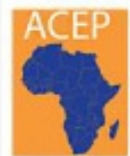


e360^o

extractive 360

...people and events in extractives

Extractive360 is registered under the Nigerian CAMA law and set up for Nigerians to gain good knowledge about the workings of the country's extractives industry; to ask the right questions and demand reforms on transparent resource management



**Africa
Centre for
Energy Policy**



info@extractive360.com, extractive360@gmail.com
extractive360
@extractive360
@extractivethreesixty
www.extractive360.com



**Africa
Centre for
Energy Policy**



e360^o
extractive 360
...people and events in extractives

ENERGY TRANSITION IN NIGERIA'S OIL RICH COMMUNITIES: **SIMPLIFIED HANDBOOK**

EXTRACTIVE360
PUBLICATION
JANUARY
2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Study **Energy Transition in Nigeria's Oil Rich Communities** which this Handbook feeds from was made possible by support from Africa Centre for Energy Policy (ACEP) as a sub grant from the **Extractive Industry and Climate Change Governance (EICCG Fund)**. It was conducted by Spaces for Change (S4C) with local partners Youths and Environmental Advocacy Centre (YEAC) and **Extractive360**

Research Contributors:

Victoria Ibezim-Ohaeri, Fyneface Dumnamene Fyneface, Chetachi LouisUdeh, Jecinta Mbamara, Odukoya Omotayo, Phillips Akintola, Oluwatosin Akinjiola

Handbook developed by;

Juliet Ukanwosu

Gift Eguavoen

Reviewed by;

Dr. Makpor Mercy Erhi

PREFACE

This simplified handbook, published by **Extractive360**, is produced under the auspices of the project “**From Exclusion to Inclusion in National Just Transition Plans**”, implemented by Spaces for Change (S4C) in partnership with **Extractive360** (E360) and Youths & Environmental Advocacy Centre (YEAC), supported by Africa Centre for Energy Policy (ACEP) as a subgrant from the Extractive Industry and Climate Change Governance (EICCG Fund).

Under the project, the study **Energy Transition in Nigeria's Oil-Rich Communities** was conducted to document the perspectives of communities on what constitutes a “Just Transition” and identify barriers and opportunities for inclusion.

The Handbook aims to simplify climate jargons and present key findings and recommendations of the study for easy and meaningful understanding especially for people in Nigeria's oil-rich communities.

Juliet Ukanwosu

Executive Director

Extractive360

Enter link in browser to download the full report

<https://extractive360.com/2022/12/09/download-new-report-energy-transition-in-nigerias-oil-rich-communities-unveiled-by-s4c-yeac-e360/>

18 MOST COMMON CLIMATE JARGONS SIMPLIFIED

1. **Climate change** refers to the increasing changes in temperature and weather patterns over a long period of time. Usually unfavorable changes
2. **Global warming** is the rise in global temperatures mainly because of the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
3. **The ozone layer** is a part of Earth's atmosphere that helps to protect life from harmful ultraviolet radiation
4. **Net zero** simply means reducing greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible.
5. **Fossil Fuels** refer to the crude oil and coal extracted from communities.
6. **Renewable energy** means energy from a source that does not get finished; such as wind, sun, or water.
7. **Biomass** are organic materials gotten from living things, such as plants and animals. Wood and waste are the most common biomass materials used for energy.
8. **Low carbon** means less carbon dioxide (CO₂).
9. **Carbon dioxide (CO₂)** is a key greenhouse gas that drives global climate change usually released through activities like deforestation, burning fossil fuels, and volcanic eruptions.

- 10. Greenhouse gas (GHG)** are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and warm the planet. Examples are methane, carbon dioxide, and water vapor.
- 11. Deforestation** is the felling of trees and clearing of forest land.
- 12. Mitigation** (of climate change) refers to human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases; such as stopping use of fossil fuel and deforestation
- 13. Emission** is the discharge of things such as gas, liquid, heat, radiation, light, or sound
- 14. Adaptation** refers to human actions that reduce the negative impact of climate change.
- 15. Carbon neutral** means having a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks.
- 16. Tipping point** is a critical edge that can lead to irreversible changes in the climate system when crossed.
- 17. Energy transition** is the global shift from fossil-based energy production and consumption to renewable energy sources like wind and solar.
- 18. Just transition** refers to making the shift from fossil fuel-based energy to renewable energy sources as fair and just as possible, to everyone.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT NIGERIA'S ENERGY TRANSITION PLAN

- Vice President Yemi Osinbajo launched Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan (ETP) on August 24, 2022. The purpose of the ETP is to tackle energy poverty and climate change challenges.
- Nigeria plans to reach net-zero emissions by the year 2060 through a gradual phase-out use of fossil fuels
- Nigeria targets achieving SDG7 – universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for everyone by 2030.
- Natural gas is Nigeria's main transition fuel.
- An estimated 10 percent of on-grid power is expected to come from Solar by 2025.
- Nigeria requires spending \$410 billion by 2060 to deliver its transition plan. This translates to about \$10 billion yearly.
- Nigeria seeks international funding of \$10bn to jumpstart its ETP
- Nigeria's ETP projects are expected to lift 100 million people out of poverty in a decade.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

- § Nigeria is phasing out fossil fuels as part of its climate commitments to achieve net zero by 2060. Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan (ETP) developed as a pathway towards realizing the set target adopts natural gas as Nigeria's transition fuel to aid the process of phasing out carbon-polluting fuels like crude oil. Meeting this target will put an end to Nigeria's historical dependence on crude oil.

- § National energy transition plans are silent on communities that have borne the brunt of fossil fuel extraction for several decades and whose livelihoods are dependent on crude oil and local refining. National transition plans and policies neither made arrangements for cleanup, remediation, compensation, and rehabilitation nor for addressing the massive environmental damage that has accompanied the country's protracted dependence on fossil fuels.

- § Energy transition proposals by corporations retain the tradition of shallow commitments to communities. Oil and gas corporations have unveiled energy transition agendas that make veiled references to communities, but a deep

scanning reveals shallow commitments that require little, if any, deviation from current corporate behavior and practices.

§ Communities want inclusion, participation, enforceable contracts, alternative livelihoods, and environmental justice in the green economy. Oil-rich communities want to play an active role, and not be relegated to mere spectators and recipients of handouts—packed as corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives—in the green economy.

§ Community support for energy transition is conditioned on the presentation of a clear and predictable roadmap for righting the wrongs that fossil fuels have done to extractive communities. From the community perspective, a just transition also means recognizing the gender-differentiated impacts of hydrocarbons and the availability of adequate remedies for these impacts.

§ To prevent a repeat of the mistakes of the fossil fuel economy, Nigeria needs to dismantle the governmental grip on natural resources, with the attendant centralized systems for resource governance. To leapfrog into prosperity in the

green economy, a phased wind-down of economic dependence on the center, giving states the autonomy to manage their own natural and renewable resources is imperative.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- § To prioritize the involvement of communities in the green economy, there is need to create spaces for healthy engagement and dialogues regarding energy transition to resolve concerns around inclusion, participation, decision-making, gendered impacts of business harms, and environmental accountability.
- § Importantly, steps must be taken to address environmental injustices and create an alternative livelihood for oil-rich communities.
- § The involvement of women as key stakeholders in energy efficiency and environmental sustainability initiatives is imperative.
- § There is need to dismantle the centralized natural resource governance and management system to address agitations for resource control.

- § Subsidies on petroleum products should be removed and the savings channeled to the development of lower-cost and cleaner energy options
- § To guarantee energy security, Nigeria must avoid dependence on a single energy source (gas) and diversify the energy mix with a higher share of renewables
- § Critically, the government should provide safety nets to cushion the effects of transition-induced job losses

Transition plans and target should include country-specific mix of macroeconomic, industrial, sectoral and labour policies that create an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises to prosper and create decent work opportunities.

Corporations in the green economy should not retain the fossil fuel-era tradition or relegating communities to mere spectators and beneficiaries of social programmes. Community rights and environmental justice should be enforced by law.

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT THE GLOBAL ENERGY SHIFT

- The shift from fossil fuel-based energy sources to renewable energy sources is a global campaign. It is not particular to Nigeria alone.
- The switch to renewable energy sources is aimed at mitigating the effects of global warming and limit climate change. This is based on the discourse that high carbon emissions, such as burning fossil fuel, are causing climate change resulting in extreme temperatures and weather patterns.
- The International Renewable Agency defines it as a pathway towards transformation of the global energy sector from fossil-based to zero-carbon by the second half of the century.
- Studies suggest that burning fossil fuels and deforestation have heated Earth's surface 1.1 degrees Celsius (°C) above mid-19th century levels.
- In 2015, world governments brokered a climate

deal known as the Paris Agreement, pledging to cap global warming at below 2C or 1.5C if possible.

- Although Africa has been a minor contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for less than 3% of the world's energy related carbon emissions to date, the continent has been disproportionately impacted by climate change.
- Recent studies show that the Lake Chad has reduced in size by over 90% since the 1960s due to warmer temperatures and negatively impacting over 30 million people in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria who depend on the lake for their livelihood.



Fossil Fuel Era



Green Economy

©Google Images

