data collection and verification framework will need to be established. If indicators are off track, corrective measures need to be taken to ensure that the transition can be brought back on track to being just.

This is why this workshop is so extremely important: stakeholder engagement. Your active participation is essential to building a just and gender inclusive transition. Without that, an effective and sustained transition to a low emission and climate resilient economy will not be possible. This is why it is so important that you are all here and actively engaged.

This is why it was excellent that we had the participation of the Nigeria Labor Congress at the site event at COP 28, the Climate change conference in Dubai last December. The side event was held under the auspices of the Honorable Minister, and it helped with demonstrating to the world that Nigeria is serious about the transition to a green economy, which is absolutely essential, because if Nigeria is able to demonstrate its seriousness about the transition, it will help your government to raise international support and cooperation on this journey.

So let me end by referring to one of the collaborations that we as ICAT are supporting. We are very keen to encourage South-South cooperation This project in Nigeria on a just and gender sensitive transition is running in parallel with a similar project in South Africa. Nigeria and South Africa are at the forefront of just transition efforts in Africa, and we believe the two countries have much to learn from each other. It's valuable to exchange experience between the two countries, and we are very happy that we will support such an exchange and other opportunities for Nigeria to showcase the work that it is doing in moving towards a just transition, and its overall transparency efforts.

So, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to address this workshop virtually. I want to give special thanks to Mr. Adamu Gizos, the Director of Special Duties and Projects at the Federal Ministry of coordinated by Dr. Bala Bappa. Thank you all so much for your willingness to actively engage in this project. I very much look forward to a productive discussion helping Nigeria make a big leap forward towards building a strong framework for a just and gender inclusive transition.

Thank you very much.

Labor and Employment, for his commitment to transparency; and for the leadership of the Ministry to bring about a just transition for Nigeria.

And, a special thanks to Dr. Tafa, who is overseeing the project, together with the excellent team of consultants

Highlights of WRI (Mario Julien Diaz and Chelsea Gomez) Interjections at The Nigeria Just Transitions Inception Workshop

The thrust of the presentation is on the Just Transition Tracking Guide and the importance of Stakeholders' engagement in the whole process. The Just transition tracking guide (JTTG) is an approach for countries to monitor and evaluate their Just transition process. The JTTG has been an on-going process for the last 2 years (started precisely May 2022). The development of the guide has followed a parallel project both in Nigeria and South Africa. The Nigeria project is driven through the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment while that of South Africa is driven through the Presidential Climate Commission.

JTTG seeks to:

- Strengthen the effectiveness of strategies and policies.
- Increase accountability and transparency in climate actions.
- Track the equitable distribution of benefits and burdens.

The guide is organized into three parts:

- Introduction and Overview
- The foundations for a Just Transition Process
- Essential steps for tracking process
- JGIT MRV alignment with guide methodology.

There is need for continuous engagement with stakeholders as the Foundation for a Just Transition Process began with stakeholder engagement. There is need to increase effective stakeholder participation.

Some of the considerations developing a Just Transition Vision include:

- Develop with Stakeholders
- Integrate with principles of Just Transition
- Seek synergies with priorities in existing plans.
- Coalesce feedback and share and finalize with stakeholders.

It is important to translate Just Transition Risks and Concerns into desired outcomes. There is need to put together a Just Transition Data Management System Coordinating Body for ease of managing the data and its application for policy formulation.

The data collection template for indicators pertaining to specific goals was also presented. The analysis of Just Transition data serves multiple purposes.

The presentation concluded by stating that the ICAT Just transition tracking guide should be published sometime in Summer 2024

List of institutions Engaged during the Project.

Name of Institution and address
1. Honourable Minister/Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment
2. Director, Special Duties and Projects/ICAT Focal Point, Federal Ministry of Labour, and Employment
3. ICAT JGIT Project Team Lead
4. ICAT In-Country Facilitator/ Coordinating Consultant,
5. Federal Ministry of Environment
6. Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
7. Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources
8. Federal Ministry of Transportation
9. Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning
10. Federal Ministry of Power
11. Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN);
12. National Environmental Standards Regulatory and Enforcement Agency (NESREA);
13. National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)
14. Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)
15. Nigeria REDD+ Programme
16. Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR)
17. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
18. Department of Agricultural Land Use & Climate Change.
19. Department of Farm Input Support Services.
20. Department of Animal Husbandry Services.
21. Department of Agriculture Extension Services.
22. Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services
23. Department of Food and Strategic Reserve
24. Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, Abuja
25. National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)
26. Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology (NITT)
27. Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA)
28. Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA)
29. Nigerian Inland Waterways Authority (NIWA)
30. Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC)
31. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
32. Centre for Management Development (CMD)
33. Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)

Labour Unions and Private Sector
34. Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC)
35. Trade Unions Congress (TUC)
36. Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA)
37. National Employment Council (NEC)
38. National Council on Productivity (NCP)
39. National Industrial Safety Council of Nigeria (NISCN)
40. National Labour Advisory Council (NLAC)
41. Nigerian Environmental Society (NES)
42. Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST)
43. Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)
44. Veterinary Council of Nigeria
45. Nigeria Institute of Animal Science
46. National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization
47. National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS)
48. All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN)
49. International Labour Organization (ILO)
50. Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)
51. Africa Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC)
52. Africa Union, Labour, and Social Affairs Commission (AULSAC)
53. Organization Of Trade Union of West Africa
54. Pan African Employers Association
55. Pan African Productivity Association (PAPA)
56. International Social Security Association (ISSA)
57. EU Project (European Delegation to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and ECOWAS)
58. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
59. NDC Partnership CAEP
60. UNDP
61. GiZ
62. The Eco -Capital
63. Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO)
64. World Bank
65. Islamic Development Bank
66. The 2050 Pathway platform
67. African Development Bank
68. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
69. Federal University of Technology, Minna
70. University of Abuja
71. Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi
72. University of Maiduguri

73. Sule Lamido University, Jigawa
74. Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
Consultants
75. Lead Project Consultant – Energy (Oil & Gas) Expert
76. Project Consultant - AFOLU and LULUCF Expert
77. Project Consultant – Modelling and MRV expert
78. Project Consultant – Gender Analyst
79. Project Consultant – Labour Analyst