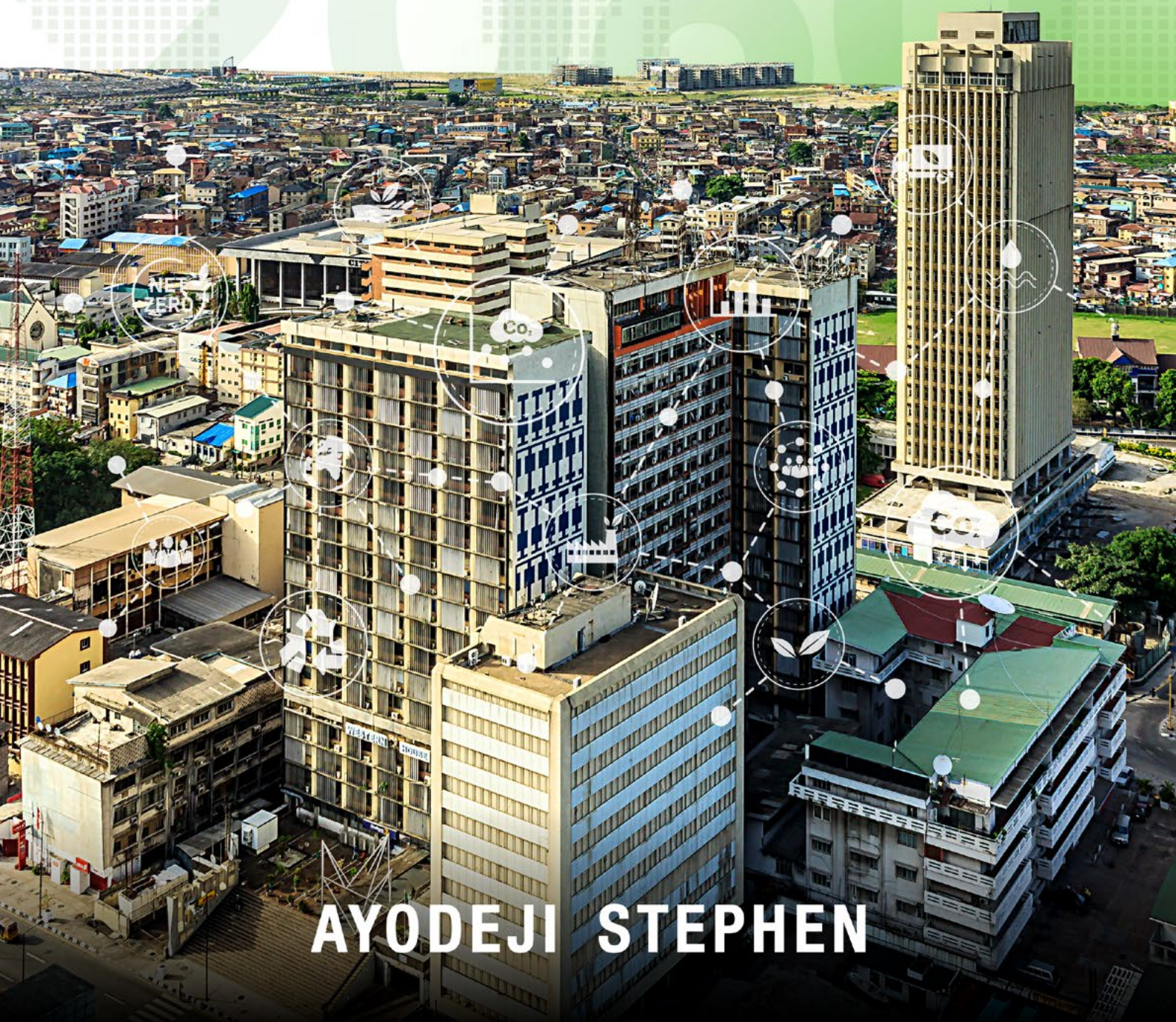


JUST ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIP IN NIGERIA



AYODEJI STEPHEN

Introduction

Nigeria is located in the Gulf of Guinea to the south of the Atlantic Ocean. With a population of more than 200 million people, the country covers an area of 923,769 km². Nigeria is located in the Sub-Saharan part of Africa. Nigeria is located in western Africa on the Gulf of Guinea and has a total area of 923,768 km² (356,669 sq mi), making it the world's 32nd-largest country. Its borders span 4,047 kilometres (2,515 mi), and it shares borders with Benin (773 km or 480 mi), Niger (1,497 km or 930 mi), Chad (87 km or 54 mi), and Cameroon (including the separatist Ambazonia) 1,690 km or 1,050 mi. Its coastline is at least 853 km (530 mi). Nigeria lies between latitudes 4° and 14°N and longitudes 2° and 15°E .

Nigeria has a tropical climate with variable rainy and dry seasons, depending on location. It is hot and wet most of the year in the southeast but dry in the southwest and farther inland . A savanna climate, with marked

wet and dry seasons, prevails in the north and west, while a steppe climate with little precipitation is found in the far north. In general, the length of the rainy season decreases from south to north. In the south, the rainy season lasts from March to November, whereas in the far north, it lasts only from mid-May to September. A marked interruption in the rains occurs during August in the south, resulting in a short dry season often referred to as the "August break." Precipitation is heavier in the south, especially in the southeast, which receives more than 120 inches (3,000 mm) of rain a year, compared with about 70 inches (1,800 mm) in the southwest. Rainfall decreases progressively away from the coast; the far north receives no more than 20 inches (500 mm) a year . Nigeria has a GDP of US\$405 billion, and the major contributors have been agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, telecommunications and manufacturing sectors in the last decade.

Nigeria has a total installed generation capacity of

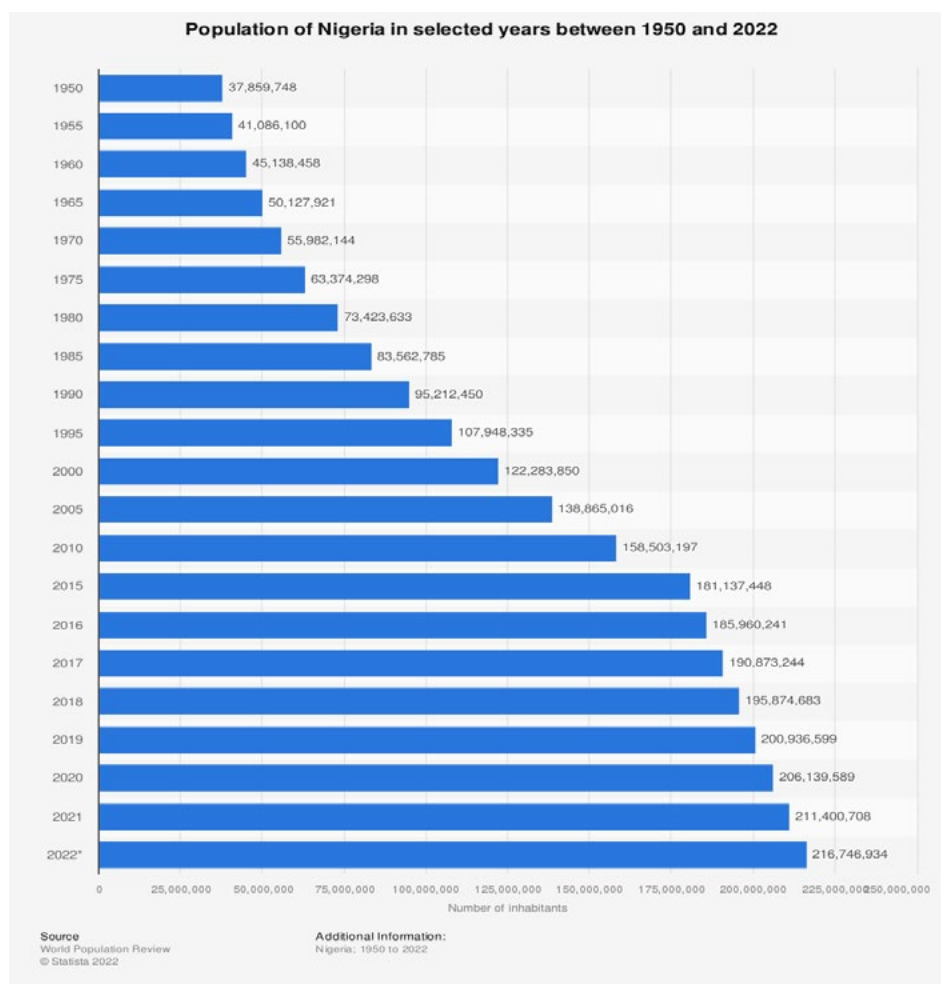


Fig 1: Population of Nigeria in Selected Years. Source: Statista World Population Review 2022
State of the debate/discourse on energy transition and JETP

1. The Geography of Nigeria, Source: <https://passnownow.com/geography-geography-nigeria/>
2. Nigeria - Climate | Britannica, Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Nigeria/Climate>
3. ibid.
4. Population - Statistics & Facts | Statista, Source: <https://www.statista.com/topics/776/population/>

Nigeria is a country rich in energy resources, including coal, biomass, crude oil and natural gas. The country also has abundant natural resources that make it a major renewable energy producer. In 2019, primary energy consumption for Nigeria was 1.7 quadrillion btu . Generally, Nigeria's energy consumption is predominantly traditional biomass and waste. These accounted for 73.5% of the country's primary energy consumption in 2018. Fossil fuels supplied 26.4% of the energy consumed, and hydropower was responsible for the remaining 1% .

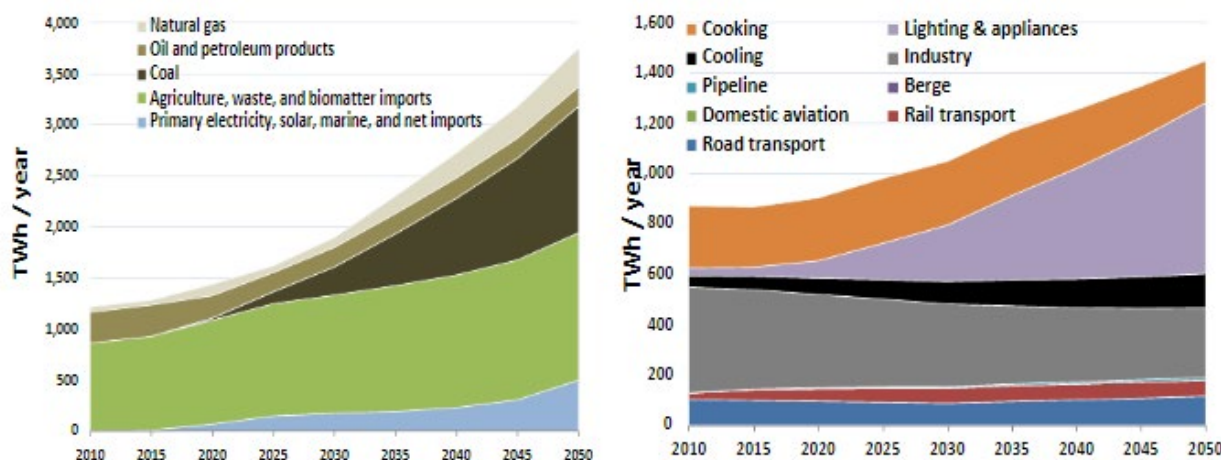


Fig 2: Nigeria Primary energy consumption, 1949-2021 - knoema.com, Source: <https://knoema.com/atlas/Nigeria/Primary-energy-consumption>

Nigeria's energy supply comes predominantly from biomass and petroleum products. 80% of the country's electricity is produced using natural gas . The remainder of power generation is from oil, and the country is acknowledged even by the International Energy Agency (IEA) as the biggest user of oil-fired backup generators in Africa. In addition, universal energy access in Nigeria is still a far cry, as the 2030 target may need some doubling down if it will be achieved. Currently, energy access is at 57%, according to the World Bank , and socio-economic development is an issue of major concern in Nigeria.

Innovative solutions are being deployed in solar off-grid across the country, with specific attention given to rural communities without electricity. Accelerating investments in this sector would be a good action towards expanding the country's clean energy base. Also, the "decade of gas", as announced by the federal government in 2020, promises to ramp up local consumption of natural gas, helping those in rural communities and urban dwellers to adopt the use of natural gas for cooking purposes, away from traditional biomass. The use of gas is also allotted a prominent role in the country's Energy Transition Plan of 2022. With an average low emission level compared to fuel oil and coal, natural gas emits 12.3%eq CO₂ to produce one kWh of energy. The Energy transition, therefore, to

Nigeria is not just an opportunity to change the energy production sources from fossil to clean sources that are less environmentally damaging but also a chance to realise potential economic gains that increased energy access, using modular renewable energy technologies, can bring. Currently, 60% of Nigeria's electricity is produced through thermal generation, majorly gas. However, the majority of Nigerian people use biomass for their cooking. Energy transition, for Nigerians, is still a mix of moving from woodfuel to cleaner energy sources like solar PV, biofuels and other clean energy sources. With the tested capacity of clean energy technologies, especially solar PV, there is an advantage of increasing energy access, especially to the last-mile communities in Nigeria. Since Nigeria's economy is heavily dependent on oil and gas, both for local economic activities and economic spending, as a result of the revenue generated from them. However, Nigeria must now look at diversifying its energy business to avoid stranded assets in a world where countries are deliberately cutting off their consumption of fossil fuels for clean energy. The country hopes to attain Net Zero by 2060. In terms of Natural gas consumption, Nigeria ranked 38th in the world as of 2017. This is about 0.5% of the world's total consumption of 132,290,211 MMcf . In achieving energy transition in Nigeria, the government of Nigeria has identified natural gas as a major enabler helping

5. Nigeria Primary energy consumption, 1949-2021 - knoema.com, Source: <https://knoema.com/atlas/Nigeria/Primary-energy-consumption>

6. (PDF) A Review of Nigerian energy Policy Implementation and Impact (researchgate.net) Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332118886_A_Review_of_Nigerian_energy_Policy_Implementation_and_Impact

7. Nigeria Energy Outlook – Analysis - IEA, Source: <https://www.iea.org/articles/nigeria-energy-outlook>

8. Nigeria to Improve Electricity Access and Services to Citizens (worldbank.org), Source: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/02/05/nigeria-to-improve-electricity-access-and-services-to-citizens>

the country edge closer to its decarbonisation goals. It is believed that gas will emerge as a significant player in establishing baseload energy capacity, stabilising the national grid, and integrating variable renewable energies. It will also help reduce the clean cooking gap by using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country.

The Nigerian Inter-Ministerial Energy Transition Implementation Working Group (ETWG), supported by the Energy Transition Office (ETO), stated during the launch of the Energy Transition Plan (ETP) that for ETP to be actualised, it will require USD 410 billion by 2060 to deliver and achieve the goals on renewable energy, power sector reforms, clean cooking, etc. This translates to a cost of \$10 billion annually. It is applaudable that the country is leading in creating the plan in the African region.

The objective of the Nigerian Energy Transition Plan includes

- Serving as a guide to Nigeria in its commitment and ambition to achieving net zero
- Reducing energy poverty among Nigerians and ensuring reduced poverty rates among 100 million people by successfully managing the long-term job loss in the petroleum sector that will arise from decarbonisation. 340,000 jobs are projected to be created by 2030 and up to 840,000 jobs are expected to be created by 2060.

- Driving economic growth in all commercial industries and sectors in the country
- Creating awareness of energy transition planning in other African countries to achieve a just and equitable climate future for all. The plan does lay out the strategy with which this will be done; however, bilateral agreements with neighbouring African countries are expected to be engaged
- Creating novel opportunities for solar energy companies to obtain results-based finance from the Universal Energy Facility Mobilising support from international partners for the country's energy transition by showcasing existing support for data-driven energy transition planning from international partners
- Increasing electricity access for Nigerians, achieving universal power access by 2030
- Mobilising investments and private sector involvement by creating significant market opportunities in the energy transition process

The ETP indicates that gas consumption will grow by about 25% above the 2019 baseline by 2030 before declining to approximately 50% of the 2019 value as we approach our 2060 deadline for carbon neutrality.

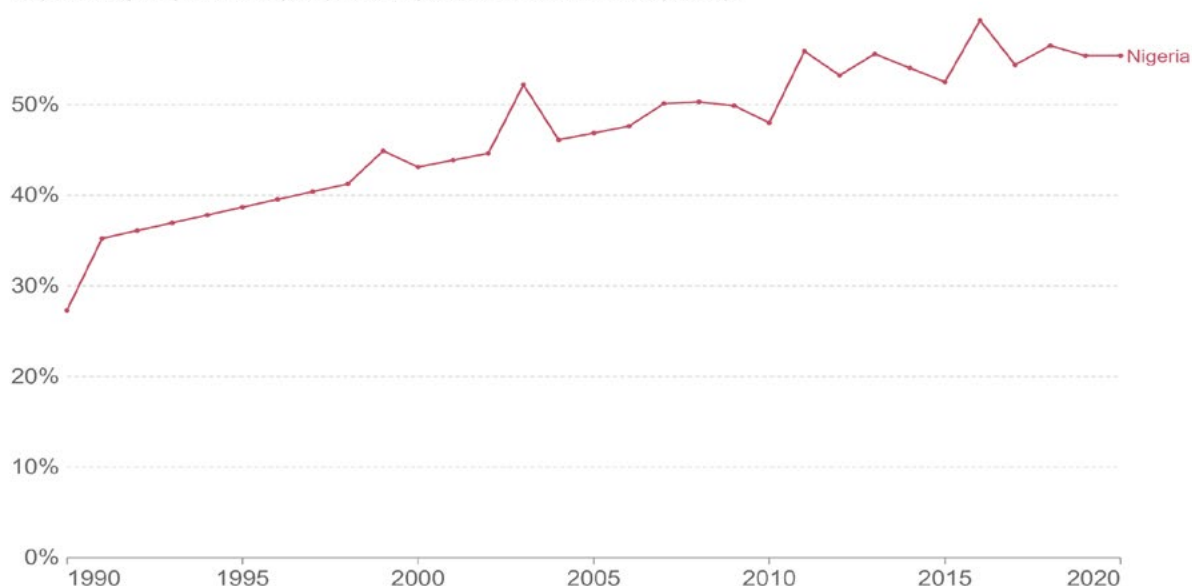
In 2019, Gas Consumption in Nigeria was about 2.9 trillion cubic feet (tcf), with Buildings(Cooking), Power, Industry and Export accounting for approximately 1.7 tcf (60%). Post-2030, gas consumption is expected to reduce due to declining global demand and transition activities.

Access to Electricity

Electricity access

Share of the population with access to electricity. The definition used in international statistics adopts a very low cutoff for what it means to 'have access to electricity'. It is defined as having an electricity source that can provide very basic lighting, and charge a phone or power a radio for 4 hours per day.

Our World
in Data

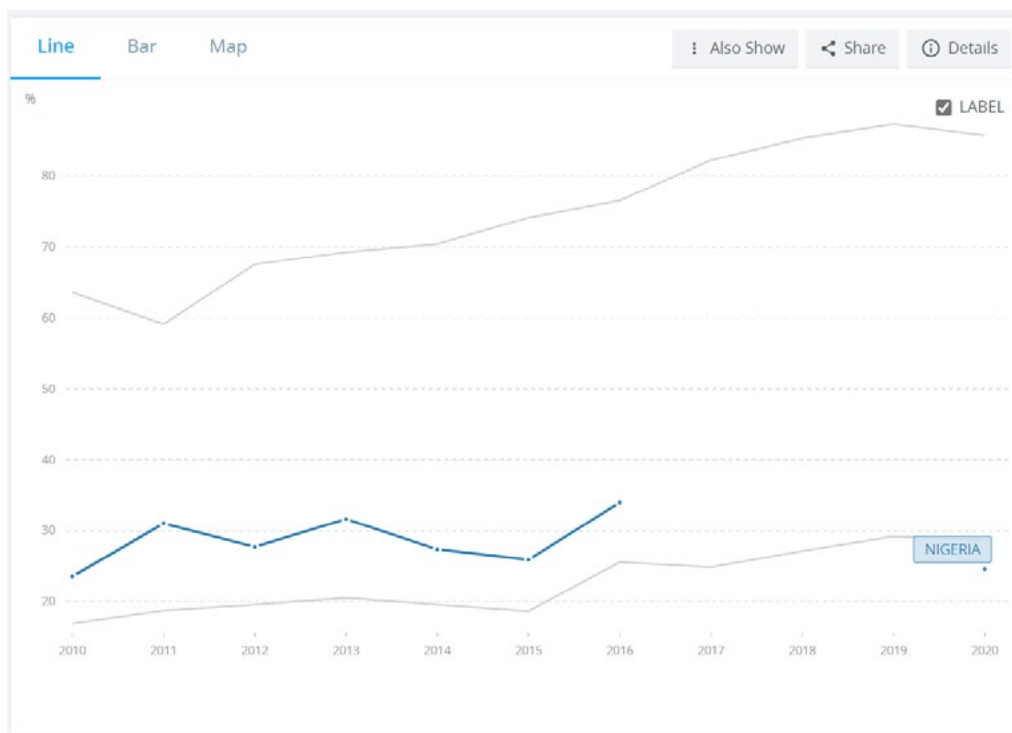


Source: World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

Nigeria has a total installed generation capacity of 13 GW, a growth from the 4.5 GW point that was recorded in 2015. Most electricity generation is from natural gas, and the rest comes from hydro and some other renewable energies. As of 2020, 20% of the total electricity capacity in Nigeria was from renewables. According to the World Bank, about 47% of the

Nigerian population is still without access to electricity. This means that about 99 million Nigerians do not have access to electricity. In 2020, about 84% of people in the urban region had access to electricity, while just 24.6 % of those in the rural communities had access to electricity.



Source: Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) - Nigeria | Data (worldbank.org)

With several initiatives in place like the Presidential Power Initiative (PPI) and the Institutional development of the Rural Electrification Agency, Nigeria now plans to ramp up its energy access and close the energy access gap through a range of interventions, including the use of renewables and gas.

Access to energy for cooking: The main fuels used in Nigeria are kerosene, LPG, charcoal, wood, and electricity, when and where available. Animal and crop residues are also used in some rural communities. According to the Heinrich Boll Foundation in Nigeria, 68.3% of all households use solid biomass for cooking in Nigeria, while only 10.5% use gas and 19.8% use kerosene. Only 1% of Nigeria's households use electricity for cooking. With current population estimates, more than 180 million Nigerians lack access to clean cooking fuels and technologies.

There is a strong elasticity between income level and fuel type used. When household income increases, the use of firewood decreases in favour of LPG.

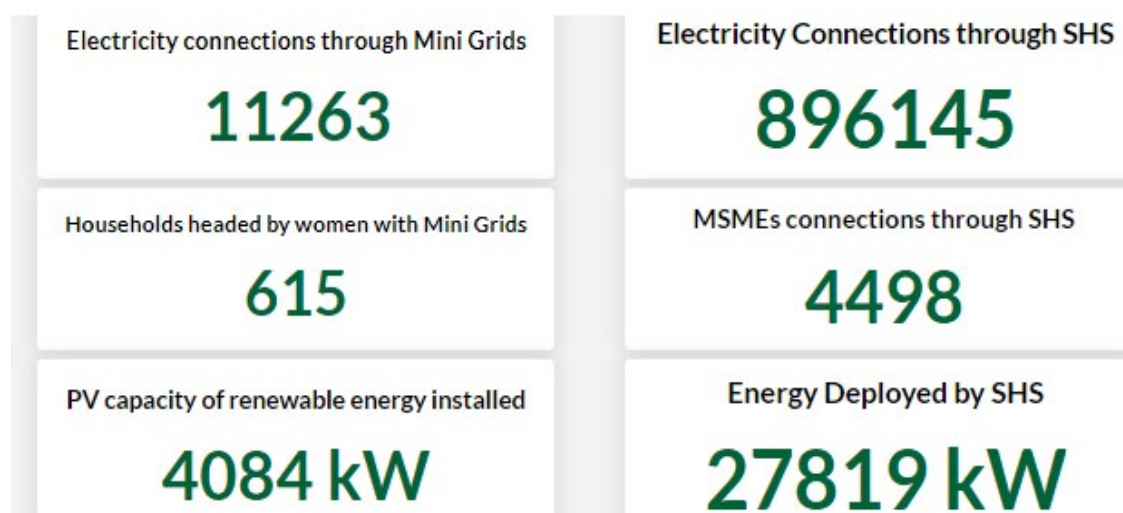
In the Nigerian Energy Transition plan, the Nigerian government plans to reduce emissions primarily by a shift to electricity and biogas-based cooking, mainly in rural homes post-2030. There will be a speedy replacement of traditional firewood, kerosene and charcoal by Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to achieve SDG7 by 2030. Expanding clean-cooking access would bring about gains in multiple sectors and for the most vulnerable population segments – yet progress has been stubbornly slow. Against this background, the Federal Ministry of Environment aims to launch a programme to reach 10 million households with clean-cooking solutions by 2025. The government is also working assiduously to promote rural energy access, and that effort is chaired by the Nigerian Rural Electrification Agency (REA).

9. Nigeria Natural Gas Reserves, Production and Consumption Statistics - Worldometer (worldometers.info), Source: <https://www.worldometers.info/gas/nigeria-natural-gas/>

10. Natural Gas – Nigeria Energy Transition Plan, Source: <https://www.energytransition.gov.ng/natural-gas/#:~:text=Nigeria%E2%80%99s%20Energy%20Transition%20Plan%20%28ETP%29%20recognizes%20the%20role,considerations%2C%20Gas%20features%20critically%20in%20the%20nation%E2%80%99s%20ETP.>

11. Access to electricity (% of population) - Nigeria | Data (worldbank.org), Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=NG>

Key Performance Indicators (04/10/2022)



Source: Nigeria Electrification Project – Powering Nigeria, one community at a time (rea.gov.ng)

A fundamental question is how, in the context of a country that produces oil and gas and has signed the Paris Agreement, it can proceed with a partnership for a just energy transition. Nigeria's economy is highly dependent on proceeds from the sale of oil in the international market. This makes the business lucrative for the country and even individuals who lead cabals in the oil and gas sector. Transitioning completely away from oil and gas could, at this point, stage an economic and social problem for the country, causing an increase in poverty levels and a higher level

of dependence on foreign technology. It is, therefore, not a simple challenge for Nigeria. The transition must be properly planned and given years of thoughtful consideration for it to be effective, efficient and just.

For the country to provide answers, it must invest in its abundant clean energy resources and mitigate any negative occurrences that may impact its energy independence and economic development.

Key actors, and what are their positions and interests in JETP in Nigeria

Key actors in the Transition	Position and Interests
Federal Government of Nigeria and the following stakeholders 1. Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited 2. Ministry of Power 3. Ministry of Environment 4. REA (Nigerian Rural Electrification Agency) 5. Ministry for Women Affairs 6. Ministry of Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy sovereignty of the country for socio-economic development and security of energy supply Optimisation of the mix through modelling Universal access to modern energy services for territorial and gender equity to reduce energy inequalities and injustices More financial flows for oil and gas investments Expansion of clean cooking initiatives Employability of youth and women Partnership

12. Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) - Nigeria | Data (worldbank.org), Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.UR.ZS?locations=NG>

13. The millennium development goals and household energy requirements in Nigeria | SpringerPlus | Full Text (springeropen.com), Source: <https://springerplus.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/2193-1801-2-529#:~:text=Fuel%20for%20cooking%20As%20indicated%20in%20section%201%2C,residues%20are%20also%20used%20in%20some%20rural%20communities.>

14. Expanding Demand EDITED_Draft 1.pdf (boell.org), Source: https://ng.boell.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/Expanding%20Demand%20EDITED_Draft%201.pdf

State governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial equity in access to modern energy services with a territorialisation approach to boost the local economy. • Promotion of decentralised energy for more specialised local enterprises • Need to transfer energy as competence of local authorities in the framework of the decentralisation process (this has been legalised by the Electricity Bill of 2022) • Reduction of energy costs
CSOs (Civil Society Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal access to modern energy services for households, businesses, schools and health facilities. • Strengthening the local content of the energy transition (TEJP) • The TEJP must accompany the deconstruction of the energy partnership with the European Union • Support for technology transfer at all levels • Designing demand-side energy models • Strengthening the dialogue between stakeholders
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the national and local private sector through winning a percentage of public contracts • Win-win partnership with foreign companies

Table 1: Energy policies, strategies, and regulations governing the Nigerian energy sector.

Policy, Agency	Description
National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP), Federal Ministry of Power	This policy was approved by the Federal Executive Council in 2015 and details the Nigerian government's blueprint for harnessing the country's renewable energy resources to drive sustainable development.
National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP), Federal Ministry of Power	This action plan was approved by the National Council on Power (NACOP) in July 2016 and serves to implement the renewable energy component of the 2015 NREEEP.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), Federal Ministry of Power	This action plan was approved by NACOP in July 2016 and serves to implement the energy efficiency component of the 2015 NREEEP.
Rural Electrification Strategy and Implementation Plan (RESIP), Federal Ministry of Power/ REA	This strategy and implementation plan was approved in July 2016 and was prepared by the Federal Ministry of Power, Works, and Housing (presently the Federal Ministry of Power) to be executed by REA. The document was developed in line with FGN's plan for rural electrification and provides the implementation framework and measures for driving rural electrification across the country using both on and off-grid energy solutions.

15. This comprises three-stone fire (43.1%), self-built biomass stove (14.6%) and manufactured biomass stove (10.6%)

16. Expanding Demand EDITED_Draft 1.pdf (boell.org), Source: https://ng.boell.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/Expanding%20Demand%20EDITED_Draft%201.pdf

NEC Mini-Grid Regulations, NERC	These regulations were released by NERC in May 2017 and are the overarching document governing the development of mini-grid electricity generation (0-100 KW – 1 MW) in Nigeria. The regulation is designed to accelerate the electrification of unserved and underserved areas, especially rural and peri-urban communities. It incentivises and minimises major risks associated with mini-grid investments and simplifies the process for private sector participation.
The Sustainable Energy for All Action Agenda (SE4All-AA), the Federal Ministry of Power	Nigeria's SE4All Action Agenda was approved by NACOP in July 2016. The key global objectives of the SE4All initiatives are to ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.
NERC Eligible Customer Regulations, NERC	The Eligible Customer Regulations were approved in 2017 by NERC and permit electricity companies and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to by-pass the Bulk Trader (the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) and DISCOs to sell electricity directly to eligible customers.
Regulation on National Content Development for the Power Sector, NERC	This regulation was approved by NERC in 2014 and aims to promote the deliberate utilisation of the local human workforce and material resources across the value chain of the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Federal Ministry of Environment	Nigeria's NDCs are its global commitment to sustainable development measures that limit the rate of global warming and negative impacts of climate change. It includes the country's climate targets and plans to achieve them. Some of Nigeria's climate targets include having 3 GW of PV in the country's energy mix, 2% energy efficiency improvement per year, and ending gas flaring by 2030 ¹ .

Source: Various

1. Stakeholders in Nigeria's energy transition and energy transition partnerships

This section presents the different stakeholders in the Nigerian energy transition and energy transition partnerships (from the European Union), which consist mainly of national government players and financing and technical partners.

Table 2: Key government stakeholders

Agency	Functions
Federal Ministry of Power	Supervising ministry for the entire power and electricity value chain and response for overseeing the implementation of electricity and power sector policies and regulations.
Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	Independent regulatory body in charge of regulating the electric power industry
Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Federal government agency tasked with electrifying rural and unserved communities in Nigeria. The implementing agency of the NEP, EEI and SPN
Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency (NEMSA)	Established in 2015 by the NEMSA Act to carry out the enforcement of technical standards and regulations, technical inspection, testing, and certification of all categories of electrical installations, electricity meters and instruments.

17. Nigeria Electrification Project – Powering Nigeria, one community at a time (rea.gov.ng), Source: <https://nep.rea.gov.ng/>

18. Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution, Source: NDC_File Amended _11222.pdf (unfccc.int) https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC_File%20Amended%20_11222.pdf

The Federal Ministry of Environment	Oversees environmental protection, natural resources conservation, and sustainable economic development
National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)	The parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Environment is responsible for the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources, as well as the coordination and liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters around the enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines.
Federal Ministry of Finance	The government body in charge of managing the finances of the country, including managing, controlling, and monitoring federal revenues and expenditures
Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	The apex monetary authority of the country. The bank's major regulatory objectives include maintaining the country's external reserves, promoting monetary stability and a sound financial environment, and acting as a banker of last resort and financial adviser to the FGN.
Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON)	Apex standardisation body in Nigeria. Aims and objectives include the preparation of standards relating to products, measurements, materials and processes, among others, their promotion at the national, regional and international levels, and certification of industrial products. Assistance in the production of quality goods and the improvement of measurement accuracy and circulation of information relating to standards

Source: Various

Table 3: Key EU Energy Transition Partners

Agency	Program	Support Provided	Duration
European Union (EU)/ The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	Nigeria Electricity Support Program (NESP)	Technical assistance, fundraising support, and policy reform	2017 – 2021
Heinrich Boell Foundation	Nigeria renewable Energy Roundtable (NIRER)	Advocacy, training, information on access to finance	2017 – present
Shell Foundation	Nigeria Off-Grid Market Acceleration Program (NOMAP)	Technical Assistance	2018 – present

Technical and Financial Partners

Partners	Initiatives/Programmes
World Bank	Power Sector Recovery Program, Nigerian Electrification Project
GIZ Nigeria NESP I & II (European Union and German BMZ)	The programme provides advisory services with regard to energy policy and management and imparts technical knowledge to various interest groups
UNDP	Sustainable Fuelwood Management - The Project is aimed at reducing GHG emissions from the use of fuelwood in the domestic, institutional and industrial sectors of Nigeria through integrated and sustainable fuelwood production
AfDB	Nigerian Electrification Project: This project aims to address critical energy access deficits by channeling private sector investments into mini-grid and off-grid solutions.

Opportunities for a potential JETP deal in Nigeria

The objective of a JETP agreement for a just energy transition in Nigeria would be to ensure energy sovereignty that guarantees, first and foremost, universal access to low-cost, low-carbon energy services, the economic empowerment of citizens, and the competitiveness of the industry.

More specifically, it will involve mobilising financing for appropriate investments, developing the external market for energy products, and ensuring technology transfer. The opportunities for a possible JETP agreement in Nigeria could be:

- The development of a culture of multi-stakeholder dialogue and the ease of creating spaces for policy dialogue around the JETP issue.
- A clear political vision of the possibilities for achieving universal energy access in Nigeria and ensuring 100% clean cooking development.
- There is a need to remove subsidies related to fossil fuels.
- The net-zero pathway will result in significant net job creation, with up to 340,000 jobs created by 2030 and up to 840,000 jobs created by 2060, driven mainly by the Power, Cooking, and Transport sectors
- Gas will serve as the transition fuel in Nigeria's net-zero pathway, particularly in the Power and Cooking sectors
- The energy transition will create significant investment opportunities, such as the establishment and expansion of industries related to solar energy, hydrogen, and electric vehicles.

What would Europe need to do to enhance a JETP in this Case study Country? _ consider politics, policy, diplomacy, capacity, finance, technology, etc.

To improve the JETP in Nigeria, Europe should:

- Help finance the Nigerian Energy Transition Plan.
- Establish institutional support in the country to actualise the Nigerian Energy Transition Plan.
- Promote diplomacy focused on the requirement of universal access to energy services to reduce energy poverty while moving towards transforming local value chains and the professionalisation of local entrepreneurs.
- Facilitate the mobilisation of funding for the deployment of decentralised renewable energy systems, particularly solar.
- Supporting research and development within a development and technology transfer programme focused on improving the national innovation system.

Case Study Country Needs

Nigeria, having developed its energy transition plan, has begun the step to actualise net zero by 2060. However, a lot still needs to be done before the plan can become a reality. Nigeria could put a price on carbon to achieve the plan's objectives. This helps in placing some form of responsibility on high emitting entities and the government to take action towards achieving the ETP, Nigeria's NDC and the UN's climate goals. The funds generated from these organisations can go into a pool of funds channelled towards achieving the ETP.

Also, the country must give room for the competitiveness of the renewable energy sector by removing subsidies from fossil fuel products. At the same time, it is true that financial support from international organisations and partnerships is important. It is also paramount that the country begins to find ingenious ways to source funds locally so that the energy transition plan can become a reality.



Joint Action Points Between Europe and Nigeria

- Energy technology transfer: joint implementation in Nigeria of projects with high potential for transferring clean energy technologies;
- Training and capacity building: training and capacity building of Nigerians to become skilled employees for a just energy transition. Indeed, the existence of proven technical expertise through the partnership combined with the availability of investments for infrastructure will help promote access to energy services, but also the development and implementation of territorial climate-energy plans to improve the carbon footprint of territories;
- Development of a communication strategy between the European Union and Nigeria.

Barriers to a Successful JETP

Barriers to a successful JETP include

- Inadequate communication and lack of awareness raising - The weakness of prospective exercises and/or analyses on the energy transition.
- A lack of social dialogue and diplomacy could clash with the European Union's prioritisation of clean energy for a just transition.
- The propensity of Europe to want to privilege its own energy security first to the detriment of the producer country.
- The weakness of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for a partnership dedicated to a just energy transition.

The Just Energy Transition Partnerships are partnerships that acknowledge the need for joint actions to meet climate change targets without neglecting the importance of socio-economic indices in the implementing country. It is built on principles of solidarity and responsibility and advocates for equality and fairness across the board, causing a paradigm shift and transformational change. Such partnership requires effective and efficient technology and financial support allocation to spur the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.

Lessons for Just Energy Transition Partnership

- The peculiarity of the Nigerian case: The Nigerian case is peculiar to the energy transition. Nigeria has huge oil and gas reserves, with only about 45% of energy access. A just energy transition partnership will consider this in a balance that combines climate mitigation with energy access. In Nigeria, at least in the medium term, gas can still play a role in the energy transition.

Catalysing roles of the Nigerian government: Government enablement, policies, and incentives are important and serve as drivers for foreign partnerships, particularly for technical and financing assistance.





Recommendations for Existing Just Energy Transition Partnerships

- **Coordinated actions:** Several technical and financial partnerships from the EU and the US already exist in Nigeria. More communication among partners should ensure the coordination of interventions and prevent program duplication.
- **National roadmaps as guides:** Interventions should also be guided by nationally published guidelines for interventions and partnerships to ensure that interventions are in line with national government plans and priorities.
- **Awareness and Sensitization:** More campaigns and workshops should be to ensure increased understanding and awareness of interventions and programs. This way, the different stakeholders could be more involved and better contribute. Sensitising beneficiaries (businesses and consumers) is also important to ensure effectiveness and accountability.
- **Skill transfer and continuity:** Interventions and programs should be structured in a way that they are continued even after the time period of the intervention are over. There should be technical skill transfers to relevant government sub-sectors and businesses to ensure sustainability.
- **Gas as a transition fuel:** Nigeria's economy relies heavily on oil. Despite this, the country is richer in gas and is acknowledged to possess

the ninth-largest gas deposit globally. Given that gas is cleaner in comparison to other fossil energy sources like oil and coal, it emits fewer carbon emissions. It should be adopted as a transition fuel as it will help meet global and national energy needs while necessary investments are made into clean energy markets towards a sustainable economy.

Considerations for Future Just Nigeria-EU Energy Transition Partnership

Based on these, a just and fair energy transition partnership between Nigeria and the EU will, therefore:

- increased congruence with national energy transition plans and guidelines
- recognise gas as a medium-term transition fuel
- aim to simultaneously solve the dual crisis of energy poverty and climate change
- aim for financing instruments and conditions (mainly of grants and concessional loans) that lays less burden on the country.
- increase and emphasise technical assistance in the different energy sub-sectors to spur favourable reforms, increase efficiency and minimise risks.
- consider the need for rapid economic growth, socio-economic development and job creation in the country.
- ensure sustainability through technical skill transfers,
- increase awareness and sensitisation of interventions and programs to ensure the involvement of stakeholders

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Abuja, Nigeria, featuring several prominent high-rise buildings. The image is heavily darkened with a gradient overlay, making the buildings appear in shades of grey and black. The sky is a dark, uniform grey.

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