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REPORT

Is a country platform for climate action right for Nigeria?

Lai Yakubu Yahaya and Olumide Onitekun | February 2025

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Acronyms

ACMI	African Carbon Markets Initiative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECF	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund
AFC	Africa Finance Corporation
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AMP	Africa Mini-Grid Program
ATASP-1	Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program Phase 1
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BGOs	Bilateral Government Organizations
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
BRICS+	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CATL	Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CIPP	Comprehensive Investment and Policies Plan
CLASP	Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program
CMAP	Carbon Market Activation Plans
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COP26	26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties
COP27	27th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties
COP30	30th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPCA	Country Platform for Climate Action
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DART	Demand Aggregated Renewable Technology
DDI	Diamond Development Initiative
DFI	Development Financial Institution
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation
DSOLS	De-Risking Sustainable Off-Grid Lighting Solutions
DST	Decision Support Tool
EAP	Energizing Agriculture Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEI	Energizing Economies Initiative
ETP	Energy Transition Plan
EU	European Union
EVs	Electric Vehicles
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
GACC	Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAPP	Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFANZ	Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero
GH2	Green Hydrogen
GHG	Green House Gas
GIFP	Green Investment and Finance Partnership
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GIZ NESP	German Agency for International Cooperation - Nigeria Energy Support Programme
GW	Gigawatts

ICEED	International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFA	Investment Focus Area
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IOCs	International Oil Companies
IPG	International Partner Group
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
JET IP	Just Energy Transition Investment Plan
JETPs	Just Energy Transition Partnerships
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JV	Joint Venture
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LINKS	Linkages for Economic Empowerment in Northern Nigeria
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MAN	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Mt	Million Tonnes
NATIP	National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change
NCCMDP	Nigerian Clean Cooking Market Development Programme
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEP	Nigeria Electrification Project
NESG	Nigerian Economic Summit Group
NESP	Nigeria Energy Support Programme
NEVs	New Energy Vehicles
NFDP	National Fadama Development Project
NGFCP	Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Programme
NIAF	Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility
NISER	Nigeria Institute for Socio-Economic Research
NNPCL	Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited
NOMAP	Nigeria Off-Grid Market Acceleration Program
NUPRC	Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission
NWFE	Nexus of Water, Food and Energy
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSPEC	Office of the Special Presidential Envoy on Climate Action
PA-NPSP	Power Africa Nigeria Power Sector Program
PCAC	Presidential Climate Action Committee
PCC	Presidential Climate Commission
PCFTT	Presidential Climate Finance Task Team
PGII	Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment
PIA	Petroleum Industry Act
PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
R&D	Research and Development
RBF	Results-Based Finance
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REF	Rural Electrification Fund
REMP	Renewable Energy Master Plan
REPP	Renewable Energy Performance Platform
RMP	Resource Mobilization Plan
ROGEAP	Regional Off-Grid Electricity Access Project
SEforAll	Sustainable Energy for All
SER	Senegalese Agency for Renewable Energies
SMDF	Solid Minerals Development Fund
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SOGE	Scaling Off-Grid Energy
SPN	Solar Power Naija
SUNREF	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy Finance
TEA	Transforming Energy Access
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UEF	Universal Energy Facility
UK	United Kingdom
UK Aid	United Kingdom Aid
UK FCDO	United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
UKNIAF	UK-Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility

UKPACT	United Kingdom Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP GEF	United Nations Development Programme - Global Environment Facility
USA	United States of America
USADF	United States African Development Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
USTDA	United States Trade and Development Agency
VRE	Variable Renewable Energy
WB	World Bank

Executive summary

Nigeria's efforts to accelerate the inflow of climate finance and investments have been challenged by policy incoherence, poor planning, misalignment of stakeholder interests, and asymmetrical engagements with development partners. A "**country platform**", which establishes a framework that aligns and coordinates the efforts of government, the private sector, and civil society in collaboration with funders and investors, could help address these challenges. The most recent formulation of country platforms has taken the form of Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs). The first JETP was initiated for South Africa at COP26 in Glasgow and has since expanded to Indonesia, Vietnam, and Senegal. These partnerships provide valuable lessons on how a more strategic, inclusive, and properly planned approach to attracting investments and accessing larger pools of capital can be achieved as Nigeria navigates through the energy transition process.

However, experiences over the last three years, including international development partners not fully meeting their obligations and limited government receptivity, indicate that JETPs may have focused too narrowly on energy systems alone. This narrow focus has left gaps in areas such as adaptation, nature-based solutions, broader investment needs, industrialization-led growth, and job creation. To create a more comprehensive approach, a Country Platform for Climate Action (CPCA) is proposed. This platform would integrate JETPs as a core component while also adding programs for adaptation, resilience, economic investment, and job creation. Additionally, it would include a broader range of international development partners.

Nigeria's approach to developing a country platform for energy transition focuses on integrating climate action with economic growth, energy security, and social equity. While President Tinubu's administration emphasizes renewable energy, it continues to support oil and gas, complicating the transition due to fiscal challenges and fossil fuel dependency. The fragmented climate policy landscape, which includes frameworks like the Climate Change Act and Energy Transition Plan, highlights the need for a cohesive national platform to effectively drive climate action. Geopolitically, Nigeria must balance relationships with traditional allies like the European Union and the United States and emerging powers such as China and India to attract global support while advancing domestic goals.

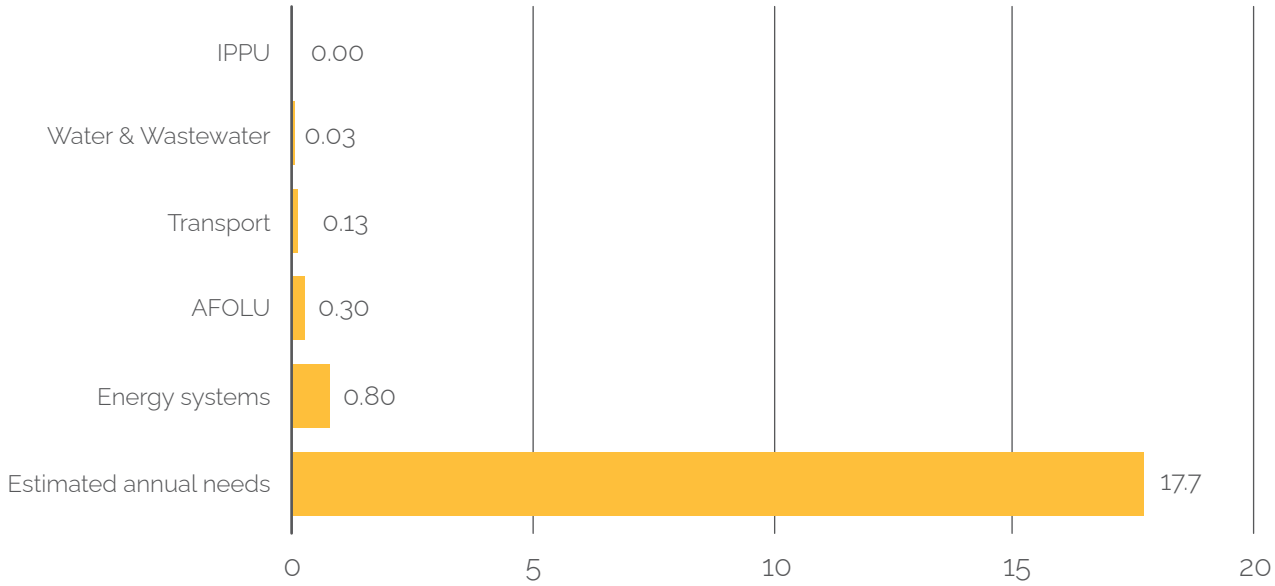
To achieve its ambitious target of $1.9 trillion for energy transition by 2060, Nigeria needs to secure international climate finance and enhance local project development capacity. Establishing a carbon market through initiatives like the African Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) is vital for engaging the private sector. Addressing Nigeria's power crisis requires a coordinated platform that promotes both centralized and decentralized energy solutions while tackling sector-specific challenges across agriculture, transportation, and industry. A well-structured country platform would align stakeholders, harmonize policies, attract climate finance, and provide essential technical assistance, supporting a more efficient, sustainable, and inclusive transition.

1. Setting the stage

Global South nations are increasingly adopting renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power to meet their energy needs sustainably. However, a significant gap persists between the rhetoric and the reality of available financing for the transition away from fossil fuels. While emerging economies require substantial investments—estimated at more than $6 trillion by 2030—to address less than half of their climate action plans (UNFCCC, 2024), the actual flow of climate finance from developed to developing countries remains significantly lower, ranging from $21 billion to $83.3 billion in 2020 (Kozul-Wright, 2023). This shortfall poses a critical challenge as many countries struggle to fund large-scale renewable energy projects.

Despite ranking as the third-largest recipient of climate finance in Africa (after Egypt and Morocco), Nigeria's tracked inflow of $1.9 billion remains dwarfed by the scale of its economy and its vast potential for low-carbon development (Stout & Meattle, 2023). This stark reality underscores a significant annual funding gap of $15.8 billion, highlighting the insufficiency of current climate investments in meeting the nation's ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets (ibid.). While the Federal Government has made commendable efforts in mobilizing climate finance, the disparity between tracked investments and the estimated annual need of $17.7 billion for conditional NDC implementation is undeniable. This pressing situation, coupled with the imperative of a successful energy transition, necessitates a more coordinated and collaborative engagement with international partners, leveraging a viable "*country platform*" to significantly enhance the flow of finance toward Nigeria's climate action goals.

Figure 1: Investment gap with key sectors (2019/2020, USD billion)



Source: Climate Finance Landscape in Nigeria, Climate Policy Initiative, 2023

2. The concept of country platforms

A country platform is a collaborative framework that aligns and coordinates the efforts of government, the private sector, civil society and international development partners to address development challenges and accelerate flows of climate finance. The model emphasizes national ownership, promotes donor coordination, engages all stakeholders and leverages the strategic utilization of limited concessional resources to drive impactful change in the real economy (Hadley et al., 2022).

The most recent formulation of country platforms has taken the form of Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs), with the first initiated for South Africa at COP26 in Glasgow and expanded to Indonesia, Vietnam, and Senegal. JETPs are designed to address developing countries' energy availability and access needs while meeting decarbonization goals through collaborations with international development partners to catalyze significant flows of climate finance. These partnerships aim to do this fairly, protecting and promoting the interests of workers and other direct or indirect beneficiaries. JETPs have guided countries such as South Africa, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Senegal toward cleaner energy futures, providing foundational support for achieving net-zero ambitions.

JETPs stand out for several key reasons. First, they prioritize helping developing countries transition away from coal, recognizing that coal-fired electricity generation is a significant contributor to carbon emissions in the power sector. Second, *these partnerships also facilitate private sector investment to fill gaps in climate financing. Third, while financial institutions lead the investment efforts, JETPs emphasize that the implementation of initiatives should be driven by the receiving countries, ensuring that projects are tailored to local contexts and priorities. Finally, JETPs highlight the importance of a "just transition," aiming to ensure that green transformations do not negatively impact specific groups of people (Martinus, 2024).*

The JETPs financing mechanism is notable for its scale, surpassing that of established multilateral climate funds like the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and REDD+. For instance, while the GCF has disbursed $13.5 billion since 2015 and the GEF has provided $30 billion since the 1990s, JETPs have committed a total of $46.5 billion to just four countries. However, despite this significant funding promise, JETPs may not be sufficient for fully transitioning recipient countries to renewable energy sources.

Table 1: Multilateral financing for tackling climate change

Initiative	Year	Total Pledged*/Disbursed US$	Focus
JETPs	2023 – now	46.5 billion*	Energy transition
GCF	2015 – now	13.5 billion	Climate mitigation
GEF	1990s – now	30 billion	Biodiversity conservation
REDD+	2008 – now	5.6 billion	Forest conservation
Total	29,857	30,475	28,111

Source: Melinda Martinus, 2024

Early lessons from JETPs indicate that, while they have made significant progress, they have not been without criticism. Firstly, there appears to be an inequitable distribution of benefits, with the needs of vulnerable populations often overlooked in favor of multinational corporations (ibid.). Critics also highlight the reliance on market-based solutions, which may not effectively address the underlying issues of energy poverty and could perpetuate existing inequalities. *Additionally, concerns about accountability mechanisms suggest that, without proper oversight, JETPs may fail to deliver on their promises, leading to distrust among stakeholders. Furthermore, the exclusion of local knowledge in favor of top-down approaches can result in ineffective solutions that do not benefit local communities. In contrast, rival initiatives from China—such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Green Investment and Finance Partnership (GIFP)—make more modest efforts to adopt a ground-up approach, incorporating local contexts into their development models. Overall, these criticisms indicate that JETPs need to be designed with a focus on equity, accountability, and inclusivity to effectively support a transition to cleaner energy systems (Sweeney, 2024).*

The call for the inclusion of a broader range of funders and development partners, such as those in the BRICS+ grouping - particularly amidst the evolving dynamics of global economic and political landscapes - is also beginning to resonate in the Global South. The consensus among experts outlined by Hadley et al. (2022) is that a successful JETP-inspired country platform should achieve three key objectives:

- Foster symmetrical alignment between national political and economic growth agendas and the support of international development partners in the co-creation of a viable climate action plan.
- Catalyze flows of local and international finance towards the implementation of this shared plan.
- Ensure a significant and measurable acceleration in the mainstreaming of climate action efforts in a manner that is just, equitable and inclusive of the interests of the country's citizens.

Finally, experiences over the last three years, characterized by international development partners not fully meeting their obligations and limited government receptivity, indicate that JETPs may have focused too narrowly on energy systems alone. This has left gaps in other areas such as adaptation, nature-based solutions, broader investment needs, industrialization-led growth, and job creation. To create a more comprehensive approach, a *Country Platform for Climate Action (CPCA) is proposed.* This platform would integrate JETPs as a core component while also adding programs for adaptation, resilience, economic investment, and job creation. Additionally, it would include a broader range of international development partners.

Key characteristics for effective country platforms

For country platforms to function optimally and achieve desired outcomes, several foundational elements are necessary:

Political Will: A clearly demonstrated and lasting commitment to ensuring that the process is well planned, coordinated and executed	**Programmatic Approach:** The funding model should shift from a project-based or transactional approach to a broader programmatic support system that is robust and coherent
Strategic Private Sector Engagement: Active and strategic engagement with the private sector, especially at the early stages of program design	**Shared Vision:** The development of strong, credible and honest alignment of interests between the government and its international partners

Table 2: Functions of a country platform for climate action

What are the functions of a country's platforms?		
◗ Coordinate national and international political and developmental interests behind a shared plan. ◗ Align concessional finance behind the shared plan. ◗ Deliver a step-change in climate action.		
What features support those functions?		
A credible political agreement between the government and its partners to address an issue of shared concern	A programmatic multi-stakeholder approach to a specific problem using a significant package of concessional public finance	Strategic support to scale up private sector investment and transform key parts of the domestic economy

Source: Hadley, et al. (2022)

3. Country platforms for climate action and the road to COP30

As Nigeria prepares for the 30th Conference of the Parties (CoP30), significant steps must be taken to facilitate the signing of a country platform for climate action declaration. This process involves several strategic actions aimed at aligning national climate goals with international commitments, ensuring that Nigeria can effectively leverage private sector inv estment for its energy transition.

3.1 Key steps toward signing a CPCA Declaration

1. **Establishing institutional frameworks:** Nigeria should create an institutional arrangement similar to the South African Climate Finance Taskforce, which can coordinate efforts across various government agencies and stakeholders. This body would oversee the development and implementation of CPCA initiatives, ensuring alignment with national policies and climate goals.

2. **Engaging stakeholders:** It is crucial to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including government ministries, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and local communities. This engagement will help identify priorities, build consensus around the JETP objectives, and ensure that all voices are heard in the planning process.

3. **Developing a comprehensive investment plan:** Nigeria needs to formulate a detailed investment plan that outlines specific projects and funding requirements for its energy transition. This plan should include strategies for mobilizing both public and private investment, as well as mechanisms for ensuring transparency and accountability in fund allocation.

4. **Leveraging technical assistance:** To enhance capacity for project development and implementation, Nigeria should seek technical assistance from international partners and financial institutions. This support can help address gaps in expertise and resources necessary for executing complex energy transition projects.

5. **Fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs):** By promoting PPPs, Nigeria can attract investment in renewable energy technologies and

Figure 2: Key steps toward signing a CPCA Declaration

Source: Author

infrastructure. These partnerships will be essential for scaling up initiatives that align with the CPCA framework.

6. **Monitoring and reporting progress:** Establishing robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms will be critical for tracking progress toward CPCA goals. Regular assessments will help identify challenges and opportunities, allowing for timely adjustments to strategies as needed.

3.2 Institutional arrangements

Creating an institutional framework akin to the South African Climate Finance Task Force will be vital for coordinating efforts across different arms of government. This body would facilitate collaboration among ministries responsible for energy, environment, finance, and industry to ensure that CPCA/JETP initiatives are integrated into broader national development plans.

In conclusion, by taking these strategic steps, Nigeria can effectively position itself for CoP30 and work toward signing a CPCA declaration that aligns with its climate ambitions. The coordination of these efforts is crucial in developing a pipeline of well-prepared projects that drive a comprehensive energy transition and investment plan while fostering sustainable economic growth.

4. Country platforms experiences: Case studies

As a recommendation for the proposed country platform for Nigeria, it is instructive to examine the experiences of other nations that have implemented similar mechanisms to advance their climate goals. The following case studies explore the unique approaches and outcomes observed in South Africa, Indonesia, Vietnam, Senegal, and Egypt, offering valuable insights and lessons for the development of Nigeria's own platform.

4.1 South Africa

South Africa's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) is the first country platform supporting a significant shift in climate mitigation efforts. Launched with a Political Declaration at COP26 in 2021, it pledges a long-term partnership aimed at supporting the country's transition to a low-carbon economy.[1] South Africa's JETP is a long-term, multi-stakeholder collaboration aimed at aligning international climate finance with the country's ambitious goal of achieving an accelerated, affordable, and just transition to a low-carbon economy. The initial $8.5 billion commitment from the UK, EU, USA, France, and Germany has since increased to $11.6 billion, leading to the development of South Africa's $98.7 billion JET Investment Plan for the period 2023-2027, aimed at achieving its decarbonization goals by 2030. The plan focuses on the electricity, new energy vehicles (NEVs), and green hydrogen (GH2) sectors while ensuring a just transition and addressing skill development and municipal capacity (Presidency of South Africa, 2022).

The programme has three core objectives: to expedite the decarbonization of South Africa's electricity system, create a reliable clean energy supply, and mitigate the socio-economic impacts on workers and communities affected by the transition (Hadley et al., 2022). These goals are inextricably linked to South Africa's broader economic development aspirations, including job creation and industrial competitiveness.

Political economy

The JETP is a significant initiative linking domestic and international interests to address the challenges of the country's electricity sector, primarily dominated by Eskom, a heavily indebted state-owned utility. Eskom, which generates 90% of South Africa's electricity, faces financial difficulties and inefficiencies, leading to frequent power outages and high costs that strain households and businesses. The reliance on coal has created additional challenges, including declining coal-related employment and lost export markets.

The JETP aims to decarbonize South Africa's power supply and accelerate the adoption of renewable energy technologies. By reducing carbon emissions and improving energy reliability, the JETP supports both national development and global climate goals. Unlike previous climate finance efforts, which focused on incremental changes, the JETP seeks to drive a systemic transformation that integrates climate issues with broader economic objectives. This initiative also offers a new model for international support, targeting a just transition in emerging economies.

1 Presidential Climate Commission Towards a Just Transition. (n.d.). South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan. https://www.climatecommission.org.za/south-africas-jet-ip

Table 3: High-level summary for country cases

Country	Energy mix kWh	Regime type	Per capita		Transition policy framework	Transition institutional framework	Legal instrument	Implement-ing agent	International partners funding
			GDP ($)	kWh					
South Africa	69% coal, 14% crude oil, 11% renewables, 3% nuclear, 3% natural gas	SOE	5742	3487	Just & Equitable Transition Investment	Presidential Climate Commission (PCC), Process & Stakeholder Management by JETP Secretariat, Climate Finance Task Team negotiated directly with IPG	Bill introduced in Parliament Other instruments*	PCC	IPG $8.5bn committed – $98bn requested
PCC	IPG $8.5bn committed – $98bn requested	13.5 billion	Climate mitigation						
Indonesia	29.3% coal, 29.6% oil, 14.6% gas, 14.5% oil, 14.3 biofuels, 9% hydro, 11.5% wind/solar	SOE	3892	780	Just Energy Transition Plan	Secretariat (housed in the Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources) with IPG established to manage process & stakeholder consultation, planning and project development; Secretariat supported by ADB	No	NoMER	PGII – IPG & GFANZ $20bn committed
Vietnam	26% coal, 38% hydro, 31% gas	SOE	3552	1469	JETP Agreement's three main objectives (1) reduce emissions, (2) phase out coal, (3) increase renewables & sustainable energy infrastructure	Inception Phase JETP Resource Mobilization Plan due in November 2023	Inception Phase – JETP agreement with IPG + GFANZ	Not determined	PGIL-IPG & GFANZ $15bn committed
Senegal	55% hydro, 28% oil, biomass/ fuels, 10% solar, 3% others	SOE	6794	2375	National Renewable Energy Action Plan (which incorporates gas as a transition fuel)	US$2.5 billion over three years, Presidential Commission led by the Minister of Energy, with the Minister of Finance, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Planning, and the Senegalese Agency for Renewable Energies (SER), BGOs, SOE Electricity, Chamber of Commerce	JETP Agreement announced 28 June 2023	Senegalese Renewable Energy Agency	France, Germany, the EU, the UK and Canada committed $2.7bn
Nigeria	76% gas, 21% hydro	Private	2075	148	Energy Transition Plan	Energy Transition Office, Energy Transition Working Group	Climate Change Act	NCCC	$3.5 billion

* https://ukcop26.org/six-monthupdate-onprogress-inadvancingthejustenergy-transitonpartnership-jetp/

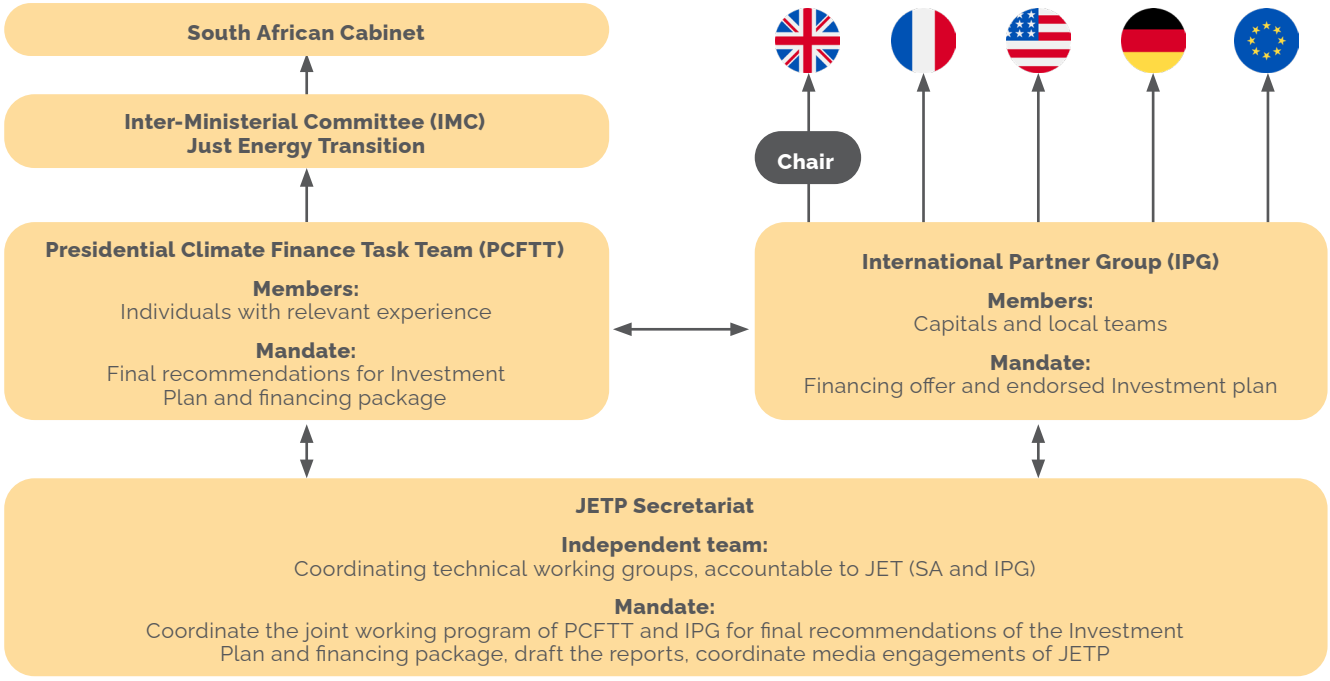
The key challenges in the political landscape faced by South Africa's JETP include government reluctance to expedite the transition to green energy due to a desire to protect the coal mining industry, a significant part of the economy. This dependence on coal complicates efforts to shift towards renewable energy sources, raising concerns about potential job losses and economic instability in coal-reliant regions. Additionally, there are financing gaps that hinder the transition, alongside complex political dynamics where various stakeholders have differing priorities. These factors collectively slow down the implementation of JETPs and create obstacles to achieving a sustainable energy transition.

Organizational structure

Chaired by the United Kingdom, the JETP was established to coordinate the partnership announced at COP26 between its members and the South African government. In February 2022, the Presidential Climate Finance Task Team (PCFTT) was formed as a counterpart to the JETP, engaging with it to advise the Cabinet on the financing package's composition, affordability, and regulatory alignment. This team also coordinates with relevant government departments and the private sector to develop financing mechanisms that facilitate international climate finance.

The JETP secretariat is responsible for providing neutral technical and coordination support to the partnership. To assist with its work, the Climate Investment Fund Board will supply the necessary resources. In May 2022, consultations were held to address key issues such as the financial offer, priority areas, JETP outline, and secretariat responsibilities. These discussions included assessments of relevant policies, investment implications, and mapping development financiers' activities that can support the energy transition. Concurrently, a second mission of the Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Programme, funded by the Climate Investment Fund and led by the World Bank Group and African Development Bank, aimed to align with broader JETP objectives.

Figure 3: South African JETP governance structure



Source: European Commission, 2022

To further support the secretariat's efforts, JETP has established five working groups focused on finance, implementation, power, green hydrogen, and transport. While terms of reference for these groups are still being developed, their work will center on investment sequencing in relation to South Africa's goals and challenges.

Key components of the institutional framework

1. **Government ministries**: Various ministries are involved in the implementation of the JETP, including the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, and the National Treasury. These ministries are responsible for aligning the JETP with national policies and ensuring that the transition is inclusive and just.

2. **International partners:** The IPG plays a crucial role in providing financial support and technical assistance. Countries such as France, Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands have committed resources and expertise to aid South Africa's transition efforts. The IPG also emphasizes collaboration on specific areas such as renewable energy generation, green hydrogen, and electric vehicle infrastructure.

3. **Civil society and local communities:** The JETP framework incorporates input from civil society organizations and local communities to ensure that the transition addresses the needs of those most affected by the shift away from coal. This includes initiatives for reskilling workers and promoting local economic development in regions reliant on coal mining.

Achievements of JETP

1. **Political Declaration at COP26**: The launch of the JETP through a Political Declaration at COP26 was a significant milestone, described as one of the most impressive outcomes of the summit. It set the stage for a potentially transformational Just Transition in South Africa, with an initial US$8.5 billion committed by international partners.

2. **Strong Foundation for a Country-Driven Programme**: The Just Transition concept in South Africa has been in development for over a decade, particularly within the energy sector. By 2021, domestic stakeholders, including Eskom and local think tanks, had integrated climate issues with broader economic goals, supported by robust governmental coordination and planning.

Challenges and Risks

1. **Climate financing**: Securing adequate financing remains a significant hurdle. Although the JETP was initially backed by an $8.5 billion pledge from international partners, South Africa seeks a larger proportion of grants rather than loans, which could exacerbate its existing debt issues. The reliance on loans has raised concerns about long-term financial sustainability and the potential for increased debt burdens (Raji, 2023; Vanheukelom, 2023).

2. **Job losses in the coal sector**: Transitioning from coal to renewable energy threatens the livelihoods of many workers in the coal industry. Estimates suggest that up to 102,000 jobs could be at risk by 2050 if coal plants are decommissioned as planned. Addressing the socio-economic impacts on these communities is crucial to ensure a just transition (Raji, 2023; Mirzania et als, 2023).

3. **Political and bureaucratic resistance**: The energy sector in South Africa is marked by entrenched interests and corruption, which can obstruct necessary reforms. Delays in implementing critical energy reforms and a lack of coordination among government entities hinder progress. Recent changes in government leadership may offer hope for improved governance, but the political landscape remains complex (ibid.).

4. **Implementation delays**: The slow pace of progress in closing coal-fired power stations and the potential for further delays in the decommissioning of plants pose risks to meeting climate goals. The ongoing electricity crisis, characterized by rolling blackouts, adds urgency to the need for a swift transition (ibid.).

5. **Dependence on private investment**: The JETP's reliance on private sector investment raises concerns about prioritizing profit over public interest. Critics argue that the focus on attracting private capital may not align with the needs of local communities or support sustainable economic transformation Bretton Woods Project, 2024).

6. **Global market dynamics**: Fluctuations in global energy markets and geopolitical factors could impact the availability of financing and investment. If international partners withdraw support or alter commitments, South Africa's transition efforts could be severely undermined (Hedly 2024; Imelda et al., 2024).

4.2 Indonesia

The JETP in Indonesia, launched on November 16, 2022, by the Indonesian government, the IPG, and GFANZ, is currently the largest financing package for a just energy transition, totaling USD 20 billion. This includes USD 10 billion from the IPG and an additional USD 10 billion in private financing mobilized by GFANZ. The JETP requires an estimated USD 97.3 billion between 2023 and 2030 and USD 580.3 billion between 2023 and 2050. The current USD 20 billion commitment covers only about 3% of the long-term financial needs (JETP Indonesia Secretariat, 2023).

To guide this initiative, Indonesia established the JETP Indonesia Secretariat on February 16, 2023. (Imelda, 2024). The Comprehensive Investment and Policies Plan (CIPP), developed by the JETP Indonesia Secretariat, is guided by principles ensuring economic contribution, energy affordability, security, sustainability, and financial stability for PLN (PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara, Indonesia's state-owned electricity company) and its subsidiaries (JETP Indonesia Secretariat, 2023).

Initial documentation lacked comprehensive data on private and captive power sectors, especially given rapid growth due to nickel demand for Electric Vehicles (EVs) and batteries. Consequently, the 2023 CIPP focuses on on-grid emissions, with plans to study off-grid systems in 2024 (ibid.). Influenced by the IEA's 2022 roadmap, JETP aims for Indonesia's power sector CO2 emissions to peak at 290 Mt by the early 2030s and achieve net-zero by 2050. This is more ambitious than domestic plans targeting 250 Mt CO2 on-grid emissions by 2030 (Imelda, 2024).

Political economy

Indonesia's heavy reliance on coal for electricity and economic development presents a complex political landscape for its energy transition. Moving away from coal necessitates significant investments in alternative energy sources and could potentially disrupt existing economic structures heavily reliant on the coal industry. Furthermore, aligning expectations between donor countries prioritizing marketability and recipient countries seeking support for coal plant decommissioning poses a considerable challenge. Additionally, Indonesia's plans to enhance domestic manufacturing of renewable energy components may impact regional trade complementarity in Southeast Asia. Despite these challenges, the JETP offers an opportunity for Indonesia to experiment with various financial strategies and strengthen governance frameworks to achieve a just energy transition (Martinus, 2024).

Just Transition Framework and Operationalization

The framework is rooted in the principles of human rights, gender equality, and accountability, and emphasizes the equitable distribution of risks and opportunities. It complements existing safeguards

by enhancing social, environmental, and economic benefits. The framework will be implemented in two stages: an assessment stage to identify project impacts and an intervention stage to mitigate risks and harness opportunities. Estimated costs for these stages total USD 218.5 million, with further funds to be determined on a project basis (ibid.).

Investment Focus Areas (IFAs):

Five key areas identified are:

1. Transmission network development
2. Early retirement and phase-out of coal-fired power plants
3. Acceleration of dispatchable renewable energy
4. Acceleration of variable renewable energy (VRE)
5. Development of the renewable energy supply chain

Challenges

1. **Significant funding gap**: The financial resources pledged for JETP in Indonesia fall far short of the actual needs for a comprehensive energy transition. This substantial funding gap creates a major obstacle to achieving the ambitious goals set out in the partnership.

2. **Unclear socio-Economic impacts**: The true social and economic consequences of the energy transition, especially on a large scale, remain inadequately understood. This lack of clarity poses a risk in planning and implementing JETP projects, particularly in ensuring a just transition that protects vulnerable communities and workers.

3. **Need for precise financial planning**: The current approach lacks careful calculation of precise financial needs and available funding. This creates uncertainties in project implementation and hinders the ability to mobilize the necessary finance for the entire spectrum of just energy transition activities.

4. **Risk of negative impacts from multiple projects**: Pursuing multiple projects simultaneously, without a clear understanding of their full financial and socio-economic implications, could lead to unintended negative consequences. This emphasizes the need for a more cautious, phased approach.

5. **Insufficient and potentially unsustainable finance flows**: The current JETP finance flows are not only inadequate in quantity but may also be of questionable quality. The reliance on debt financing could increase the financial burden on Indonesia, undermining the long-term sustainability of the transition.

4.3 Vietnam

Vietnam's JETP, established in December 2022, aims to facilitate a transition from coal to renewable energy with a funding commitment of approximately $15.5 billion from the International Partners Group (IPG), which includes the EU, UK, USA, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Denmark and Norway. Additional financing partners for Vietnam include multilateral and national development banks and private financial institutions coordinated by the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) (International Rivers, n.d.). Recent developments include the release of the Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) in December 2023, which outlines strategies for utilizing these funds effectively. The RMP emphasizes the need for significant investments in power transmission, energy storage, and offshore wind projects, with a goal to peak greenhouse gas emissions in the power sector by 2030, earlier than previously planned (Barnes, 2023; Lasrati & Fairian, 2024).

However, challenges remain, particularly regarding the "just" aspect of the transition. A recent report highlights issues related to financing, governance, and civil society participation, noting that most funding is structured as market-rate loans rather than grants, which may contradict the

principles of a just transition. The report calls for greater involvement of local communities and civil society in decision-making processes.

Political economy

The political economy of Vietnam's JETP is characterized by a heavy reliance on coal for energy generation, which has significant implications for economic stability and employment. Transitioning away from coal poses risks of job losses and economic disruption in coal-dependent regions. The financing structure of the JETP, primarily through loans, raises concerns about long-term debt sustainability and the potential for increased financial burdens on the government. Moreover, the governance framework must navigate the complexities of existing political structures that may resist change. The recent imprisonment of climate activists in Vietnam highlights the challenges of civil society involvement in the transition process, potentially limiting genuine stakeholder engagement and oversight. Balancing international expectations for a market-driven transition with local needs for equitable development will be crucial for the success of Vietnam's JETP.

Challenges

Despite its potential, the Vietnam JETP faces several challenges:

1. **Limited funding:** The financing falls short of total needs, with most funding offered as market-rate loans, increasing Vietnam's debt burden.

2. **Civil society suppression:** Crackdowns on climate activists and independent organizations in Vietnam hinder public consultation and accountability, affecting the JETP's effectiveness.

3. **Implementation issues:** The JETP lacks clarity and guiding principles on achieving a just transition. There is inadequate focus on the "just" aspects in the funding and implementation plans.

4. **Energy solutions:** The transition plans include carbon-intensive options like LNG and hydropower, with insufficient emphasis on phasing out coal or developing renewable energy sources.

4.4 Senegal

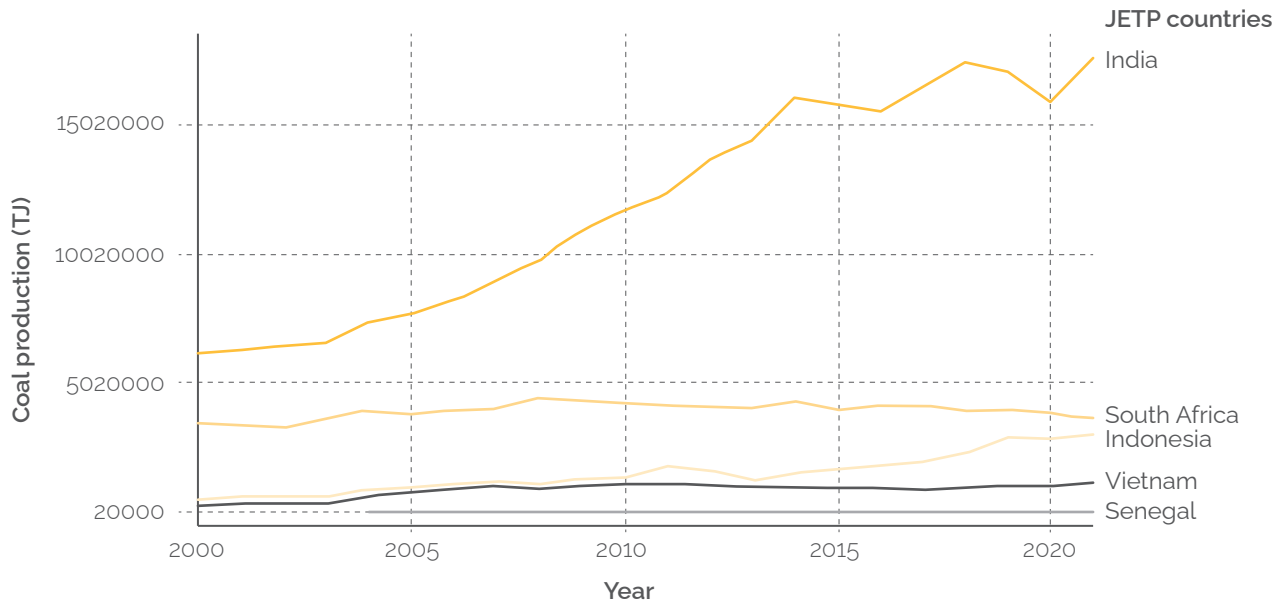
Senegal's JETP was officially launched in June 2023, securing approximately $2.7 billion in funding from the IPG, which includes France, Germany, the EU, the UK, and Canada. Unlike the previous three countries, Senegal's energy landscape is characterized by the absence of coal-fired power generation and notably low electricity consumption and CO2 emissions. The partnership aims to accelerate the transition to renewable energy, with a target of achieving 40% of the electricity mix from renewable sources by 2030 (Curtin, 2024). The Senegalese government is currently drafting an investment plan to outline how these funds will be utilized effectively over the next three to five years, focusing on enhancing energy access and promoting sustainable development.

Political economy

Senegal's current fossil fuel fleet relies on imported fossil fuels rather than coal, and the coal industry is not a major employer compared to other JETP countries (See Figure 4). Senegal's integration into JETP is motivated by the government's aspirations to increase the proportion of renewable energy in its energy mix, aligning climate action with economic development objectives. Consequently, the JETP plan emphasizes bypassing coal and transitioning to cleaner energy sources like natural gas.

Despite a notable move towards incorporating renewable energy sources, Senegal continues to exhibit a substantial dependence on fossil fuels, resulting in higher electricity generation costs relative to other African countries. While the cost of generating electricity ranges from US 34 to 38 cents per kilowatt hour, consumers are charged

Figure 4: Coal production in JETP member countries, 2000 - 2021

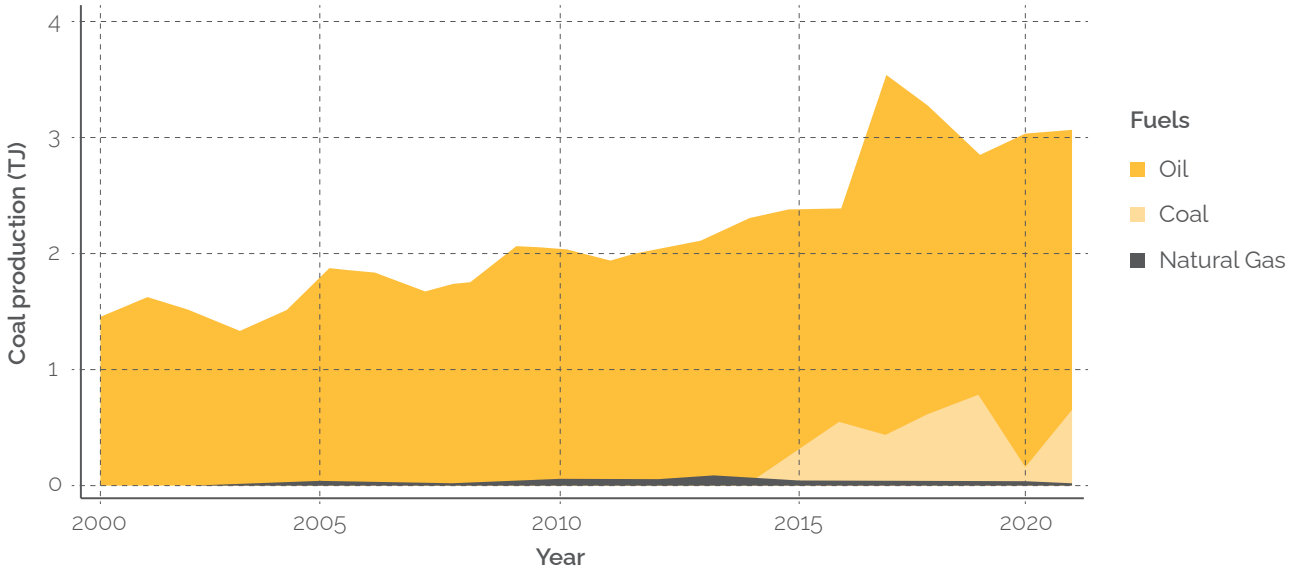


Source: IEA, 2021

approximately 24 cents per kilowatt hour, with governmental subsidies bridging the gap. In contrast, electricity generation costs are much lower in major West African countries such as Côte d'Ivoire at 11 cents per kilowatt hour, Ghana at 9 cents, and Nigeria at 6 cents (US International Trade Administration, 2023).

Senegal's energy landscape has long been characterized by a heavy reliance on imported oil, which has significantly influenced electricity costs. However, with the discovery of substantial oil and gas reserves since 2014, the country is poised for a transformative shift. The impending exploitation of these resources is expected to lower electricity

Figure 5: Emissions from electricity generation by source in Senegal, 2000 - 2021



Source: IEA, 2021

expenses for consumers and reduce the financial burden associated with imported energy.

However, Senegal's shift towards domestic fossil fuel reliance raises important questions regarding its participation in the JETP, which aims to support developing countries in deploying renewable energy to combat climate change. The country's pursuit of oil and gas exploitation is likely to sustain high greenhouse gas emissions, with these fuels currently accounting for approximately 93.2% of emissions from electricity generation (See Figure 5). Notably, key supporters of Senegal's energy transition, including the European Union, are increasingly interested in the nation's oil and gas reserves for their energy needs. Germany and Poland have signed agreements to assist in oil and gas extraction (Zea, 2023), while TotalEnergies has secured offshore drilling contracts (TotalEnergies, 2017). This situation highlights a potential conflict between Senegal's ambitions to reduce emissions through JETP and the simultaneous push for fossil fuel development driven by both national interests and international demand for energy resources.

Challenges

- **Dependence on fossil fuels**: Despite the JETP's goals, Senegal continues to rely heavily on fossil fuels for electricity generation, with over 90% of emissions coming from oil and gas. This reliance complicates the transition to renewable energy and raises concerns about the country's commitment to climate goals.
- **High electricity costs**: Senegal faces high electricity generation costs, which are among the highest in West Africa. The government subsidizes the difference between production costs and consumer prices, creating a financial burden that could be exacerbated by the transition.
- **Implementation and governance**: The effectiveness of the JETP will depend on transparent governance and stakeholder engagement. Ensuring that investments benefit vulnerable communities, particularly in rural areas with limited access to electricity, remains a significant challenge.
- **Balancing development and climate goals**: The need to stimulate economic growth through fossil fuel exploitation while adhering to climate commitments creates a tension that could hinder the long-term success of the JETP.

4.5 Egypt

Additionally, a JETP-like deal was secured in Egypt in November 2022, spearheaded by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in collaboration with the Egyptian government, leveraging their COP27 presidency. This initiative followed the establishment of a "*country-led platform*" for the Nexus of Water, Food and Energy (NWFE) in July 2022, aimed at attracting private sector investment through government and concessional funding (Curtin, 2024). The EBRD, as Egypt's lead partner on the NWFE energy pillar, brokered a deal to finance the decommissioning of 5 GW of inefficient gas-fired power plants, pledging up to $1 billion for renewables. The USA and Germany also contributed over $250 million in support (ibid.).

These developments highlight the evolving nature of the JETP model. The IPG, initially comprising five countries, has expanded to include other nations in various combinations. Furthermore, private sector investment pledges have matched those of the IPG in recent deals, and the focus has broadened beyond energy and coal to address energy poverty and access. While the traditional JETP model centers on a high-level negotiated political deal, the NWFE approach in Egypt demonstrates an alternative, with a country-led platform and a prominent role for a Multilateral Development Bank (ibid.).

5. Emerging lessons for Nigeria

While the JETP model holds promise for accelerating clean energy transitions, the experiences of early adopters reveal lessons that Nigeria should heed:

- **Involve key government stakeholders:** Ensure that all key government stakeholders in high-carbon-emitting sectors, at both the national and subnational levels—such as the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Limited (NNPCL), which plays a critical role in government revenue generation and economic growth—are actively involved in co-creating Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan to align priorities and secure buy-in.
- **Dedicate sufficient resources:** Negotiating and implementing CPCA requires significant political commitment and technical resources. Ensure that both aspects are adequately resourced to facilitate effective scaling and implementation readiness.
- **Prioritize evidence-based planning:** Detailed, data-backed technical planning is crucial for the success of proposed Nigeria's CPCA. Avoid prioritizing political announcements over robust implementation plans.
- **Anticipate implementation challenges:** Early JETP adopters have faced slower-than-expected implementation due to issues such as social license, regulatory reforms, and political cycles.
- **Ensure stakeholder coordination:** Coordinate and sequence existing and planned support from donors, DFIs, philanthropic organizations, and other initiatives to maximize impact and avoid duplication. Foster inclusive participation by meaningfully engaging with all stakeholders, particularly civil society and the private sector (both local and international), in the planning and implementation processes.
- **Address technical capacity gaps:** Invest in building technical capacity within relevant government agencies and stakeholders to bridge implementation gaps and ensure effective execution of Nigeria's CPCA.
- **Manage geopolitical risks:** Anticipate and mitigate the impact of geopolitical factors on the implementation of Nigeria's CPCA, as global dynamics can significantly influence the availability of financing and support.

6. What might a country platform look like for Nigeria

6.1 The journey so far

The new administration of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu has demonstrated a renewed commitment to combating climate change and accelerating Nigeria's energy transition. While advocatingfor Nigeria's need for climate finance from developed countries, it has, similar to the Buhari administration, given mixed messages on energy priorities (Lo, 2023). While Tinubu has acknowledged the need to reduce reliance on the oil and gas sector and develop solar power, he has also expressed support for increased oil and gas production for domestic consumption and export to Europe.

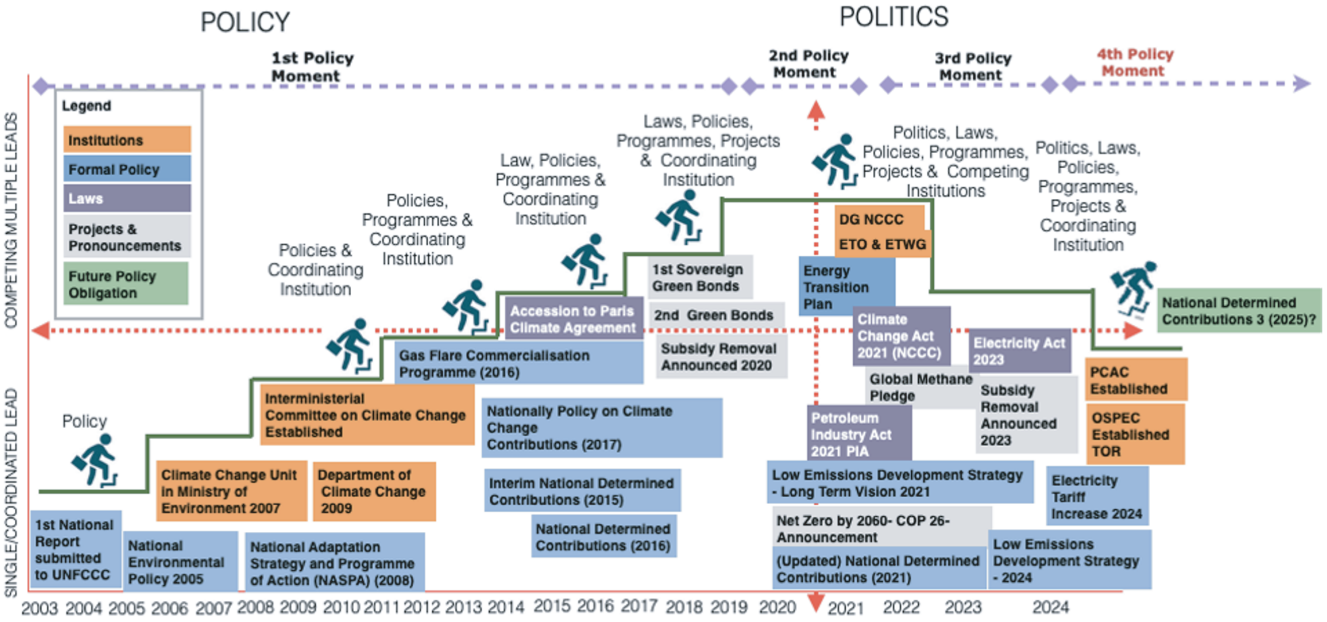
The macroeconomic challenges associated with Nigeria's energy transition under President Tinubu's administration include balancing the need for economic development through increased oil and gas production with the imperative to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy sources. Securing sufficient international climate finance to fund this transition while managing the expected long-term job losses in the oil sector due to reduced global fossil fuel demand poses significant fiscal and social challenges. Navigating the complex interplay between energy security, energy access, and emissions reduction will require carefully crafted policies and significant investments in clean energy infrastructure to ensure a just and equitable transition that promotes sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation.

6.2 Opportunity to build on prior commitments

The current administration led by President Bola Tinubu, while acknowledging the need for renewable energy development, has also expressed support for increased fossil fuel production. Although the previous administration made progress on climate measures, it largely pursued fossil fuel-based strategies, including a focus on gas expansion. There are several ongoing initiatives to address climate change in Nigeria:

- **Debt for Climate Action Swaps**: Proposed as a mechanism to mobilize climate finance and reduce debt burden.
- **Climate Change Act (2021)**: Sets a net-zero target between 2050 and 2070, mandates the development of a carbon tax and trading scheme.
- **Energy Transition Plan (2022)**: Aims for net-zero emissions by 2060 but relies heavily on gas expansion in the short term.
- **National Climate Change Policy (2021)**: Outlines mitigation and adaptation measures but shows inconsistencies with the updated NDC.
- **Economic Sustainability Plan**: Includes climate-related programs like solar home installations and gas expansion.
- **National Action Plan on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (2019)**: Focuses on reducing emissions from oil and gas operations.

Figure 6: Evolution of Nigeria's climate policies and institutions 2003 – 2024



Source: Najim Animashaun, 2024

6.3 Nigeria's policy moments

Policy Moment One (2003-2019)

This initial phase in Nigeria's energy policy was marked by emerging political settlements and low oil prices. Key achievements included Nigeria's accession to the Paris Climate Agreement and the introduction of Sovereign Green Bonds, which provided new avenues for sustainable development funding. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) began integrating energy transition into its business strategy, suggesting a potential alignment between climate policy and petroleum strategy. However, leadership changes and the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted this momentum, leading to a separation of petroleum and climate policymaking (Animashaun, 2024).

Policy Moment Two (2019-2021):

The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted Nigeria's fiscal space, hindering green bond issuance and further decoupling petroleum law from climate policymaking. This separation was exacerbated by a decline in development assistance from some partners, which not only stalled climate policy implementation but also affected the petroleum sector amid increasing divestments related to the energy transition (ibid.).

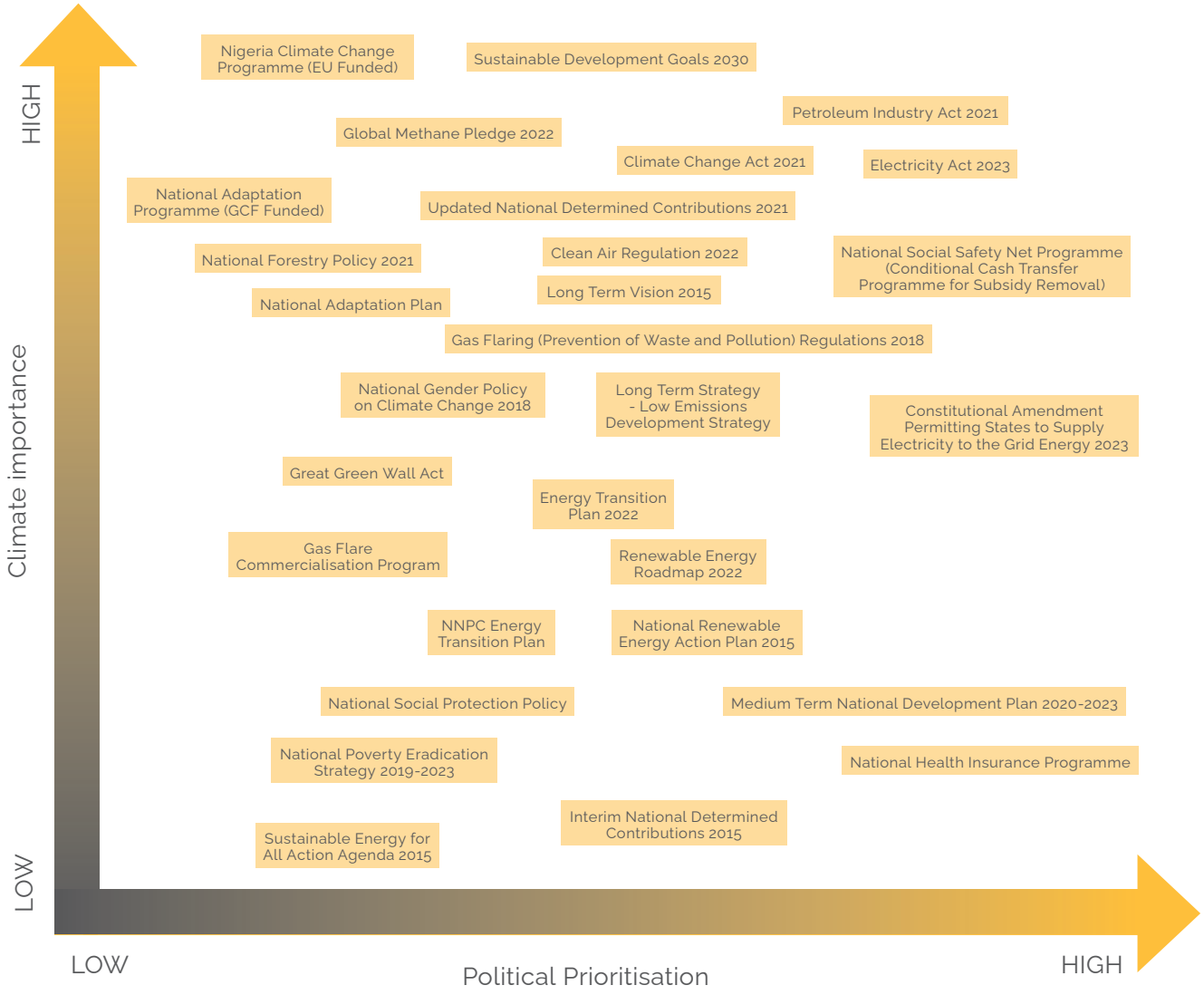
Policy Moment Three (2021-Present)

In 2021, Nigeria aimed to leverage climate action to support a gas-centerrd energy transition. The post-pandemic economic context increased interest in climate finance, resulting in a proliferation of climate-related policies and institutions. This fragmented landscape was later consolidated under the Presidential Climate Action Committee (PCAC) and the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy on Climate Action (OSPEC) in May 2024, reflecting a renewed focus on integrating climate action with energy strategy (ibid.).

6.4 The confusing landscape

The result of this surge in policies, laws and plans is highlighted when attempting to position them in a conventional power map. While the map below

Figure 7: Power Map: Climate importance vs. political prioritization



Source: APRI Mapping Report on Nigeria's Energy Transition: Ensuring Effective Delivery Across Government

does not capture all the relevant planning instruments that one would need to align (and develop together) to achieve policy coherence, it however does provide a snapshot of the multiple largely unharmonized instruments in the space.

6.5 Overcoming suspicion

Concerns have emerged regarding the JETP and its implications for African nations, particularly regarding perceptions of neo-colonialism. Critics argue that the JETP may serve as a mechanism for the Global North to evade responsibility for its historical role in climate change while compelling African countries to seek external support to mitigate its impacts. This dynamic raises questions about the fairness of expecting developing nations, which have contributed minimally to global emissions, to bear the burden of climate action.

This duality highlights the complexities of climate justice and the need for a more equitable

approach that does not hinder African nations' industrialization efforts. Critics suggest that including BRICS+ countries, especially China, in discussions about climate finance could provide a more balanced platform that acknowledges the diverse interests and capabilities of developing nations, potentially alleviating some of the pressures associated with reliance on Western funding.

Moreover, there are fears that the JETP could perpetuate underdevelopment by imposing conditions that prioritize foreign interests over local needs, effectively keeping African economies dependent rather than fostering sustainable growth. Civil society groups advocate for transparency and inclusivity in climate finance negotiations to ensure that these funds genuinely support equitable development and do not reinforce existing inequalities or dependencies.

6.6 Geo-political considerations

To effectively mainstream climate action into its foreign policy, Nigeria must address competing national interests while engaging with both emerging powers like China and India, and traditional allies in the European Union and the United States. This requires Nigeria not only to navigate a multipolar world but also to harness it strategically. Key to achieving this is enhancing Nigeria's competency and literacy in managing international partnerships—understanding each partner's capacities, policies, and priorities—and improving internal cohesiveness to align domestic policies and needs with those of its allies.

A critical aspect here is recognizing Nigeria's own strengths and true needs, rather than being swayed by the competing and often short-term interests of its elites. With the JETP as a crucial framework for this integration, Nigeria can mobilize the financial resources and technical expertise necessary to support its energy transition. However, effectively translating climate goals into foreign policy requires a structured approach to the country platform, balancing national development objectives with the political realities of leadership. This structure should ensure that the platform meets the country's actual needs, not just the individual preferences of influential stakeholders.

A viable country platform can bolster Nigeria's foreign policy by aligning climate initiatives with international partner priorities. This alignment enhances regional security and strengthens Nigeria's economic diplomacy by embedding climate finance within broader development agendas. Through partnerships within the BRICS+ framework with countries like China and India, Nigeria can access alternative sources of investment and technical support for its energy transition, which often prioritizes a "bottom-up" approach, ensuring that local needs are met. However, to succeed, this approach requires Nigeria to design institutional arrangements adaptable to local contexts, ensure inclusive stakeholder participation, and carefully manage competing national interests. Ultimately, Nigeria must focus on transforming rhetoric into actionable policies that reflect both its climate ambitions and developmental needs.

6.7 Financing the transition

Nigeria's ambitious Energy Transition Plan (ETP) requires an estimated $1.9 trillion to achieve its goals by 2060, translating to approximately $10 billion annually. However, the country has mobilized only $1.9 billion in climate finance so far (Stout & Meattle, 2023), which remains insufficient given the scale of its economy and its vast potential for low-carbon development. This stark contrast highlights the significant challenges Nigeria faces in raising the necessary financing to support its transition.

One of the primary obstacles is the difficulty in securing international climate finance. Despite Nigeria's commitment to net-zero emissions by 2060 and its active participation in global climate

negotiations, it has struggled to attract sufficient funding. For instance, the anticipated contributions from the US$700 million Loss and Damage Fund (The Guardian, n.d.), established at COP27 to assist vulnerable nations affected by climate change, have yet to materialize for Nigeria. This lack of access to critical funding mechanisms hampers the country's ability to implement its ETP effectively.

Additionally, Nigeria's reliance on foreign investment complicates its financing landscape. The recent liberalization of currency, fuel, and energy markets has provided economic flexibility but introduced volatility that may deter commercial investors. While these reforms have positioned Nigeria as a potentially attractive destination for foreign capital, many investors may remain cautious, adopting a "wait-and-see" approach due to concerns about political stability, regulatory unpredictability, and the overall fiscal environment. This dynamic presents a double-edged sword: while reforms signal a commitment to economic growth, they also demand mechanisms to stabilize investor confidence.

To bridge these challenges, Nigeria's domestic financial readiness plays a crucial role. Progress in local currency market development and local financial capacity such as the ongoing bank recapitalization exercise, allows for increased reliance on domestic financing sources, reducing vulnerability to external currency fluctuations and fostering a more resilient foundation for the ETP. Strengthening local markets in this way can support a sustainable financing model, empowering Nigeria's financial institutions to collaborate with international partners on long-term climate goals.

Considering these complex factors, the establishment of a viable country platform becomes central to Nigeria's energy transition and its ambitions to attract investment in general and develop investor confidence. With a total pledge of $46.5 billion across four countries, such a platform would not only coordinate efforts among stakeholders but also offer a structured, transparent environment that aligns Nigeria's climate initiatives with international partner priorities. Through improved deal origination, project preparation, and development, the country platform could mitigate risks, providing a stable avenue for commercial and concessionary investors. Moreover, its structured lead time of 18-38 months offers a phased approach to navigate Nigeria's fiscal and economic uncertainties, fostering sustained engagement and de-risking investments for commercial partners.

On a technical level, Nigeria's track record with large-scale, externally funded projects reveals a need for enhanced project management and execution capabilities. Historically, delays in funding deployment have hindered progress. Thus, a paradigm shift in "Deal Origination" and "Project Preparation and Development" is essential, ensuring readiness to manage the ETP's expansive scale and complexity. Targeted improvements in project design and execution frameworks could maximize the value of both domestic and international funding, transforming Nigeria's approach to climate financing and solidifying the country platform as a critical pillar for a coordinated, stable energy transition.

6.8 Building the architecture for carbon credits

Nigeria is actively developing a comprehensive framework for carbon credits, spearheaded by the Intergovernmental Committee on Carbon Market Activation Plan and in collaboration with the African Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI). The committee, under the leadership of Zacch Adedeji, is tasked with formulating a strategic blueprint aimed at establishing a sustainable carbon market, with projections indicating potential investments of approximately $2.5 billion. This initiative seeks to position Nigeria as a prominent participant in both voluntary and compliance carbon markets.

ACMI plays a pivotal role by assisting African nations in harnessing their carbon credit potential.

Through its Carbon Market Activation Plans (CMAP), ACMI offers strategic guidance to countries like Nigeria, facilitating the development of essential infrastructure for effective carbon trading. This collaborative effort among African countries aims to scale up carbon credit production and foster a robust market ecosystem.

The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) is also instrumental in promoting carbon market mechanisms as vital components of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. The NCCC focuses on aligning Nigeria's carbon market with international standards, thereby enhancing its credibility and appeal to global investors.

However, to build a robust carbon market, Nigeria must address several critical areas. Developing capacity at individual, institutional, and industry levels is essential to support market operations. Implementing robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems is crucial for ensuring transparency and credibility in emissions tracking. Insights from Ghana's successful Article 6.2 transactions and Vietnam's carbon market development under its JETP program provide valuable lessons. Engaging the private sector through incentives and integrating technological solutions, particularly digital platforms, can facilitate efficient carbon trading and MRV processes. Developing comprehensive policies and regulations to govern market operations, including mechanisms to prevent double counting of credits, is imperative. Ensuring long-term sustainability through leadership development within government agencies and the private sector is also vital.

In conclusion, while Nigeria's initiatives lay a solid foundation for a sustainable carbon credit architecture, addressing these additional components is crucial for establishing a robust and credible carbon market. By developing a comprehensive strategy, Nigeria can unlock substantial climate financing, demonstrating its commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

6.9 A complicated but not insurmountable path for oil and gas

Squaring the circle

Countries like Nigeria face significant challenges in balancing economic growth and potential industrialization with the need to transition away from fossil fuels, particularly when their revenues heavily depend on the continued exploitation of these resources. In Nigeria, despite several decades of government diversification efforts, the oil and gas sector remains a significant driver of government economic activity, contributing around 90% of export and foreign exchange earnings and over 75% of budget revenues. The recent implementation of the Petroleum Industry Act aims to attract increased investments across the value chain, with a particular focus on exploiting and monetizing gas.

However, pursuing of climate goals necessitates a significant transition away from fossil fuels, complicated by geopolitical interests in energy security and the evolving landscape of international carbon trading markets. Like the strategies employed by fellow OPEC member states such as the UAE and Saudi Arabia, which have ramped up production while investing in renewables and clean technology innovation, Nigeria must create a well-crafted and properly sequenced transition pathway for its oil and gas sector. This is especially critical if the government hopes to meet its commitment to achieving net zero by 2060. However, concerns remain that such strategies may not effectively reduce emissions, resulting in a trade-off between short-term economic gains and longer-term sustainability.

Opportunities emerging from the Petroleum Industry Act

The Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) presents several opportunities for Nigeria's energy transition, particularly regarding divestment policies, the selling down of joint venture (JV) interests, and the potential listing or privatization of the NNPCL. These

developments can significantly impact how the oil and gas sector is integrated into mainstream climate planning.

The ongoing trend of divestment by International Oil Companies (IOCs) from Nigeria's oil and gas sector highlights both challenges and opportunities. As IOCs seek to reduce their exposure to high-risk environments and align with global climate commitments, they have divested approximately $21 billion from Nigeria since 2010 (Adebayo, 2024). This shift presents a unique opportunity for new players with a Nigerian risk appetite and indigenous companies to acquire these assets, fostering both local content development and new foreign capital and know-how from non-traditional partners to transform and diversify the sector.

As Nigeria strives to adapt and build resilience to climate change, its petroleum—as well as industrial and trade—policies must attract companies that are agile and responsive to Nigerian conditions. For too long, the petroleum sector has operated on a model where the state owns the assets, international oil companies (IOCs) develop them, and rents are paid back to the state. These IOCs, like other multinational corporations such as Procter & Gamble or Diageo, face structural constraints imposed by their headquarters, including profit repatriation requirements, higher cost bases, and significant currency limitations. Such factors limit their flexibility in adapting to local risks and conditions.

In contrast, foreign companies—often from Asia—such as Toleram or Sterling Energy, are nimbler and can navigate Nigerian-specific challenges more effectively. For example, Toleram's acquisition of Diageo's business for $75 million demonstrated its ability to raise capital locally through Nigerian operations. Similarly, Sterling Energy has operated effectively in the Niger Delta despite security and logistics challenges.

A well-crafted divestment policy, integrated with industrial, trade, energy, and climate policies, would reposition Nigeria as a "frontier and startup nation." Achieving this shift requires aligning petroleum policy with broader economic objectives, including the gas revolution, the "decade of gas," and Nigeria's climate goals. Petroleum remains a critical component of this integrated political economy approach, driving Nigeria's progress on multiple fronts.

The potential listing or privatization of NNPCL under the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) could serve as a catalyst for reform within Nigeria's oil sector. Regulatory agencies and NNPCL have commenced the process of transitioning NNPC into a publicly traded entity, presenting an opportunity to enhance transparency, accountability, and governance practices. A well-governed NNPCL could play a pivotal role in driving Nigeria's energy transition by developing a clear strategy that incorporates climate considerations into its operations. However, privatization also comes with risks. There are concerns that without adequate regulatory oversight, privatized entities may prioritize profit over environmental sustainability, potentially undermining Nigeria's climate goals. Therefore, it is crucial that any move toward privatization is accompanied by robust regulatory frameworks that ensure compliance with environmental standards and promote sustainable practices.

As Nigeria navigates this transition, establishing a country platform will be vital in aligning its energy strategies with international partners. This platform can facilitate effective collaboration and ensure that Nigeria's interests are represented in global discussions on energy and climate policy. By fostering partnerships with countries like China and India within the BRICS+ framework, Nigeria can access alternative sources of investment and technical support for its energy transition while ensuring that local needs are prioritized. Ultimately, the success of these initiatives will depend on Nigeria's ability to manage competing national interests and transform rhetoric into actionable policies that reflect both its developmental needs and its commitments to sustainable practices.

In conclusion, while the PIA provides a framework for reforming Nigeria's oil and gas sector, it is imperative that these reforms align with broader climate goals. By embracing a country platform approach that includes petroleum in climate planning, Nigeria can harness the opportunities presented by the ongoing divestment and focus on gas utilization in ways that seamlessly weave innovation, adaptation and resilience into a bespoke tapestry in a viable and bankable country platform.

Gas as a transition fuel

Nigeria's energy strategy, particularly its emphasis on natural gas, is framed within the context of the "Decade of Gas" policy (2021-2030), where gas serves as Nigeria's low-emissions fossil fuel bridge to a decarbonized industrialized economy. This initiative somewhat aligns with Nigeria's broader climate discussions and its ETP, which aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2060. The gas-to-power program is a critical component of this strategy, designed to leverage Nigeria's abundant natural gas reserves to meet domestic energy needs while reducing reliance on more polluting fuels. However, the seriousness of these programs raises important questions about their long-term viability and alignment with global decarbonization efforts.

Investments in gas infrastructure, such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities and gas pipelines, are substantial, with Nigeria planning to expand its LNG production significantly. Yet, there are concerns that these investments may lead to stranded assets. As international demand for natural gas is projected to peak this decade, with an increasing number of new gas producers and expansion of gas production in existing producers, Nigeria risks locking in investments that may not yield returns in the future (IISD, 2024). Research indicates that the expansion of LNG production could leave Nigeria with unprofitable assets if global demand declines (ibid), particularly as countries shift toward renewable energy sources, reduce their dependence on fossil fuels, or access gas supplies from new suppliers close to their markets.

The Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) initiative aims to convert vehicles to cleaner gas alternatives, promoting lower transportation costs and reduced emissions. Similarly, the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Acceleration Programme seeks to increase the adoption of LPG for cooking and heating, providing a cleaner alternative to traditional biomass fuels. While these programs reflect a commitment to utilizing gas as a transition fuel, they must be evaluated within the context of Nigeria's long-term climate goals.

Critics argue that heavily reliance on natural gas could hinder Nigeria's ability to achieve its net-zero emissions target and may not align with global trends favoring renewable energy sources (ibid.).

In conclusion, while natural gas can serve as a transitional fuel in Nigeria's energy landscape, careful consideration is needed regarding the timing and scale of investments. The country must navigate the complexities of transitioning away from fossil fuels while ensuring economic stability and pursuing sustainable development. A strategic approach that integrates gas investments with broader climate objectives will be essential for Nigeria to successfully transition toward a low-carbon future without locking itself into potentially stranded assets.

Clean cooking

In Nigeria, the push for clean cooking solutions is gaining momentum through various initiatives aimed at reducing reliance on traditional biomass fuels and improving health outcomes. The country's ETP emphasizes the importance of clean cooking as a key component of its climate strategy, particularly in the context of using gas as a transition fuel. With approximately 65% of Nigerian households relying on solid biomass for cooking (Roche, 2022), the need for cleaner alternatives is urgent, especially considering that household air pollution is a significant contributor to premature deaths.

Several programs are underway to promote clean cooking technologies, including the National LPG Expansion Plan, which aims to convert millions of households to LPG by 2025. This initiative reflects Nigeria's commitment to increasing the share of cleaner fuels in its cooking energy mix, with ambitious targets set in the NDC. The NDC envisions that by 2030, nearly half of the population will use LPG for cooking, significantly reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improving public health.

Additionally, the Clean Cookstoves Initiative focuses on distributing efficient cookstoves that utilize improved biomass and LPG. This initiative aims to address both environmental and health concerns by providing households with cleaner options that reduce smoke emissions and deforestation. Programs like the Women's Clean Cookstove Project empower women entrepreneurs from Kaduna State to promote and sell these cookstoves, fostering local economic growth while enhancing community health (One Earth, n.d.).

However, while these initiatives are promising, they must be carefully integrated into Nigeria's broader climate strategy. Investments in clean cooking technologies should complement gas infrastructure developments, ensuring that they do not lock Nigeria into a fossil fuel-dependent trajectory. As Nigeria transitions toward cleaner cooking solutions, it is crucial to avoid stranded assets associated with time-limited gas investments.

In conclusion, the clean cooking initiatives in Nigeria represent a vital step toward achieving universal access to sustainable energy while addressing significant health and environmental challenges. By leveraging gas as a transitional fuel alongside investments in clean cookstoves and LPG technologies, Nigeria can create a more sustainable energy future that aligns with its climate goals and enhances the well-being of its population.

Methane abatement and the Gas Flare Commercialization Program

The Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Programme (NGFCP) represents a significant initiative aimed at addressing the environmental and economic challenges associated with gas flaring in Nigeria. Launched by the Nigerian government through the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC), the NGFCP seeks to eliminate gas flaring through economically viable solutions, transforming what has traditionally been a wasteful practice into a valuable resource.

This initiative aligns with Nigeria's broader climate goals and demonstrates a commitment to methane abatement. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas with over 80 times the warming potential of carbon dioxide in the short term, is significantly emitted through gas flaring. By effectively implementing the NGFCP, Nigeria can mitigate these emissions, contributing to its pledge to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2060. The program also supports Nigeria's commitments under international frameworks, such as the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, which aims for a global flare-out by 2030.

However, while the NGFCP presents an opportunity for NUPRC, NNPC, and the oil and gas industry to showcase their commitment to climate action, there are challenges to consider. The success of this program hinges on attracting investment and ensuring that projects are executed effectively. Additionally, there is a risk of creating stranded assets if investments in gas infrastructure are not aligned with long-term climate goals. As global energy markets shift toward renewables, it is crucial that Nigeria balances its immediate economic needs with sustainable practices.

6.10 Critical minerals

Recognizing the strategic importance of critical minerals for its economic and industrial development, the Nigerian government has initiated several efforts to promote the exploration and exploitation of these resources. Central to these

initiatives is the Nigeria Mining Growth Roadmap, which identifies critical minerals as a key focus area for investment and development. Launched in 2016, this roadmap aims to revitalize the mining sector, with projections for direct GDP contributions from mining to reach $7.6 billion and indirect contributions to hit $15.3 billion by 2023.

In 2023, the government established a committee to develop a Nigerian Critical Minerals Policy aligned with the Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP), although the status of this policy remains unclear. The Agenda 2050 further emphasizes increasing the contribution of solid minerals to GDP, enhancing production capacity, and attracting foreign investment into the mineral sector. A significant component of these efforts includes the establishment of the Solid Minerals Development Fund (SMDF), which provides funding for miners and processors, supported by partnerships with institutions like the Africa Finance Corporation (AFC). This collaboration aims to catalyze growth in the mining sector by offering necessary funding and technical support for projects focused on critical minerals.

To ensure effective implementation of these initiatives, the Nigerian government has embarked on a comprehensive cleanup of its licensing regime, revoking dormant licenses and awarding new ones to entities capable of developing critical mineral resources. Additionally, establishing processing plants for value addition is a priority; companies are mandated to process minerals domestically rather than exporting them in raw form. Notably, a lithium processing plant recently unveiled in Nasarawa State exemplifies Nigeria's commitment to becoming a key player in the global supply chain for critical minerals essential for renewable energy technologies.

Integrating these developments into a country platform discussion is essential as it aligns with Nigeria's broader climate goals and energy transition strategies. By focusing on critical minerals, Nigeria can attract investments that not only support economic growth but also contribute to global efforts in sustainable energy solutions. As demand for these minerals surges due to their pivotal role in clean technologies, Nigeria's proactive approach positions it favorably within international markets while addressing local economic needs.

6.11 Agriculture

The Nigerian government has made significant strides in enhancing the agricultural sector through various strategic initiatives aimed at achieving food security and economic diversification. Central to these efforts is the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) Roadmap, which aligns with President Tinubu's 8 Point Agenda. This roadmap outlines immediate, short, medium, and long-term priorities for boosting agriculture, focusing on developing commodity value chains and providing essential infrastructure support.

Additionally, the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), established for the period 2022-2027, aims to transform Nigeria's agricultural sector into a globally competitive and sustainable industry. NATIP emphasizes the integration of technology and innovation to drive economic and social change through significant public and private sector investments. It prioritizes climate-smart agriculture, research and development, capacity building, and public-private partnerships, reflecting the government's commitment to addressing climate challenges within the agricultural framework.

These initiatives are crucial as they not only aim to increase food production but also align with Nigeria's broader climate goals. By integrating agricultural development into the country's platform discussions, Nigeria can leverage its agricultural potential to attract investments that contribute to sustainable development while enhancing resilience against climate change impacts. The focus on technology adoption and climate-smart practices positions the agricultural sector as a vital

component of Nigeria's economic diversification strategy.

In conclusion, the government's commitment to revitalizing agriculture through comprehensive policies such as the FMAFS Roadmap and NATIP underscores its importance in achieving food security and economic growth. By aligning these efforts with climate objectives, Nigeria can foster a more resilient agricultural sector that plays a critical role in its overall development strategy.

6.12 Addressing the perennial power crisis

South Africa's integration of its power crisis into the JETP offers valuable lessons for Nigeria as it grapples with its own ongoing energy challenges. The JETP framework in South Africa emphasizes the need for a coordinated approach to address both immediate energy supply issues and long-term sustainability goals. By focusing on transitioning from coal to renewable energy sources, South Africa aims to stabilize its power supply while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This dual focus on reliability and sustainability can serve as a model for Nigeria, which faces similar challenges with a power sector that struggles to meet demand.

Likewise, the South Africa JETP has facilitated investments in renewable energy and infrastructure improvements while also addressing the socio-economic impacts of transitioning away from coal. This holistic approach ensures that energy transition efforts do not exacerbate existing inequalities or lead to job losses without adequate support for affected workers.

Nigeria's power crisis is characterized by inadequate generation capacity, frequent outages, and an over-reliance on fossil fuels. The government's commitment to achieving 4GW of grid power alongside 50GW of distributed renewable energy and self-generation presents a complex landscape that requires careful navigation. A country platform could play a pivotal role in reconciling these countervailing interests, facilitating dialogue among stakeholders to create a balanced energy transition pathway. By addressing current market dynamics and consumer choices, this platform can help align government policies with the realities of energy consumption and production in Nigeria.

In conclusion, by learning from South Africa's experience with the JETP, Nigeria can develop a comprehensive strategy that not only addresses its perennial power crisis but also promotes sustainable energy practices. Establishing a country platform will be essential in fostering collaboration among various stakeholders—including government agencies, private sector players, and civil society-ensuring that both grid power and decentralized renewable energy solutions are effectively integrated into Nigeria's broader energy transition efforts.

6.13 Transportation

Nigeria's transportation sector plays a crucial role in the economy, contributing approximately 3% to the national GDP. However, it is also a significant source of GHG emissions, accounting for 24% of total emissions in 2020. With projections indicating that emissions could increase by up to 50% by 2035 under a business-as-usual scenario, there is an urgent need for comprehensive reforms within this sector. The government's draft transportation policies have evolved but often lack integration with climate goals outlined in national policies, such as the NDC.

The National Transport Policy aims to promote environmentally sound practices, yet it remains inactive and lacks actionable strategies. In contrast, the NDC sets ambitious targets for the transport sector, including the introduction of 100,000 additional buses by 2030 and a commitment to zero-emission vehicles by 2050. These targets reflect a clear intention to align transportation planning with climate action, emphasizing mass transit and cleaner technologies.

Emerging initiatives like the Lagos E-Mobility Project and Abuja Light Rail Project showcase proactive steps toward enhancing public transport and reducing emissions. However, these projects often operate in silos without adequate coordination with broader national and sectoral policies. The ETP envisions significant reductions in transport-related emissions through electric vehicles and biofuels but requires substantial investment in infrastructure and public awareness.

Integrating the development of the transportation sector into a country platform discussion is vital for addressing these challenges. A country platform can facilitate collaboration among stakeholders and enhance climate finance. By fostering dialogue and aligning policies across sectors, Nigeria can create a cohesive strategy that supports both economic growth and climate objectives.

6.14 Industry and manufacturing

The industrial sector in Nigeria, particularly cement production, ammonia production, and industrial heating, is responsible for approximately 93% of energy-related emissions, contributing about 16% of the country's total GHG emissions. This significant impact underscores the urgent need for sustainable practices within the industry. Government efforts, such as the Trade Policy of Nigeria (2023-2027), the Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan, and the Nigerian Automotive Industrial Plan, aim to enhance the manufacturing landscape while addressing environmental concerns. However, these policies often lack integration with climate goals, limiting their effectiveness in promoting sustainable industrial practices.

One promising initiative is Evergreen City, which aims to collaborate with CATL to position Nigeria within the global cleantech supply chain. By focusing on sustainable manufacturing practices and clean technologies, Evergreen City seeks to reduce emissions while fostering economic growth. Additionally, the African Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative highlights the potential for partnerships with countries like China to domesticate solar panel manufacturing and other renewable technologies in Nigeria. This collaboration could facilitate technology transfer and bolster local manufacturing capabilities.

Integrating the development of the industrial sector into a country platform discussion is essential for addressing emissions while promoting economic diversification. A country platform can facilitate collaboration among stakeholders to align industrial policies with climate objectives, ensuring that initiatives like those from Evergreen City and the African Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative are effectively implemented. By fostering public-private partnerships and encouraging investment in clean technologies, Nigeria can enhance its manufacturing sector's sustainability while contributing to global climate goals.

In conclusion, while Nigeria's industrial sector faces significant challenges related to emissions, ongoing government efforts and initiatives like Evergreen City provide opportunities for sustainable development. Establishing a country platform will be crucial in harmonizing policies and fostering collaboration among stakeholders to drive decarbonization efforts within the industry while supporting economic growth and technological advancement.

6.15 Mainstreaming climate action in the budget and planning process

The Nigerian government is taking steps to integrate climate action more systematically into its budget and planning frameworks, acknowledging the importance of aligning national plans with agency budgets. The Ministry has intensified efforts to streamline the "Planning-Budgeting-and-Financing" framework to improve accountability and efficiency in public expenditure. This strategic shift includes redesigning planning

processes to ensure funding is directed exclusively to projects that align with national climate goals, reinforcing the connection between climate priorities and financial resources.

Current initiatives leverage statistical data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and research from the Nigeria Institute for Socio-Economic Research (NISER) to enhance the alignment of departmental plans with budgets. This data-driven approach is essential in prioritizing projects that advance Nigeria's climate objectives, as outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). During the 2023 budgeting cycle, with support from the UK-Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (UKNIAF), the Ministry deployed a Decision Support Tool (DST) to screen projects for NDC alignment before capital budgeting. Integrating climate considerations into budgeting not only enhances transparency but also strengthens the effectiveness of climate policies.

A country platform could significantly bolster these efforts by uniting stakeholder collaboration and ensuring climate action priorities are reflected across various sectors. This platform would foster skills and knowledge building within government, supporting the capacity development of individuals and institutions involved in climate policy. Additionally, by facilitating partnerships with domestic and international private sectors, the country platform can mobilize additional resources and align project implementation with financial and technical support from these stakeholders.

Through a targeted financing role, the platform can attract concessionary and philanthropic capital to support project preparation and bankability, ensuring a sustainable pipeline of climate initiatives that meet national goals. An essential member of this platform is National Planning, which, under the Climate Change Act, works closely with the National Climate Change Council (NCCC) to develop carbon budgeting. National Planning's involvement will also ensure effective coordination of government actions to prepare for NDC3.0, embedding climate goals within national policies and frameworks.

In conclusion, a country platform provides Nigeria with a structured, cohesive approach to link budgetary allocations with climate initiatives, bridging the resource gap to meet the $20.5 billion required annually for effective climate action (BudgIT, n.d.). Through improved monitoring, evaluation, and coordination across ministries, the platform will ensure that climate projects are prioritized, financed, and implemented, establishing a strong foundation for sustainable development.

6.16 Ensuring coordination of development partner engagement

Multilateral, bilateral, and philanthropic engagement, particularly in the provision of technical assistance across government, has been significant in terms of energy access initiatives in the country (see Tables A1 and A2 in Annex), but it is rarely well-coordinated. A country platform would provide a nexus or focal point for the more efficient delivery of technical assistance to the government, as well as for the government's coordination of how this support is deployed, its impact monitored, and value for money ensured.

6.17 Technical assistance for the energy transition

A significant challenge facing the Nigerian government is sourcing and financing technical assistance across various sectors for effective policy development, planning, modeling, project development, and implementation. This need is particularly pronounced as Nigeria seeks to navigate its energy transition while addressing the complexities of climate change. The government recognizes that robust technical assistance is essential for developing a pipeline of well-prepared,

structured, and bankable projects that can drive a comprehensive energy transition.

Current initiatives aim to streamline the integration of technical assistance into the planning and execution of energy projects. However, the coordination of deployed technical assistance is critical, as it supports different arms of government in aligning their efforts with national climate goals. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and ensuring that technical assistance is effectively coordinated, Nigeria can enhance its capacity to implement sustainable energy solutions.

The establishment of a country platform could significantly aid in this endeavor by providing a structured framework for collaboration among various governmental agencies and external partners. Such a platform would facilitate the sharing of knowledge, resources, and best practices, ultimately leading to more effective project implementation and investment attraction.

6.18 Vibrant and engaged civil society

A strong, active and engaged network of civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based groups is indispensable to the success of a country platform for energy transition in Nigeria. Their involvement ensures that the transition process is effective, equitable, and responsive to the diverse needs of all Nigerians. CSOs are a critical bridge between local communities and national policymakers, particularly for those often marginalized or overlooked. Their deep-rooted understanding of community concerns and aspirations allows them to advocate effectively for these groups during policy design and implementation. This "ground-up" approach is vital for creating inclusive policies that ensure the energy transition benefits everyone.

Within the framework of a country platform, CSOs play a pivotal role in shaping the national dialogue on energy transition. They are instrumental in rallying public support, maintaining momentum, and holding stakeholders accountable, fostering a sense of collective ownership over the transition process. The watchdog function of CSOs is crucial for the integrity of the platform. Independent monitoring and oversight help ensure that commitments are met and that the transition remains just. Their involvement enhances the credibility and legitimacy of the entire process.

Furthermore, CSOs contribute specialized knowledge in areas such as environmental justice, human rights, and community development. This expertise is essential for crafting policies that are technically sound, socially responsible, and aligned with sustainable development goals. A well-structured country platform should empower CSOs by providing a coordinated framework for their engagement. It should facilitate collaboration among the government, private sector, and international partners, thereby amplifying the collective impact. CSOs can access resources, technical assistance, and capacity-building opportunities through this platform, bolstering their advocacy and community initiatives.

A key focus for CSOs within this platform is championing a just and equitable energy transition. This includes mitigating the socio-economic impacts on communities dependent on extraction industries, ensuring they are not harmed, exploited, or left behind. By promoting inclusive policies and holding all stakeholders accountable, CSOs work to ensure that the benefits of the transition are equitably distributed, with particular attention to the most vulnerable populations.

The relationship between civil society and the country platform is symbiotic and essential for a successful energy transition in Nigeria. CSOs offer invaluable insights, advocacy, and expertise, while the platform amplifies their voices and integrates their contributions into the national strategy. This ensures that together, we can forge a path toward an energy transition that is environmentally sustainable, socially just, and beneficial to all Nigerians.

6.19 Youth and gender inclusion

A country platform for energy transition in Nigeria must prioritize the meaningful inclusion of youth and gender perspectives to ensure a comprehensive and equitable approach. This inclusion is crucial for developing policies and initiatives that address the unique challenges and opportunities faced by these groups in the context of energy transition.

Youth engagement in the country platform is essential, as young people are not only the future beneficiaries of the energy transition but also key drivers of innovation and change. Their fresh perspectives, technological savvy, and commitment to sustainability can significantly contribute to developing creative solutions and driving public support for the transition. Nigeria can learn from Vietnam's successful Youth4Climate Initiative, which has empowered youth to actively participate in climate action since 2020. This initiative has led to the creation of special reports on youth climate action presented at international conferences, the establishment of a Youth Climate Action Network, and the formation of a Youth4Climate Policy Working Group focusing on just energy transition and climate change education.

Gender inclusion is equally critical, as women and girls often experience disproportionate impacts from energy poverty and climate change. A gender-responsive approach within the country platform can help address these disparities and leverage women's unique insights and experiences in energy use and management. This approach should include ensuring equal representation of women in leadership and decision-making roles within the platform, as well as integrating gender analysis into all aspects of policy development and implementation.

To effectively incorporate youth and gender perspectives, Nigeria's country platform should:

1. Establish quotas for youth and women's representation in key decision-making bodies.
2. Develop targeted capacity-building programs to empower young people and women to participate effectively in energy transition initiatives.
3. Create mentorship programs pairing experienced professionals with youth and women in the energy sector.
4. Ensure that data collection and analysis for the energy transition are disaggregated by age and gender to inform targeted interventions.
5. Support youth-led and women-led organizations working on energy and climate issues through funding and technical assistance.

Nigeria can also draw inspiration from South Africa's approach to youth engagement in their Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP) consultations. The Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) Secretariat has implemented a new engagement strategy that includes information-sharing sessions prior to formal consultations, fostering better understanding and more meaningful participation from youth stakeholders. By prioritizing youth and gender inclusion, Nigeria's country platform can ensure that its energy transition is not only technically sound but also socially inclusive and equitable. This approach will lead to more robust, sustainable outcomes that benefit all segments of society and set a strong foundation for long-term success in addressing climate change and energy challenges.

6.20 A private sector driven process

A major weakness of the ETP is that it has not been co-designed and driven by the private sector, which is essential since they will ultimately finance and develop the proposed pipeline of projects across various sectors. Engaging the private sector in the co-creation of the ETP is crucial to ensure that their insights and expertise are incorporated, fostering a collaborative approach that enhances the effectiveness and viability of the country platform for sustainable energy solutions.

The private sector is integral to the success of JETPs, providing not only significant financing but also expertise, implementation capacity, and innovative solutions to drive the energy transition in participating countries.

Financing

- Private financial institutions have committed to delivering a substantial portion of the funding pledges for JETPs. For example, in Indonesia's JETP, private-sector financial institutions have committed to providing 50% of the funding pledge.
- **Mobilizing capital:** JETPs aim to leverage public funding to mobilize private capital investments, especially in renewable energy projects. The goal is to achieve greater leverage than a one-to-one ratio of private to public funding.
- **Addressing financing gaps:** Even with JETP funding, significant financing gaps remain. Private investments are crucial to fill these gaps and continue JETP implementation, which is particularly important given existing fiscal constraints.

Strategic involvement

- **Knowledge partners:** With their funding commitments, private financial institutions become more than just financing partners; they also serve as knowledge partners, bringing expertise to the partnerships.
- **Governance structure:** In some JETPs, such as those in Vietnam and Indonesia, the private sector has been integrated into the governance structure from the beginning, ensuring their involvement from the outset. Hence, why a representative of the private sector is a member of the NCCC.
- **Project pipeline development:** The private sector is involved in creating a pipeline of projects, helping to ensure that initiatives are commercially viable and attractive to investors.

Coordination and collaboration

- **Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ):** Private sector financing for JETPs is coordinated by GFANZ, a global coalition of leading financial institutions. Standard Chartered, for example, is a founding member of GFANZ. As part of its commitment, Standard Chartered actively participates in the GFANZ Principals Group and leads the Working Group on Capital Mobilization to Emerging Markets and Developing Economies. This involvement underscores the bank's dedication to mobilizing private sector financing for JETPs and other climate initiatives.
- **Blended finance mechanisms:** JETPs can resolve the prevailing issues in Nigeria's public-private partnerships (PPPs) by leveraging blended finance mechanisms to mobilize substantial private capital, thereby addressing the critical need for well-structured and bankable projects that align with national climate goals and foster sustainable economic development.

Implementation and innovation

- **Renewable energy investments:** Private sector companies are expected to play a significant role in investing in and developing renewable energy projects unlocked by policy reforms and regulatory changes.
- **Technology and industry development:** JETPs encourage private investment in green technologies and industries that boost the country's economic development, such as electric vehicle battery manufacturing in Indonesia. Similarly, Evergreen City aims to enhance Nigeria's position in the global cleantech supply chain by promoting sustainable practices and collaborating with CATL to develop local manufacturing capabilities for clean technologies. Through these initiatives, JETPs and Evergreen City can work together to drive Nigeria's transition toward a greener economy while fostering innovation and investment in critical sectors.

7. Conclusion

Nigeria stands at a critical juncture in its journey toward a sustainable energy future, requiring a bold yet strategic approach to bridge the financing and implementation gaps in its energy transition efforts. The concept of a CPCA, inspired by the successes and lessons of JETPs, offers a promising framework for integrating climate action with economic growth, energy security, and social equity.

The CPCA would address Nigeria's unique challenges by fostering a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach to climate finance mobilization, policy alignment, and capacity building. It would streamline Nigeria's fragmented climate policy landscape and establish a transparent governance structure to ensure that climate action is inclusive, equitable, and accountable. By leveraging public-private partnerships, engaging international development partners, and emphasizing technical assistance, the platform could catalyze significant progress in Nigeria's renewable energy development, addressing the perennial power crisis while simultaneously fostering job creation and industrial growth.

However, for the CPCA to succeed, Nigeria must draw from the experiences of other countries, ensuring robust stakeholder engagement, evidence-based planning, and the inclusion of local contexts in decision-making processes. The government must prioritize institutional readiness, regulatory reforms, and strategic partnerships with both traditional and emerging global players, navigating geopolitical complexities to secure sustainable financing.

By aligning its energy transition with broader development goals, Nigeria can unlock its potential as a leader in Africa's energy transformation. A well-executed CPCA, driven by strong political will and inclusive collaboration, would not only accelerate the nation's transition to clean energy but also position Nigeria as a model for leveraging innovative climate partnerships to achieve sustainable development in the Global South.

As Nigeria prepares for COP30, the implementation of the proposed CPCA will signal the country's commitment to global climate goals while addressing its domestic energy and socio-economic priorities. This platform could serve as a blueprint for other developing nations striving to harmonize environmental sustainability with economic resilience, ultimately contributing to a more just and equitable global energy transition.

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Annex

Table A1: High-level summary for country cases

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
1	De-Risking Sustainable Off-Grid Lighting Solutions in Nigeria (DSOLS)	2021 - 2026	Stand-Alone Solar	Designed to develop a private sector-led technology value chain for making off-grid renewable energy technologies, such as solar lanterns and solar home systems, available to base-of-pyramid rural households who would not be electrified at least until after 2025. The project rationale is underpinned by a novel approach to de-risk private sector investments in the market for rural decentralized renewable energy access.	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP)	$4.33m Grant; $10.6m co-financing
2	Universal Energy Facility (UEF)	2022 – To date	Stand-Alone Solar, Productive Use	The Stand-Alone Solar for Productive Use (SSPU) programme of the UEF is designed to scale up electricity access to households and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The programme offers results-based grants to solar companies for verified end-user connections based on pre-determined standards.	Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll)	Multi-donor results-based finance (RBF) facility	$10m grant facility. Grant covers 40% CAPEX for each SSPU unit at a pre-determined amount (capped unit cost)
3	Regional Off-Grid Electricity Access Project (ROGEAP)	2022 – To date	Stand-Alone Solar	Aims to increase access to sustainable electricity for households, businesses, government hospitals, and schools within communities across the 15 ECOWAS member countries and four other African countries using stand-alone solar products, entirely based on a harmonized regional approach.	ECOWAS and the West African Development Bank	World Bank, Clean Technology Fund and Netherlands Cooperation (DGIS)	$338.7m
4	REACT Household Solar II	2019 – 2022	Stand-Alone Solar	A key component of the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's (FCDO) Africa Clean Energy (ACE) Programme, it aims to increase access to clean, affordable energy for low-income people in Africa by promoting a market-based approach for the private sector's delivery of solar home system products and services in the target countries in sub-Saharan Africa. REACT HS Round II supports companies in Ethiopia, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana and Somalia.	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF)	UK FCDO (formerly DFID)	£16m

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
5	Africa Mini-Grid Program (AMP)	2022 - 2027	Mini-Grid, Productive Use	Supporting access to clean energy by increasing the financial viability and promoting scaled-up commercial investment in mini-grids in Nigeria. Launched in Q3 2022 and currently in the early stages of implementation. This program is also designed as a sister project to the REA's Energizing Agriculture Programme (EAP) to support mini-grid-powered productive use activities in the energy-agriculture nexus.	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Global Environment Facility (GEF) / UN Development Programme (UNDP)	Grant amount - $5.91m; Project Development Capital Grants - $3.10m; Co-financing - $ 96.5m
6	Clean Energy Funding Programme	2022	Mini-Grid, Commercial & Industrial	The Programme seeks to aggregate, de-risk, and unlock domestic institutional investments to support eligible clean energy projects in Nigeria, contributing to the country's universal electrification goals. It is supported by a £10 million climate blending facility from the UK government as concessional aid to InfraCredit, aimed at reducing the risk for pension and insurance funds to invest in energy access projects and support Nigeria's COP26 commitments.	UKAid	InfraCredit	£10 million
7	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (SUNREF)	2020 - 2023	Mini-Grid, Commercial & Industrial	SUNREF Nigeria seeks to improve access to energy through enhanced access to affordable finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies that will improve lives, increase economic opportunities, and support various sectors such as industry and agriculture. The project is designed to help mitigate climate change, reduce carbon emissions, increase economic opportunities, improve employment, and ultimately, sustain development in Nigeria.	Winrock in collaboration with the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN)	French Development Bank (AFD)	$70m credit line through Access Bank (50%) and UBA (50%); €9.5m grant
8	Nigeria Energy Support Programme (NESP)	2013 – Present NESP 1: 2013 – 2018 NESP II: 2017 – 2021	Mini-Grid, Energy Efficiency, Clean Cooking	A technical assistance program to promote investments in renewable energy (RE), energy efficiency (EE), and rural electrification in Nigeria. It provides advisory services to the Nigerian Government regarding energy policy and management. In the renewable energy and energy access space, NESP focuses primarily on mini-grids.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH In collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Power	The European Union (EU), The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	€57.5 million total (NESP I & II)

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
9	Mini-Grid Innovation Lab		Mini-Grid, Productive Use	CrossBoundary's Mini-Grid Innovation Lab, part of CrossBoundary Group, is Africa's first R&D fund exclusively focused on testing new business model innovations for mini-grids, designed to close the gap for the 618 million Africans who lack power. The Mini-Grid Innovation Lab works with developers across the continent to test innovations that make mini-grids a more reliable and commercially viable solution.	CrossBoundary	Rockefeller Foundation, UKAID, Shell Foundation, P4G, DOEN	-
10	Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP)		Mini-Grid, Stand-Alone Solar	REPP was established in 2015 to create and support the growth of sub-Saharan Africa's renewable energy sector. Its objectives are to mobilize private sector development activity and investment in small to medium-sized projects in sub–Saharan Africa.	-	UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	$200m
11	Transforming Energy Access (TEA)	-	Mini-Grids, Stand Alone Solar	Transforming Energy Access (TEA) is a research and innovation platform supporting the technologies, business models, and skills needed to enable an inclusive clean energy transition. Two initiatives are currently being implemented under TEA in the country.	-	UK FCDO	-
12	Nigeria - UKPACT	Rolling Basis	Mini-Grid, Commercial & Industrial	UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions) is a unique capacity-building program funded through the UK's International Climate Finance, which partners with countries that have high emissions reduction potential to support them in implementing and increasing their ambitions for tackling climate change.	Several	UK FCDO and UK BEIS	-
13	United Kingdom-Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (UKNIAF)	2019 – 2025	Mini-Grid	A technical assistance facility delivered on a mutual accountability basis between the UK and Nigerian government. The scope covers power, roads, and infrastructure finance. Its objective is to transform infrastructure planning, financing, and delivery while developing sustainable, inclusive infrastructure solutions that improve the quality of life for the most vulnerable Nigerians.	Tetra Tech International Development	UK FCDO	£72.8 million
14	Solar Power Naija (SPN)	2020 – 2023	Mini-Grid, Solar Home Systems	The federal government's solar strategy aims to electrify 5 million households, serving about 25 million Nigerians, as part of its Economic Sustainability Plan, with the creation of 250, 000 jobs.	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	NGN 350 Billion ($756.48m)

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15	Promotion of Private Investment in Renewable Energy in Nigeria	2020 - 2022	Mini-Grid, Stand-Alone Solar	This initiative is focused on increasing the deployment of RE, and private investment in Sub Sahara Africa (SSA), with Nigeria as one of five major target countries among 12 SSA nations. It aims to formulate the Japan International Cooperation Agency's (JICA) strategy and identify future programs for promoting renewable energy Independent Power Producers (IPP) and mini-grid development in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). As part of its activities in Nigeria, the program seeks to enhance the operational capacity of the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) for effective implementation of off-grid projects.	JICA	JICA	-
16	Demand Aggregated Renewable Technology (DART) Facility	2018 – Present	Mini-Grid, Stand-Alone Solar, Commercial & Industrial, Productive Use	The DART Program combines demand pooling, aggregated procurement of solar equipment, and access to affordable finance to unlock economies of scale for solar companies, achieve cost savings for end users, and accelerate the growth of the renewable energy sector in Nigeria. It serves as an aggregated purchasing mechanism and equipment financing facility that supports the supply value chain for off-grid equipment in the country.	Odyssey	All On and GEAPP	All On Commitment of $5m + Rockefeller Foundation Commitment of $5m
17	Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP)	2018 - 2023	Mini-Grid, Solar Home Systems, Productive Use	The NEP is an innovative initiative by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), designed to catalyze off-grid development by providing grant funding to support the deployment of solar mini-grids, solar home systems (SHS), and productive use appliances in rural communities.	Rural Electrification Agency	World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB)	$550m (WB -$350m, AfDB - $200m)
18	Nigeria Off-Grid Market Acceleration Program (NOMAP)	2018 - Present	Mini-Grid, Solar Home Systems, Productive Use	NOMAP is a market-building program jointly supported by the Shell Foundation and USAID's Scaling Off-Grid Energy (SOGE) initiative. It aims to identify unaddressed off-grid energy market barriers and implement high-impact initiatives to tackle them.	Roving Heights Limited	Shell Foundation, UK FCDO	-
19	Nigeria Power Sector Program (PA-NPSP)	2018 - 2024	Mini-Grid, Solar Home Systems, Productive Use	This signature initiative of Power Africa in Nigeria aims to enable 10,000 MW of new and rehabilitated generation capacity and 3,000,000 connections by 2023. Building on Power Africa's priorities, PA-NPSP supports comprehensive power sector reform, a strengthened enabling environment, and increased private sector participation.	Deloitte LLC	USAID Power Africa	$109.2m

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
20	Energizing Economies Initiative (EEI)	2017 – Present	Mini-Grid, Commercial & Industrial	An FGN-sponsored program targeting macro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) for solar electrification.	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Federal Government of Nigeria	$37 Million
21	Rural Electrification Fund (REF)	2017 - 2023	Mini-Grid, Solar Home Systems, Biogas	The Rural Electrification Fund (REF) was established under section 88 sub-section II of the Electric Power Sector Reform Act of 2005 to support the development of both on-grid and off-grid sectors by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA).	Rural Electrification Fund (REF)	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Annual Budget Allocation from the Federal Government
22	Nigeria Off-Grid Energy Challenge	-	Biogas	Grants are provided to companies for biogas electrification projects., including a $100,000 grant to build a 20-kilowatt biogas mini-grid in the Rije community, Abuja, in 2015, and a $25,000 project to deploy a hybrid standalone solar power and biogas system with solar/biogas-powered palm oil processing equipment and solar-powered borehole in Oyo State.	Diamond Development Initiative (DDI)	United States African Development Foundation (USADF)	$125,000
23	Energizing Agriculture Programme (EAP)	2022 - 2025	Productive Use	EAP aims to stimulate the productive use of mini-grid electricity in agriculture by enabling market-led deployment of appliances, breaking the silos separating electrification and agricultural development programs.	Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) and the Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Global Energy Alliance for People and Plante (GEAPP)	$5 million
24	Financing Facility for Productive Use Appliances	2022	Productive Use	The facility will offer procurement subsidies, capacity building grants, consumer financing, and advisory support focused on credit systems development for productive use appliance distributors. It will lower appliance costs for end-users by discounting the price of bulk solar appliance procurements and providing financing for distributors to enable them to sell their products on credit. The facility will initially operate in Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Uganda based on growth potential and market maturity.	CLASP and Nithio	GEAPP	$6.5 m
25	LINKS	2019 - 2023	Productive Use	This program, funded by the UK Government, aims to support the development of a vibrant and diversified economy in three key northern Nigerian states: Kano, Kaduna and Jigawa. It acts as a powerful engine for northern economic growth by focusing on the development of high-potential, pro-poor value chains and supporting them to become productive, competitive and attractive for investment at every level.	Tetra Tech International Development	UK FCDO	£67.5m (Closed down prematurely; actual spend is unclear)

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
26	Team Europe Initiative (TEI) Nigeria Green Economy		Productive Use	TEI aims to improve the competitive advantage of Nigeria's agriculture and energy sectors, consisting of 60 projects to be completed by 2027. In line with the EU's Green Deal, its Green Economy Initiative will support the Nigerian government's efforts to diversify the economy by enhancing access to renewable energy for productive uses and boosting agricultural sector development.	-	EU	€1.3 bn
27	The National Fadama Development Project (NFDP)		Productive Use	The National Fadama Development Project (NFDP) is an agricultural program under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in collaboration with the World Bank, designed to increase the incomes of users of land and water resources on a sustainable basis.	-	World Bank	-
28	Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program Phase I (ATASP-1)		Productive Use	Funded by the African Development Fund under the AfDB and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, ATASP-1 aims to support the Nigerian Federal Government in executing its Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) launched to attract private sector investment in agriculture, reduce post-harvest losses, add value to local agricultural produce, develop rural infrastructure, and enhance access of farmers and other value chain actors to financial services and markets.	-	AfDB	-
29	USAID-Feed the Future Nigeria Agribusiness Investment Activity		Productive Use	The five-year USAID Feed the Future Nigeria Agribusiness Investment Activity aims to strengthen the enabling environment for agribusiness finance and investment. To achieve this goal, the Activity focuses on four interrelated components: improving the enabling environment for agricultural sector growth; broadening access to finance by mitigating the credit risks of agribusinesses; promoting and facilitating investment opportunities for agribusinesses to expand and scale up operations; and sustainably enhancing the performance of agribusiness micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).	-	USAID	$15.7 m

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
30	Renewable Energy Project		Clean Cookstoves	Under the cookstove component of the Farmer Managed Renewable Energy Project in Katsina State, over 50,000 fuel-efficient woodstoves were deployed in the state with local technical and business capacity developed.	International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development (ICEED)	European Union (EU)	-
31	Green Initiative		Clean Cookstoves	The initiative provides technical and policy support to the government and local partners, particularly ICEED and the National Association of Clean Cookstoves (NACC), in clean cooking advocacy, capacity development, and the development of a national clean cooking roadmap.	Several	Heinrich Böll Stiftung Nigeria	-
32	Energy Efficient Woodstoves Project	2012 - 2015	Clean Cookstoves	This project aimed to install efficient woodstoves in boarding secondary schools in Ebonyi and Niger States, in addition to distribution of 100 household stoves in each state. The project sought to address the silent health crisis being experienced by cooks because of indoor air pollution by removing important barriers to the market expansion of clean cooking stoves in the two Ebonyi and Niger states. It also aimed to build technical capacity and support the development of institutional-cooking policies in Nigerian states.	International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development (ICEED)	USAID Nigeria	-
33	OANDO Clean Cooking Fuel Initiative		Clean Cookstoves	Oando Marketing Plc (OMP) in partnership with Alitheia Capital set up a Clean Cooking Fuel Initiative in line with OMP's plan to switch millions of Nigerians from biomass to clean, efficient, affordable and sustainable LPG using Oando's 'OGAS' 3kg cooking stove. Oando introduced this portable 3kg cylinder to suit the purchasing power of low-income socio-economic group who have been hindered primarily by affordability and accessibility.	-	Oando Energy	-

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
34	Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC)		Clean Cookstoves	Launched in 2011, GACC is a public-private partnership hosted by the UN Foundation aimed at saving lives, improving livelihoods, empowering women, and protecting the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions. It has collaborated with the government and local partners to promote the adoption of clean cookstoves.	-	GACC	-
35	National Clean Cooking Market Development Programme (NCCMDP)	2013	Clean Cookstoves	The NCCMDP is an initiative by the Government of Nigeria, through the Federal Ministry of Environment, aimed at professionalizing the clean cooking supply chain, raising awareness among potential customers, and providing incentives for replacing old stoves with clean ones. It laid the foundation for the launch of the Clean Cookstoves Program by the Federal Government in 2014.	The Nigerian Investment Advisory Facility (NIAF,) in collaboration with the Global and Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	UK FCDO	-
36	Sustainable Fuelwood Management Project	2017 - 2022	Clean Cookstoves	The objective of this project is to ensure sustainable fuelwood production and consumption, securing multiple environmental benefits, including carbon storage and sequestration. Implemented in Kaduna, Cross River and Delta states, the project has four main components – sustainable fuelwood supply, sustainable fuelwood consumption, building a domestic industry for clean cooking solutions, and financing for clean cooking solutions	Federal Ministry of Environment, the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF)	GEF grant of $4,410,000 and co-financing of $16,400,000
37	Grants to local clean cookstove enterprises		Clean Cookstoves	The Venture Catalyst Fund aims to provide a broad range of specialized support to selected companies, solidifying their commercial viability, enhancing their investment readiness, and facilitating access to growth capital. The VCF has provided grants to four local clean cookstove enterprises; Powerstove Energy, NENU Engineering, Safi Energy, and Services 360.	-	Venture Catalyst Fund	-

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
38	Improving the fuel wood balance in seven Local Government Areas in Katsina State	2014 - 2018	Clean Cookstoves	The project aims to sustainably improve the fuel-wood balance and the resilience of livelihoods of rural households in the Mashi, Mai Adua, Dutsi, Daura, Sandamu, Zango, and Baure Local Government Areas in Katsina state. It seeks to increase wood supply by establishing Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration and other sustainable agroforestry models, resulting in the planting and/or maintenance of over 5.5 million additional trees. This initiative will generate income for beneficiaries in target areas, while reducing fuel wood demand through the dissemination and use of energy-efficient firewood stoves. It includes encouraging new income-generating activities and energy-efficient practices through the production and commercialization of mud cook stoves.	ICEED and OXFAM	EU and National Planning Commission	Total - €5.87m; EU Contribution -€4.70m
39	Energy Efficiency Pilot		Energy Efficiency	The project's objective is to identify and overcome the technical, financial, institutional, and regulatory barriers to scaling up of energy-efficient measures across Nigeria. It focuses on enhancing the energy efficiency of various end-use equipment, including refrigeration appliances, air conditioners, lighting, electric motors and fans, heating appliances, among others, used in residential and public buildings such as schools, hotels, offices. This will be achieved through the introduction of appropriate energy efficiency policies, measures and demand-side management programs.	Federal Ministry of Environment and Energy Commission of Nigeria	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF)	-
40	USAID	2014 - 2018	Energy Efficiency	REEEP intervened in the supply-side economics of low-income electrification by providing affordable, renewable electrification and energy efficiency technologies to low-income and off-grid households and communities.	Winrock International	USAID	$4m

S/N	Programme / Initiative	Duration	Technology focus	Description	Implementing organization	Funding organization	Funding size
41	Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production	2020 Approval Year July 2021 – June 2022	Energy Efficiency	This project aims to improve Nigeria's industrial energy performance and resource efficient cleaner production through programmatic approaches and the promotion of innovation in clean technology Solutions. It seeks to accelerate the adoption of industrial energy efficiency (IEE) and improve enterprise environmental performance under the wider umbrella of Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) best practices and innovative approaches among selected small, medium and large-scale industrial enterprises in Nigeria.	UNIDO Executing Agencies: FMITI, FMoE, FMoP, Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN), Manufacturing Association of Nigeria (MAN)	GEF Trust Fund	Co-financing Total 26,638,256 GEF Project Grant 3,898,265 GEF Agency Fees 370,335 Cumulative disbursement as of June: $1,632,911
42	UN Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	Until 2027	Energy Efficiency	This project focuses on developing an institutional framework for the Energy Efficiency Act and regulations targeting energy-intensive sectors, including households and industries. The objective is to create a harmonized framework of regulations that encourages the adoption and implementation of energy-efficient technologies and practices in the industrial, commercial, and transport sectors. It will also support the establishment of an institutional structure to monitor and report on activities undertaken toward regulatory compliance.	-	-	-
43	Energy-Efficient and Climate-Friendly Cooling in Nigeria	2021 - 2023	Energy Efficiency	The project aims to accelerate the transition to climate-friendly (low-GWP refrigerant) and energy-efficient air conditioning systems in residential, commercial, and public buildings, and link these activities with Nigeria's revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).	Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN)	UNEP	$500,000

Source: APRI Mapping Report on Nigeria's Energy Transition: Ensuring Effective Delivery Across Government

Table A2: Donor clean energy access focus mapping

Key Donors	Stand-alone solar	Mini-grids	Productive use	Energy nexus	Biogas (Biodigesters)	Clean cooking	Energy efficiency	Carbon credits	Payment solutions	Energy-agriculture nexus	Energy-health nexus	Energy-water nexus	Data & Digitization	e-Waste	Fiscal barriers	e-Mobility	Incubation & acceleration	Access to finance	Energy transition	Gender and social	Quality standards	Humanitarian energy	Embedded generation	Local man. & assembly	Capacity building
UK FCDO	■	■	■			■			■	■			■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
USAID	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■				■			■		■					■
GIZ NESP		■	■			■	■			■			■	■	■			■		■	■		■		■
GEAPP		■	■							■						■		■	■				■	■	
Shell Foundation	■	■	■	■					■	■					■	■		■		■					■
EU		■	■			■	■			■			■	■	■			■		■	■		■		■
SEforAll	■		■				■						■					■	■	■				■	
UNDP GEF	■	■	■							■								■							
USADF	■	■	■		■					■								■							
USTDA	■	■																■							
All on																	■							■	
JICA	■																								■

Source: Author

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