

# **ONE-DAY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT/ STAKEHOLDERS AND MEDIA ROUND TABLE ON: RIGHT SIZING NIGERIA'S NATIONAL GAS PLAN FOR NON-POWER USES.**

**27<sup>th</sup> May, 2024**





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed to the success of the one-day capacity-building workshop on **Right-sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for non-power uses**.

Our sincere thanks go to the team at Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) for their exceptional leadership and support throughout the organization of this workshop, in collaboration with the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA).

We are deeply grateful to all participants, including media representatives, civil society organizations, youth, women, persons with disabilities, professional associations, and citizen-advocates for just energy, for their active engagement, insightful contributions, and commitment to promoting efficient and sustainable gas policies in Nigeria.

Special thanks to our expert speakers and facilitators for sharing their knowledge and expertise, and to the civil society expert group on gas, stakeholders and CTA staff, for their invaluable contributions.

Finally, we thank the media organizations for their coverage, which helped generate visibility for the workshop and Nigeria's non-power gas utilization plans.

Together, we have taken a significant step towards promoting efficient and sustainable gas policies in Nigeria. Thank you all again for your support and collaboration.

Sincerely,

Faith Nwadishi (JP, mpi),  
Executive Director,  
Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA)



## INTRODUCTION

The Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) is playing a leading role in promoting accountable and transparent natural resource governance in Nigeria including establishing a coalition of civil society experts on gas to assess Nigeria's gas plans within the context of its energy transition plans. Nigeria's non-power gas utilization plans were the subject of a one-day capacity-building workshop organized by the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA) in collaboration with NRGI. The goal of the workshop was to provide participants drawn from a spectrum of the media, civil society among whom were youth, women, PWDs, professional associations and a gamut of citizen-advocates on just energy, with the tools they need to critically evaluate, create awareness, and participate in public discourse about the gas plans. This workshop also aimed to stimulate dialogue that will eventually result in constructive public debate and smart advocacy, which will have an impact on the creation of efficient and sustainable gas policies and strategies. Equally, one of the aims was to generate enough visibility and media mentions after the workshop and on the essence of the Nigeria's non-power gas utilization plans.

Also, the workshop was an essential forum for providing media and civil society organizations (CSOs) with the information and resources they need to promote public awareness and dialogue about Nigeria's intentions to use gas in areas other than electricity. CSO and Media were expected to obtain a deeper grasp of the technical, financial, and environmental factors related to gas utilization through interactive workshops and expert perspectives. The workshop created a platform for members of the civil society expert group on gas to consider different viewpoints and choose the most key areas for policy intervention and advocacy. Participants included Dr. Erisa Danladi, CSO Representative on NEITI board, Stakeholder Democracy Network, Policy Alert, Persons with Disabilities Action Network (PEDANET), Paradigm Leadership Strategy Initiative, CEHRD, ERA, AfriTAL, HEDA and others.



Additionally, on July 29, 2024, the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA), in collaboration with the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), hosted a "Stakeholders and Media Round Table on Nigeria's National Gas Plan for Non-Power Uses" at Denis Hotel, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory. This strategic gathering brought together government officials, industry experts, civil society organisations, and media representatives to explore Nigeria's National Gas Plan for non-power uses, focusing on its role in leveraging gas as a transition fuel and its implications for emissions and environmental sustainability.

The meeting aimed to foster collaboration among stakeholders, raise awareness about the benefits of adopting gas for non-power applications, and discuss strategies for reducing methane emissions. Emphasizing the importance of public education, infrastructure development, and transparent communication, the round table provided a platform for stakeholders to share insights, address challenges, and identify actionable steps towards achieving Nigeria's energy goals and sustainable development objectives.



## PART A

### OPENING REMARKS BY ENGR FAITH NWADISHI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CENTRE FOR TRANSPARENCY ADVOCACY (CTA) DURING THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP



**leveraging  
Nigeria's vast  
natural gas  
reserves to  
support national  
needs and achieve  
net-zero emissions**

Faith Nwadishi, Executive Director of the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA), delivered the welcome address, which focused on Right-Sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses. She emphasized that over half of the country's gas consumption is dedicated to non-power applications such as heating, cooking, industrial processes, and petrochemical feedstock, leveraging Nigeria's vast natural gas reserves to support national needs and achieve net-zero emissions by 2060. She added that the workshop is aimed to critically evaluate the proposed uses of gas in non-power sectors, assessing their technical and commercial viability, associated risks, and emissions implications, particularly methane emissions. Ms Nwadishi highlighted the importance of understanding these factors to ensure that Nigeria's gas ambitions contribute positively to sustainable development goals and meet both national and global commitments.

In conclusion, she called for active participation, insight sharing, and collaboration among attendees to achieve a just and sustainable energy transition for Nigeria. She expressed optimism that the workshop would broaden understanding of non-power gas utilisation and catalyse initiatives and collaborations to guide Nigeria's gas strategies towards more sustainable and appropriately scaled uses.



**REMARK BY TENGI GEORGE IKOLI, SENIOR OFFICER,  
NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE (NRGI)  
DURING THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP**



**"Transforming  
Nigeria's gas  
wealth into  
sustainable  
economic  
growth: realistic  
plans for a  
brighter future."**

In her speech, she emphasised that NRGI is committed to ensuring that Nigeria's gas resources are managed realistically and practically. She outlined the government's proposal to increase gas production, utilisation and export to support industrialisation, boost domestic energy supply and improve economic activity, to alleviate extreme poverty. Furthermore, she highlighted the challenge of meeting domestic energy needs, noting that only half of Nigeria's 200 million citizens currently have access to energy, with the population expected to double by 2050.

Tengi Ikoli questioned the feasibility of ramping up gas utilisation and the appropriateness of this approach in light of global pressure to transition to cleaner energies and the potential for wasted investments. She urged Nigerian authorities to develop gas expansion plans sensitive to financial, infrastructural, and human resource constraints imposed by the energy transition. This would help balance domestic energy demand to achieve a sustainable energy future.

Despite Nigeria's vast gas reserves, estimated at over 200 trillion cubic feet, she criticized successive governments for failing to translate this resource wealth into sustainable economic development and referenced several ambitious but largely unimplemented plans, including the 2008 Gas Master Plan, the 2017 National Gas Policy, and the 2021 Decade of Gas Policy. These plans aim to power homes



and businesses, reduce subsidies by promoting compressed natural gas (CNG) as an alternative transportation fuel, and improve access to clean cooking with liquified petroleum gas (LPG). Additionally, the plans seek to reduce gas flaring through the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Program, which has faced numerous challenges.

In conclusion, she urged the government to develop and regularly update a comprehensive plan for non-power gas uses, including CNG and LPG, ensure investment in critical infrastructure, and create a detailed plan to end gas flaring, emphasising the need for realistic alignment of Nigeria's gas expansion ambitions with its capacities for a sustainable energy future.




The workshop goal was outlined to participants, focusing on *increasing the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the media to drive awareness and public discourse on the viability and implications of Nigeria's plans for utilizing gas in non-power sectors.*



# ACTIVITIES



## SESSION 1

|   |  |                     |   |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
|  | Non-Power Uses of Gas: The Fundamentals with Regional Case Studies   | <b>PRESENTERS:</b>  | Tengi George-Ikoli (NRGI) & Ahmad Abdulsamad (NRGI) |
|   |  | <b>FACILITATOR:</b> | MacDonald Ekemezie (CTA)                            |
| <b>GOALS</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Establish the context and stage for discussions.</li><li>❖ Understand fundamentals of non-power gas uses: LPG, CNG, GTL, petrochemicals, fertilisers.</li><li>❖ Comprehend the implications of right-sizing Nigeria's gas uses.</li><li>❖ Identify typical determinants of economic viability.</li></ul> |                     |   |

## SESSION SUMMARY

The speakers provided participants with insights into various non-power uses of gas, economic fundamentals, impacts of the energy transition, and the implications for right-sizing Nigeria's gas uses. This session highlighted the critical aspects of non-power gas use and the economic and environmental implications for Nigeria and the broader African context, stressing the need for strategic planning and investment.

### Highlighted Main Non-Power Uses of Gas as:

|   |                              |   |                               |
|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Gas to Liquids (GTL)         | 4 | Petrochemicals                |
| 2 | Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) | 5 | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) |
| 3 | Fertilizers                  | 6 | Hydrogen and direct uses      |



## SESSION 2



Understanding Nigeria's approach to non-power uses for domestic energy transition and its emissions implications.

**PRESENTER:**

Peter Cameron

**FACILITATOR:**

Tengi George-Ikoli

### GOALS

- ❖ Understand Nigeria's gas plans for non-power uses – Energy transition plan - Nigeria Energy Transition Plan, Gas Policy 2017, Gas Master Plan 2008, Nigeria Gas Expansion Plan - Central Bank of Nigeria: Development Finance (cbn.gov.ng) - CBN Update (September 2020).pdf
- ❖ Understand if national ambitions, plans, and policies align with current demand estimations.
- ❖ Technical and economic viability factors of non-power gas utilization in Nigeria's contexts.
- ❖ Emissions and safety implications of non-power gas utilization.
- ❖ What are the safety issues and risks associated with the use gas in for transport and domestic sectors in the context of Nigeria.

## SESSION SUMMARY

The session focused on Nigeria's strategy for leveraging natural gas for non-power uses to aid the domestic energy transition and mitigate emissions. The discussion included an overview of Nigeria's energy transition plans, current demand estimates, and factors influencing the technical and economic viability of non-power gas utilization.

The presentation emphasises Nigeria's comprehensive approach to utilising natural gas for non-power uses as a means to drive economic growth, achieve energy transition, and reduce carbon emissions, supported by robust policy frameworks and strategic investments.

### Highlighted Nigeria's Plans for Non-Power Uses as:

#### Previous Policy and Regulatory Environment:

- Petroleum Industry Act 1967
- Ministry of Petroleum Resources (MPR)
- Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR)
- Petroleum Product Pricing Regulatory Authority (PPPRA)
- Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
- Gas Master Plan 2008: Infrastructure Master Plan, Gas Pricing Framework, Domestic Gas Reserves and Production Obligation (DSO)

**Recent Policy and Regulatory Environment:** Gas Policy 2017, Petroleum Policy 2017, Petroleum Industry Act 2021



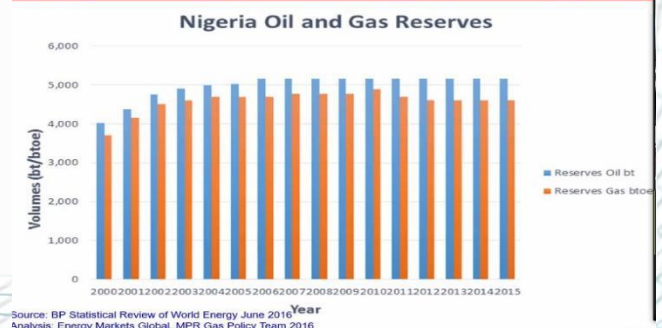
# KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

1. Policies such as the Gas Policy 2017, Gas Master Plan 2008, and Nigeria Gas Expansion Plan are pivotal in shaping the gas transition process but plans should be strategic and realistic.
2. Economic and Technical Viability:
  - Implementation of a “willing buyer, willing seller” market model and separation of policy, regulation, and operational roles ensure a structured market.
  - Establishment of sector-specific end-user prices for pipeline natural gas (PNG), CNG, and LPG promotes economic viability.
3. Infrastructure and Investment:
  - The expansion of gas pipelines and distribution networks is crucial for widespread non-power gas use.
  - Continued investment in technology and infrastructure to support gas-based industries and reduce carbon emissions.
4. Reducing Carbon Emissions:
  - Utilizing flare gas for productive use helps in reducing CO2 emissions.
  - Significant potential for reducing emissions through the conversion of industrial diesel use to natural gas.
5. The Petroleum Industry Act 2021 and other recent policy reforms streamline the regulatory environment, making it conducive for gas-based industrialization.




6. Institutional Strengthening is important. This is to enhanced roles of regulatory bodies like NUPRC, NMDRA, and the Ministry of Petroleum Resources ensure effective policy implementation.
7. Active involvement of state-owned companies (e.g., NNPC, Nigeria Gas Company) and private sector players (e.g., Shell, Seplat, Total) is essential for market growth.
8. Companies are increasingly participating in upstream, midstream, and downstream gas activities, so promoting local content and economic development is necessary.
9. Comparative analysis with countries like Pakistan highlights the potential for improving gas utilization in Nigeria's energy mix.

## Nigeria is a Gas Play, Not an Oil Play





## SESSION 3

|   |   |                   |                                       |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | Advocacy and communication strategy process developing CSO and media narratives around Nigeria's non-power uses of gas for advocacy   | <b>PRESENTER:</b> | Faith Nwadishi and MacDonald Ekemezie |
| <b>GOALS</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding CSO and Media narratives around Nigeria's non-power uses of gas for advocacy Design a communication strategy to inform advocacy</li><li>• Design a communication strategy to inform advocacy on right-sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for non-power uses of gas</li></ul> |                   |                                       |

### SESSION SUMMARY

The session focused on understanding and developing CSO and media narratives around Nigeria's non-power uses of gas for advocacy, emphasizing the importance of strategic communication, broad support bases, and effective resource mobilization. Key steps in the advocacy process include issue identification, audience targeting, message development, and continuous monitoring and evaluation.

### KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ❖ Strategic Communication: Effective advocacy requires clear and strategic communication tailored to specific audiences.
- ❖ Broad Support Base: Building a large and diverse support base enhances the chances of successful advocacy.
- ❖ Resource Mobilization: Adequate funding and resources are critical for the development and dissemination of advocacy materials and activities.
- ❖ Implementation and Adaptability: A well-developed implementation plan with flexible strategies and tools ensures a dynamic advocacy campaign.
- ❖ Continuous Monitoring: Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential to measure the impact and adapt strategies for better outcomes





# KEY HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CONVERSATIONS

Attendees discussed Nigeria's main obstacles in transitioning to a gas-based economy throughout the workshop. Notwithstanding the acknowledged benefits of natural gas, such as lower carbon emissions compared to other fossil fuels, considerable barriers still stand in the way of the successful execution of Nigeria's gas plans.

Participants explored these topics, focusing their conversations on identifying obstacles and considering potential solutions that are crucial for Nigeria's transition to a gas economy, particularly for non-power uses.

Participants noted that Nigeria's efforts to transition to a gas economy are hampered by these issues (as will be stated below) which led to wasteful use of energy, environmental damage from ongoing gas flaring, and lost chances for economic expansion through better energy infrastructure. The challenge of meeting the world's expanding energy demands responsibly, is made more difficult by the absence of a well-defined and workable plan.





Apart from the concerns mentioned above, several essential elements surfaced from the conversations which include:

- 1. Lack of clear strategy:** emphasis was made on the need for a comprehensive and transparent strategy detailing Nigeria's transition into a gas economy should be captured in the Energy Transition Plan. The absence of sufficient information and a clear road map impedes effective planning and implementation of the role of gas in the transition plan, creates uncertainty among stakeholders.
- 2. Carbon Emissions:** discussions were made on the intermediate potential advantage of natural gas in offering lower carbon emissions compared to other fossil fuels on Nigeria's journey to clean energy adoption. This acknowledgement underscores the significance of natural gas in contributing intermediate environmental gains, particularly in the current context.
- 3. Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Concerns were raised regarding the significant investments in infrastructure required to achieve Nigeria's gas ambitions, particularly the absence of CNG filling stations and buses across states and cities. This deficiency poses a significant barrier to utilizing CNG as a viable vehicle fuel. Moreover, the shortage of CNG buses exacerbates the issue, further hindering the ambitions to transition the transport sector.
- 4. Supply Gap:** Discussions highlighted the high level of unmet demand for natural gas, indicating a notable supply gap in Nigeria's gas projections. This challenge calls into question the feasibility of Nigeria's gas plans for non-power uses.
- 5. Data Deficiency:** Discussions highlighted the lack of comprehensive data and strategy needed to facilitate a successful transition to a gas economy as observed in other contexts such as Pakistan. Emphasis was put on the importance of access to such data and insights from successful implementations elsewhere, as it would provide valuable guidance for Nigeria's transition efforts. This underscores the significance of knowledge-sharing and learning from past experiences in shaping effective policies and strategies. Furthermore, participants stressed the importance of making this data publicly accessible, enabling media and civil society organizations to engage policymakers for accountability and transparency purposes.
- 6. Health Issues:** Discussions also highlighted the need for policies to consider and develop mitigation strategies on the health impacts of gas utilisation in the residential sector, especially on women and children damages to health.
- 7. Market Solutions and Political Issues:** Market and political challenges have hindered decarbonization efforts. Effective governance and the imposition of regulations are necessary to drive



the transition. Additionally, strong political will and effective market solutions are essential to overcoming barriers to decarbonization.

8. **Lack Of Public Awareness and Safety Measures:** There is a significant gap in public awareness regarding the benefits and safety measures associated with using natural gas. Without proper education and safety protocols, the transition to a gas economy poses risks. Stakeholders stressed the need for comprehensive public awareness campaigns and the implementation of robust safety measures to ensure public confidence and secure utilization.



# OUTCOMES



1. Increased Capacity of CSOs and Media with technical, economic, and environmental knowledge about non-power uses of gas.
2. Enhanced Public Awareness to engage in informed discourse about Nigeria's gas plans.
3. Facilitated critical conversations and developed actionable strategies among participants, contributing to the creation of effective communication strategies for advocacy.
4. Developed detailed communication strategies to support advocacy efforts for right-sizing Nigeria's national gas plans for non-power uses.
5. Established a Platform for Continuous Engagement and collaborations among stakeholders.
6. The workshop was attended by 37 participants from various civil society organizations (CSOs) and media outlets, comprising 23 males and 14 females. The participants included 27 CSO representatives, 9 media representatives, and 1 male participant person with disability. The workshop effectively engaged a diverse demographic, ensuring significant representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities.



# LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The necessity of a clear, detailed strategy for transitioning to a gas-based economy became evident. Lack of such planning creates uncertainty and hinders effective implementation.
- ❖ Comprehensive and accurate data is crucial for planning and implementing gas utilization strategies. The absence of reliable data complicates decision-making and resource allocation.
- ❖ Inadequate infrastructure, particularly for CNG filling stations and transportation, significantly impedes the effective use of natural gas for non-power applications.
- ❖ There is a significant gap in public awareness about the benefits and safety measures of using natural gas. Educating the public is essential for gaining support and ensuring safe utilization.
- ❖ Involve a broad range of stakeholders, including women, youth, and government representatives, enriches discussions and ensures that multiple perspectives are considered in planning and advocacy efforts.
- ❖ Effective governance and strong regulatory frameworks are necessary to drive progress in the sector.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Government in collaboration with CSOs should create awareness on pathways of energy transition from gas.** The decade of gas secretariat, the National Orientation Agency, in collaboration with CBOs, and CSOs should conduct extensive public orientation and awareness campaigns to educate the public on the pathways to transition from gas to a renewable economy, the timelines and strategies to ensure a sustainable energy future.
2. **The government should ramp up the implementation of the Nigeria Gas Flare Commercialisation Program.** The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) should ramp up the implementation of the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Program (NGFCP) to encourage the commercialization and conversion of gas flares to put them to productive use instead of flaring, thereby reducing environmental impact and improving gas utilization.
3. **The government should prioritize realistic strategies for non-power sector gas plans.** The decade of gas secretariat in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, and the NCCC should prioritize realistic strategies for the national gas plans for non-power uses, considering previous implementation gaps and ensuring robust infrastructure development to support the transition.
4. **Government should promote alternatives to gas for non-power uses** Promotion of the importance of adopting clean alternatives as part of Nigeria's broader strategy to transition to a sustainable



energy economy. While LPG remains a prevalent fuel for non-power uses, its environmental impact necessitates the exploration of greener options. Solar cookers, green hydrogen, and electric cookers each offer unique advantages and challenges. By considering these clean alternatives, Nigeria can reduce its carbon footprint and move towards a more sustainable and resilient energy system. This transition not only supports environmental goals but also enhances energy security and offers economic benefits by reducing dependency on imported fuels and promoting local renewable energy industries.

5. **Government should manage its gas ambitions for the non-power sector.** Regurgitating all previous gas plans' ambitions within the context of global commitments to defund fossil fuel investments is unrealistic. The government should instead acknowledge the reality of the energy transition; review its previous gas plans; access the available funds for projects; and adjust and articulate a shared agenda for financing a holistic domestic energy system with gas and renewables accounted for.
6. **Publicly disclose comprehensive details of gas plans.** Initial efforts have been made to disclose the decade of gas policy, The Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas) and the Decade of Gas Secretariat must further disclose granular details on the planned projects, realistic financial projections, and periodic progress updates so that Nigerians and investors can track progress and implementation and hold the government accountable.
7. **Align with national, sub national and energy transition plans.** The Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas) should work with the National Council on Climate Change and the Energy Transition Office to align gas plans with the energy transition plans to ensure sustainability. The Federal and State Ministries of Budget and National Planning should ensure that the gas plans do not contradict national and subnational development plans and align to help achieve goals such as reducing household wood fuel use and increasing electrification.
8. **Manage the risks associated with expanding gas use in the non-power sector.** The Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas) and the Federal Ministry of Environment should properly assess the risks involved with gas expansion, and create a strategy to spread awareness, and minimize



the impacts, maximize the benefits, phase out oil and gas assets, and plan for a post-oil and gas future.

9. **Demonstrate sustainability** The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigerian Midstream Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA) should clarify how they intend to fund gas expansion, resolve legacy power sector debt, utilize flared gas through the NGFCP, and attract international oil company investments for more gas generation and infrastructure development. Most importantly, authorities should clarify how these investments will comply with Nigeria's global commitments to reduce methane emissions.

## NEXT STEPS

1. Publish the finalized the Communique document
2. Regularly engage with CSOs and Media representatives on the established platform for collaboration through (WhatsApp).
3. A comprehensive communication plan/strategy developed and its implementation will be focusing on targeted messaging and policy engagement as well as engaging communities.
4. Regularly monitor and evaluate the progress of the platform and advocacy efforts. Gather feedback from participants and stakeholders to refine strategies when necessary.
5. Conduct a political economy analysis on the utilisation of gas and the right sizing of the Nigeria's National gas plans for non-power uses.
6. To use number 5 above to convene regional dialogues across the six geo-political zones and a national Dialogue for collective position on the national gas plan
7. Develop and record a documentary, Theatre for Development and short films on gas flares and emissions to be used for community engagements and awareness on the right sizing of the Nigeria's National gas plans for non-power uses.
8. Advocacy visits, engaging with policy briefs, features, vox pops and short videos that will be developed
9. Continue with research that will accelerate knowledge on the utilisation of gas and the right sizing of the Nigeria's National gas plans for non-power uses.
10. Quarterly Media dialogue and regular media mentions.



## CONCLUSION

The one-day capacity-building workshop on "Right-Sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses" was a resounding success. It achieved its goal of empowering key media and civil society actors with the technical, economic, and environmental knowledge necessary to engage in informed discourse about Nigeria's gas plans. The workshop facilitated critical conversations, fostered the development of actionable advocacy strategies, and established a platform for continuous engagement. Participants left with a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities in transitioning to a gas-based economy and the importance of comprehensive planning, public awareness, and robust infrastructure. The collaborative efforts and insights gained during the training are pivotal in guiding Nigeria towards a sustainable and appropriately scaled utilisation of its natural gas resources.



## PART B

# STAKEHOLDERS AND MEDIA ROUND TABLE ON: NIGERIANS NATIONAL GAS PLAN FOR NON- POWER USERS.



*Group pictures of participants at the roundtable*



# INTRODUCTION

On July 29, 2024, the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA), in collaboration with the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), hosted a "Stakeholders and Media Round Table on Nigeria's National Gas Plan for Non-Power Uses" at Denis Hotel, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory. This strategic gathering brought together government officials, industry experts, civil society organisations, and media representatives to explore Nigeria's National Gas Plan for non-power uses, focusing on its role in leveraging gas as a transition fuel and its implications for emissions and environmental sustainability. The meeting aimed to foster collaboration among stakeholders, raise awareness about the benefits of adopting gas for non-power applications, and discuss strategies for reducing methane emissions. Emphasizing the importance of public education, infrastructure development, and transparent communication, the round table provided a platform for stakeholders to share insights, address challenges, and identify actionable steps towards achieving Nigeria's energy goals and sustainable development objectives.

# PRESENTATION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda for the Stakeholders and Media Round Table on Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses includes a welcome and introductions, presentations on domestic energy transition and its emissions implications, discussions on the challenges and opportunities of leveraging gas for non-power uses, media perspectives, and a review of the communication strategy, followed by interactions, next steps, and closing remarks.





# PRESENTATION OF MEETING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

## OVERALL GOAL

- To contribute to Nigeria's economic development, energy security, methane reduction, sustainable environment and growth.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Foster collaboration and synergy among stakeholders, including government, industry players, and media, to drive the implementation of policies leading to methane emissions in Nigeria.
2. Raise awareness about the benefits of gas adoption for non-power uses, including economic growth, job creation, and environmental sustainability.
3. Engage stakeholders to sustain awareness and public discourse on the viability and implications of Nigeria's Plans for utilizing gas in non-power sectors

## EXPECTED OUTCOME

- Increased awareness and understanding of Nigeria's National Gas Expansion Program (NGEP) among stakeholders and the media.
- Improved media coverage and public awareness of the benefits of gas utilization for non-power uses.
- Strengthened collaboration and partnerships among stakeholders, including government, industry players, and media.





## GOODWILL MESSAGES



### **THE HONOURABLE MINISTER, MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES (GAS), REPRESENTED BY DR UMEDA UCHENDU.**

Dr Umeda Uchendu extended his gratitude to the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA) for the invitation to the strategic meeting. He clarified that there is no distinct "Ministry of Gas," but rather a dedicated department within the Ministry of Petroleum Resources. Dr.

Uchendu highlighted their commitment to engaging in the discussion, gaining insights from the conversation, and exploring opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, he noted that both the Minister and the ministry staff buses use compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles.

### **THE COMMISSION CHIEF EXECUTIVE, NIGERIA UPSTREAM PETROLEUM REGULATORY COMMISSION (NUPRC), REPRESENTED BY OKORO EMMANUEL EVANS**





Mr Okoro Emmanuel Evans, speaking on behalf of the Commission Chief Executive of the Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC), provided an update on the country's gas reserves and their utilization. He reported that Nigeria has substantial gas reserves, estimated at over 200 trillion cubic feet (tcf). These reserves are integral to the nation's energy strategy, with applications across various sectors.

The gas is primarily utilized for power generation, supporting the national grid and contributing to energy security. Additionally, it is used domestically for cooking and in the production of compressed natural gas (CNG), which is a growing segment of the energy market. A significant portion of the gas is also exported, adding value to the national economy.

The existing legal framework promotes the domestic utilization of gas, aligning with the country's energy policies and ensuring a sustainable energy future. Mr. Evans emphasized the importance of these policies in maximizing the benefits of Nigeria's natural resources.

He expressed gratitude for the platform provided to discuss these crucial issues and reiterated the NUPRC's commitment to effectively managing and utilizing Nigeria's gas resources for national development.

#### **THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NIGERIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (NEITI), REPRESENTED BY MRS OBIAGELI ONUORA.**

Mrs Obiageli Onuora expressed her delight at being invited to this discussion on cleaner energy. She emphasized NEITI's openness to learning from the insights and perspectives shared during the event. She was particularly excited that the Ministry of Petroleum Resources (gas) was part of the meeting and expressed hope that they would continue to participate in similar discussions in the future. She stressed the importance of such collaboration for achieving a sustainable and transparent energy sector.





**THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, LEAGUE OF WOMEN’S VOTERS, NIGERIA (NILOWV), MRS IRENE AWUNAH IKYEGH.**

Mrs. Irene Awunah Ikyegh commended the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA) for leading the charge in advocating for cleaner energy. She emphasized the significance of such efforts, particularly in their impact on women and communities at the grassroots level. Mrs. Ikyegh stated that as a key stakeholder, NILOWV is eager to learn more and receive feedback to better understand and address the challenges faced. She noted that the conversation on cleaner energy should extend beyond national discussions and be integrated into daily life, ensuring that the benefits reach and empower women, ultimately striving for a sustainable future.

**A PERSON WITH DIABILITIES REPRESENTATIVE (PWD), MR. BETHRAM UBAKA.**

He commended the Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA) for its leadership in raising awareness about cleaner energy. He emphasized the importance of addressing issues related to gas, noting that access to cleaner energy is crucial for sustainable development. Mr. Bethram expressed appreciation for the inclusion of PWDs in the conversation, highlighting the significant impact of gas on this group. He also pointed out that women, as the primary consumers of gas for domestic purposes, are greatly affected and expressed optimism that the pursuit of a greener Nigeria would lead to increased industrialization and the sustainable and effective utilization of gas resources.

**A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MEDIA, MR. BASSY UDO, CHAIRMAN MEDIA INITIATIVES FOR TRANSPARENCY.**



He emphasized that the issue of methane and gas flaring in Nigeria has been longstanding, tracing it to the origins of the extractive industry activities in Nigeria. The gas flared in Nigeria is primarily oil-associated gas, which represents a significant economic opportunity if harnessed effectively.

There is a pressing need for the Nigerian government to develop infrastructure to capture and utilize this gas in substantial volumes. By establishing the necessary infrastructure, Nigeria can leverage its gas resources to tap into both domestic and international

markets, thereby advancing the country’s revenue and development.

He suggested that efforts should focus on completing the required infrastructure and addressing outstanding projects to ensure efficient operation. therefore, there is a strong call to action for the government to enhance its efforts in managing gas resources.



## REMARKS BY ENGR FAITH NWADISHI, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CENTRE FOR TRANSPARENCY ADVOCACY (CTA).



She emphasized the critical role of Nigeria's vast natural gas reserves in the country's energy transition and its climate goals of net-zero emissions by 2060. Nwadishi highlighted the importance of assessing the viability and sustainability of using gas in non-power sectors, particularly in reducing methane emissions. She stressed the need for collaboration among government, industry, and civil society to right-size gas plans and end gas flaring by 2030 and also called for increased stakeholder engagement and advocacy to align Nigeria's gas strategies with environmental and economic benefits. The roundtable, she noted, aims to foster informed dialogue and action towards a sustainable energy future for Nigeria.

## BRIEF BY AHMAD ABDULSAMAD ON UNDERSTANDING NIGERIA'S APPROACH TO NON-POWER USES FOR DOMESTIC ENERGY TRANSITION AND ITS EMISSION IMPLICATION



Mr. Ahmad Abdulsamad reported that Nigeria is predominantly a gas-producing nation and highlighted the country's significant natural gas resources. He stated that in line with the government's commitment to expanding the utilization of natural gas, it is crucial to consider the role of gas within the broader context of the global energy transition. Abdulsamad pointed out that since Nigeria has chosen to use gas as a transitional fuel for achieving sustainable



energy, there is a pressing need for the government to scrutinize its gas strategies, especially regarding investments in gas for non-power uses.

He emphasized that gas is viewed as a transitional fuel towards renewable energy and noted the importance of evaluating the feasibility and viability of continued investments in this sector. Abdulsamad cited the European Union's increasing shift away from fossil fuels, including the 60% of Nigeria's crude oil and 30% of its gas that the EU imports, as an example of the global move towards cleaner energy. This shift, he suggested, raises important questions about the sustainability of Nigeria's gas investments.

Abdulsamad called for the government to address critical issues, such as whether it is considering the global energy transition in its gas investments, the availability of investment for gas transition projects, and the adequacy of infrastructure to meet both domestic needs and international market demands. He stressed the importance of ensuring that Nigeria has the necessary infrastructure to support the growth of the gas sector and urged a thorough evaluation of what is required for a complete transition to gas as a sustainable energy source.

In conclusion, Abdulsamad emphasized the need for Nigeria to critically assess these factors to ensure that its energy transition strategy aligns with global trends and supports sustainable development.

## **MEDIA INTERVIEW OF TENGI GEORGE-IKOLI, COUNTRY LEAD, NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE (NRGI) WITH ARISE NEWS**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCRgZ9IuFvo>





# PRESENTATIONS

## SESSION ONE



Media Perspective on Right-Sizing Gas for Non-Power Uses In Nigeria.

**PRESENTER:**

Juliet Ukanwosu, Executive Director, Extractive 360

**FACILITATOR:**

Macdonald Ekemezie

## SESSION SUMMARY

Mrs Juliet Ukanwosu, presented an overview of Nigeria's gas strategy, focusing on the use of natural gas beyond power generation. The presentation highlighted Nigeria's significant gas reserves of approximately 209 trillion cubic feet, which positions the country as a major player in the global energy market.



## KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

1. **Nigeria's Energy Challenge:** Nearly half of Nigeria's estimated 200 million population lacks access to energy, making energy security a critical issue. In response, the Nigerian government launched the "Decade of Gas Policy" in 2021, aiming to significantly boost gas production and utilization to support industrialization, increase domestic energy supply, and enhance government revenues. However, more information needs to be made available to the public, as the current resources on the Decade of Gas website are limited. It is essential to engage the public more effectively and keep them informed about the policy's goals and progress, even though the concept of the Decade of Gas is a positive initiative.



2. **Opportunities:** Nigeria's vast natural gas reserves, estimated at 209 trillion cubic feet, present a significant opportunity for the country to leverage gas as a key driver of economic growth. The "Decade of Gas Policy" aims to utilize these resources to tackle energy poverty and promote industrialization. However, achieving these objectives is complicated by challenges such as inadequate funding, infrastructure gaps, and the potential increase in methane emissions, which pose environmental and health risks.
3. **Challenges:** The transition to a gas-based economy is fraught with hurdles. Significant investments are required to develop the necessary infrastructure and to ensure the policy's successful implementation. There is a lack of reliable data, which hampers effective planning and stakeholder confidence. Additionally, public awareness about the benefits and safety of natural gas use is limited, which is crucial for broader acceptance and adoption. Health concerns, particularly the impacts on women and children due to increased emissions, are also significant.
4. **Media's Role:** Juliet Ukanwosu highlighted the pivotal role of the media in shaping public understanding and discourse on Nigeria's gas plans. The media is essential in educating the public, advocating for policies that align with global climate commitments, and emphasizing the socio-economic and environmental implications of these plans. By doing so, the media can help ensure that the expansion of Nigeria's gas sector contributes positively to both national development and global climate goals.

## CHALLENGES OR HURDLES

1. **Funding:** Adequate funding is critical for infrastructure development and policy implementation. An estimated \$2 billion annually is required to meet the policy's goals.
2. **Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Significant gaps in infrastructure, including CNG filling stations and conversion centers, need to be addressed.
3. **Data Reliability:** There is a need for comprehensive data to support planning and implementation, ensuring that stakeholders can make informed decisions.
4. **Public Awareness and Safety:** Increasing public understanding of the benefits and safe use of natural gas is crucial. Without proper education, the transition poses safety risks.
5. **Health and Environmental Concerns:** The potential increase in methane emissions raises concerns about health and environmental impacts, particularly affecting vulnerable populations like women and children. There is a need for the government to communicate clearly how they intend to reduce methane emissions in this transition process.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Enhance Funding and Infrastructure:** Both the government and the private sector should increase investment in the necessary infrastructure to support gas utilization in non-power sectors.
2. **Develop Clear Strategies:** Establish a comprehensive roadmap and strategy for effective policy implementation, addressing infrastructure, pricing, and data needs.
3. **Increase Public Awareness:** Implement educational campaigns to inform the public about the benefits and safety of using natural gas, alongside health and environmental measures.
4. **Media Engagement:** Encourage proactive media involvement in promoting transparency, tracking progress, and advocating for sustainable and equitable policies.
5. **Collaborative Efforts:** Foster collaboration among government agencies, the private sector, and civil society to align gas plans with national development goals and global sustainability targets.

## SESSION TWO



Challenges and efforts around leveraging non-power uses of gas for domestic energy transition – Operators Experience

### PRESENTER:

Mr. Godwin Olah, a Gas Operator.

## SESSION SUMMARY

Gas is a versatile energy source used for cooking, refrigeration, and vehicles, offering benefits such as efficiency and convenience, but it also poses safety risks and challenges related to cost and availability.





## KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

Gas, often described as a substance without shape or volume, is used in various applications. It can be found in household refrigerators and air conditioners, as well as in cooking appliances and vehicles. It is important to differentiate between types of gases: the gas used for refrigeration and air conditioning is different from cooking gas, which is typically heavier and can also be used for generators.

## ADVANTAGES OF COOKING GAS:

1. Efficiency: Cooking with gas is quick and convenient, making meal preparation easier and faster.
2. Versatility: It can be used effectively in both dry and rainy seasons.
3. Convenience: Gas cooking saves time in the kitchen and facilitates family interactions.

## PRECAUTIONS:

- Safety: Lighting the gas before turning it on can be hazardous. It is essential to follow safety procedures to avoid accidents. Monitoring: Regular inspection of the gas cylinder, including checking for leaks and ensuring proper functionality of the vapor and burner, is crucial. Any issues should be promptly addressed to prevent potential hazards.

## CHALLENGES:

- That gas equally emits methane, however, it is a stop-gap measure towards attaining a greener cooking energy source.
- Gas cylinders can be expensive, which may limit accessibility for some users.
- The government should work to improve the availability of gas cylinders to ensure they are accessible to all users. This is to improve safety measures that can enhance the benefits of gas as a versatile energy source while mitigating potential risks.



# KEY HIGHLIGHTS FROM CONVERSATIONS

Attendees contributed diverse perspectives on Nigeria's National Gas Plan for non-power uses, with various stakeholders sharing their thoughts and proposing interventions in key areas:

1. **Methane and Gas Flaring:** The issue of methane and gas flaring was highlighted as a long-standing problem. Stakeholders emphasized the need for improved infrastructure to harness and economically utilize flared gas. The government's role in developing a clear strategy on methane emissions and in setting up necessary infrastructure was deemed crucial for the effective management and exploitation of gas resources.
2. **Domestic Gas Utilization:** The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) emphasized the significance of utilizing domestic gas resources. They noted that emissions from agriculture exceed those from gas, and Nigeria's overall emissions account for less than 4% of global emissions. The NUPRC advocated for the development of renewable gas for both local and commercial uses, stating that there have been incentives for the utilization of domestic gas and compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles. They affirmed that while Nigeria is committed to transitioning to more renewable energy sources, this process must proceed at a pace that is sustainable for the country. The NUPRC encouraged broad support for this transition, emphasizing the need for it to be done on a just and fairground.
3. **Energy Transition Leadership:** There was a consensus that national leaders, including the President, should lead by example by adopting gas-powered vehicles. Setting such a precedent would not only demonstrate a commitment to the gas transition but also encourage public support. It was suggested that the use of these vehicles by leaders be publicly disclosed, as this would foster greater public confidence and support for the transition, while also enhancing the sense of safety among the masses.
4. **Infrastructure Needs:** The need for significant investment in infrastructure was a major topic of discussion. This includes developing gas filling stations and conversion centres to support the widespread of gas usage.
5. **Public Awareness and Education:** The CSOs and media's role in increasing public awareness about the benefits and safety of gas use was underscored. CSOs and Media involvement are seen as crucial for educating the public, advocating for policy alignment with global climate goals, and addressing public safety concerns.
6. **Health and Environmental Concerns:** Stakeholders raised concerns about the potential health and environmental impacts of increased methane emissions. Clear strategies from the government to address these issues were deemed essential for ensuring a safe and sustainable transition.
7. **Investment and Funding:** The necessity for both local and international investment to support Nigeria's gas plans was emphasized. Adequate funding and infrastructure are critical for the success of the gas transition initiative.
8. **Transparency and Accountability:** There were calls for greater transparency and accountability in the gas sector. This includes providing comprehensive information on the Decade of Gas website to ensure public scrutiny and confidence.



9. **Gender and Rural Outreach:** The importance of extending discussions on cleaner energy to rural areas and women was highlighted. Ensuring that the benefits of gas utilization reach and empower vulnerable populations is seen as crucial for a sustainable transition.
10. **Strategic Collaboration:** Enhancing collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector was deemed necessary. Aligning gas plans with national development goals and global sustainability targets requires a coordinated effort from all stakeholders.

## OUTCOME OF THE MEETING

- There was increased awareness about Nigeria's National Gas Expansion Program (NGEP) and improved media coverage on the benefits and safety of gas for non-power uses.
- Strengthened collaboration among stakeholders, including government, industry players, and media, to support the implementation of gas policies.

## LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Leadership and Example Setting:** Government leaders, including the President, should use gas-powered vehicles to set an example and encourage public adoption.
- **Infrastructure and Investment:** Significant investment is needed to develop infrastructure for gas utilization both domestically and internationally.
- **Public Awareness:** Educational campaigns should be launched to inform the public about the benefits and safety of gas and address health and environmental concerns.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Enhance the Decade of Gas website with more detailed information to ensure transparency and accountability in the gas transition process.
- **Advocacy:** Advocate for a just energy transition that aligns with Nigeria's development stage and promotes fair practices.
- **Clear and realistic strategies and frameworks** should be developed and transparently communicated to the public, outlining how Nigeria plans to transition to greater gas use and reduce methane emissions.



## **NEXT STEPS:**

- Develop and publish a timetable outlining government actions and progress in the gas transition process.
- Encourage public use of gas-powered vehicles by government leaders and increase visibility of their use.
- Launch educational campaigns to promote the safety and benefits of CNG for cooking and transportation.
- Foster collaboration between government, civil society organizations, and the private sector to ensure a unified approach to the transition.
- Create and make public clear strategies for securing funding, developing infrastructure, and addressing methane emissions.
- Improve the Decade of Gas website to provide comprehensive information and engage the public.
- Advocate for a fair and just energy transition that balances economic and environmental goals.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Stakeholders and Media Round Table on Nigeria's National Gas Plan for Non-Power Uses highlighted the critical role of collaboration, infrastructure development, and public awareness in transitioning to a sustainable energy future, while also emphasising the need for transparent communication and strategic action to achieve the nation's energy and environmental goals.



# Key Outcomes, Lessons Learned, Recommendations, and Next Steps from the Workshop on Right-Sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses and Media Dialogue

## OUTCOME

- Increased Capacity of CSOs and Media with technical, economic, and environmental knowledge about non-power uses of gas.
- Enhanced Public Awareness to engage in informed discourse about Nigeria's gas plans.
- Facilitated critical conversations and developed actionable strategies among participants, contributing to the creation of effective communication strategies for advocacy.
- Developed detailed communication strategies to support advocacy efforts for right-sizing Nigeria's national gas plans for non-power uses.
- Established a Platform for Continuous Engagement and collaborations among stakeholders.
- There was increased awareness about Nigeria's National Gas Expansion Program (NGEP) and improved media coverage on the benefits and safety of gas for non-power uses.
- Strengthened collaboration among stakeholders, including government, industry players, and media, to support the implementation of gas policies.

## LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The necessity of a clear, detailed strategy for transitioning to a gas-based economy became evident. Lack of such planning creates uncertainty and hinders effective implementation.
- ❖ Comprehensive and accurate data is crucial for planning and implementing gas utilization strategies. The absence of reliable data complicates decision-making and resource allocation.
- ❖ Inadequate infrastructure, particularly for CNG filling stations and transportation, significantly impedes the effective use of natural gas for non-power applications.
- ❖ There is a significant gap in public awareness about the benefits and safety measures of using natural gas. Educating the public is essential for gaining support and ensuring safe utilization.
- ❖ Involve a broad range of stakeholders, including women, youth, and government representatives, enriches discussions and ensures that multiple perspectives are considered in planning and advocacy efforts.
- ❖ Effective governance and strong regulatory frameworks are necessary to drive progress in the sector.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Government in collaboration with CSOs should create awareness on pathways of energy transition from gas.** The decade of gas secretariat, the National Orientation Agency, in collaboration with CBOs, and CSOs should conduct extensive public orientation and awareness campaigns to educate the public on the pathways to transition from gas to a renewable economy, the timelines and strategies to ensure a sustainable energy future.
2. **The government should ramp up the implementation of the Nigeria Gas Flare Commercialisation Program.** The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) should ramp up the implementation of the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Program (NGFCP) to encourage the commercialization and conversion of gas flares to put them to productive use instead of flaring, thereby reducing environmental impact and improving gas utilization.
3. **The government should prioritize realistic strategies for non-power sector gas plans.** The decade of gas secretariat in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, and the NCCC should prioritize realistic strategies for the national gas plans for non-power uses, considering previous implementation gaps and ensuring robust infrastructure development to support the transition.
4. **Government should promote alternatives to gas for non-power uses** Promotion of the importance of adopting clean alternatives as part of Nigeria's broader strategy to transition to a sustainable energy economy. While LPG remains a prevalent fuel for non-power uses, its environmental impact necessitates the exploration of greener options. Solar cookers, green hydrogen, and electric cookers each offer unique advantages and challenges. By considering these clean alternatives, Nigeria can reduce its carbon footprint and move towards a more sustainable and resilient energy system. This transition not only supports environmental goals but also enhances energy security and offers economic benefits by reducing dependency on imported fuels and promoting local renewable energy industries.
5. **Government should manage its gas ambitions for the non-power sector.** Regurgitating all previous gas plans' ambitions within the context of global commitments to defund fossil fuel investments is unrealistic. The government should instead acknowledge the reality of the energy transition; review its previous gas plans; access the available funds for projects; and adjust and articulate a shared agenda for financing a holistic domestic energy system with gas and renewables accounted for.
6. **Publicly disclose comprehensive details of gas plans.** Initial efforts have been made to disclose the decade of gas policy, The Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas) and the Decade of Gas Secretariat must further disclose granular details on the planned projects, realistic financial projections, and periodic



progress updates so that Nigerians and investors can track progress and implementation and hold the government accountable.

7. **Align with national, sub national and energy transition plans.** The Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas) should work with the National Council on Climate Change and the Energy Transition Office to align gas plans with the energy transition plans to ensure sustainability. The Federal and State Ministries of Budget and National Planning should ensure that the gas plans do not contradict national and subnational development plans and align to help achieve goals such as reducing household wood fuel use and increasing electrification.
8. **Manage the risks associated with expanding gas use in the non-power sector.** The Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas) and the Federal Ministry of Environment should properly assess the risks involved with gas expansion, and create a strategy to spread awareness, and minimize the impacts, maximize the benefits, phase out oil and gas assets, and plan for a post-oil and gas future.
9. **Demonstrate sustainability** The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigerian Midstream Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA) should clarify how they intend to fund gas expansion, resolve legacy power sector debt, utilize flared gas through the NGFCP, and attract international oil company investments for more gas generation and infrastructure development. Most importantly, authorities should clarify how these investments will comply with Nigeria's global commitments to reduce methane emissions.
10. Government leaders, including the President, should use gas-powered vehicles to set an example and encourage public adoption.
11. Significant investment is needed to develop infrastructure for gas utilization both domestically and internationally.
12. Educational campaigns should be launched to inform the public about the benefits and safety of gas and address health and environmental concerns.
13. Enhance the Decade of Gas website with more detailed information to ensure transparency and accountability in the gas transition process.
14. Advocate for a just energy transition that aligns with Nigeria's development stage and promotes fair practices.
15. Clear and realistic strategies and frameworks should be developed and transparently communicated to the public, outlining how Nigeria plans to transition to greater gas use and reduce methane emissions.



## **NEXT STEPS**

1. Publish the finalized the Communique document
2. Regularly engage with CSOs and Media representatives on the established platform for collaboration through (WhatsApp).
3. A comprehensive communication plan/strategy developed and its implementation will be focusing on targeted messaging and policy engagement as well as engaging communities.
4. Regularly monitor and evaluate the progress of the platform and advocacy efforts. Gather feedback from participants and stakeholders to refine strategies when necessary.
5. Conduct a political economy analysis on the utilisation of gas and the right sizing of the Nigeria's National gas plans for non-power uses.
6. To use number 5 above to convene regional dialogues across the six geo-political zones and a national Dialogue for collective position on the national gas plan
7. Develop and record a documentary, Theatre for Development and short films on gas flares and emissions to be used for community engagements and awareness on the right sizing of the Nigeria's National gas plans for non-power uses.
8. Advocacy visits, engaging with policy briefs, features, vox pops and short videos that will be developed
9. Continue with research that will accelerate knowledge on the utilisation of gas and the right sizing of the Nigeria's National gas plans for non-power uses.
10. Quarterly Media dialogue and regular media mentions.
11. Develop and publish a timetable outlining government actions and progress in the gas transition process.
12. Encourage public use of gas-powered vehicles by government leaders and increase visibility of their use.
13. Launch educational campaigns to promote the safety and benefits of CNG for cooking and transportation.
14. Foster collaboration between government, civil society organizations, and the private sector to ensure a unified approach to the transition.
15. Create and make public clear strategies for securing funding, developing infrastructure, and addressing methane emissions.
16. Improve the Decade of Gas website to provide comprehensive information and engage the public.
17. Advocate for a fair and just energy transition that balances economic and environmental goals.



# APPENDICES

## PART A

### ONE-DAY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR MEDIA AND CIVIL SOCIETY ON RIGHT-SIZING NIGERIA'S NATIONAL GAS PLANS FOR NON-POWER USES

#### MEDIA LINKS

- <https://www.instagram.com/p/C7esJSNtqmt/?igsh=Y3dlenY0czY2bG4w>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/V69A5dQD8QC987Eo/?mibextid=qi2Omg>
- [https://x.com/Cta\\_Abj/status/1795142063912095878?t=NpHXc8zFEkIgiRXy\\_Cw1XA&s=19](https://x.com/Cta_Abj/status/1795142063912095878?t=NpHXc8zFEkIgiRXy_Cw1XA&s=19)
- <https://nigerianpilot.news/2024/05/27/stakeholders-urge-media-csos-to-engage-govt-on-viability-implications-of-nigerias-gas-plans/>
- <https://nannews.ng/2024/05/27/stakeholders-seek-implementation-of-nigerias-gas-plan/>
- <https://youtu.be/Tiz9va2qk88?si=6uaMCQZVTp48z9Tt>
- <https://youtu.be/2kq5ZHNZJA4?si=HZAfHMaAaBAbBNnn>
- <https://extractive360.com/2024/05/29/energy-transition-nrgi-cta-task-govt-on-realistic-gas-expansion-plan/>
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# PICTURES



**ONE-DAY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT/ STAKEHOLDERS AND MEDIA ROUND TABLE ON: RIGHT SIZING NIGERIA'S NATIONAL GAS PLAN FOR NON-POWER USES.**



# WELCOME ADDRESS BY FAITH NWADISHI

Welcome Address by Faith Nwadishi, the Executive Director, Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA) at a one-day capacity development workshop for Media and Civil Society on Right-Sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses held on 27th May, 2024 at the Bon Stratton Hotel, Asokoro, Abuja

Distinguished Guests, Esteemed Colleagues, Members of the Media, Civil Society Organizations, and all Participants,

Good morning and welcome to this very important workshop for Media and Civil Society on Right-Sizing Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses. It is both an honor and a pleasure to have you join us for these crucial discussions, particularly in the context of Nigeria's energy landscape.

As we gather here today, we are reminded of the significant role that the non-power sector plays in our country's energy consumption. In Nigeria, over half of our gas consumption is attributed to non-power applications, including essential activities such as heating, cooking, industrial processes, and serving as feedstock for petrochemical industries. With Nigeria's vast natural gas resources—estimated at 203 trillion cubic feet of proven reserves and 600 trillion cubic feet of potential reserves—there is a strong impetus to harness this resource to meet our nation's needs and contribute to our climate goals.

Nigeria has set ambitious targets to achieve net-zero emissions by 2060, and gas is poised to be a critical transition fuel in this journey. However, it is imperative to critically evaluate whether the proposed uses of gas in non-power sectors are viable and advantageous compared to existing or potential alternatives. The technical and commercial viability of these uses, along with the associated risks, must be thoroughly understood. Moreover, we must consider the emissions implications, particularly methane, which poses significant challenges to both our climate goals and public health.

Our workshop today, organized in collaboration with the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), aims to address these vital issues. We believe that by enhancing the Nigerian public's understanding of the viability and implications of our gas utilization plans, and by empowering civil society and media stakeholders with the necessary expertise, we can foster robust advocacy and informed public discourse. This, in turn, will help to steer Nigeria's gas strategies towards more sustainable and appropriately scaled uses.

Our objectives for today are clear:

1. To increase the capacity of civil society organizations and the media to drive awareness and facilitate public discourse on the viability and implications of Nigeria's plans for utilizing gas in non-power sectors.
2. To stimulate increased media reportage and effective advocacy campaigns that highlight the need to right-size Nigeria's plans for the non-power use of gas.



We expect that this workshop will not only broaden our understanding but also catalyze meaningful initiatives and collaborations that will ensure Nigeria's gas ambitions contribute positively to our sustainable development goals and meet both national and global commitments.

As we embark on this journey together, I encourage each of you to actively participate, share your insights, and collaborate towards our common goal of a just and sustainable energy transition for Nigeria.

Thank you for being here, and I look forward to the productive and insightful discussions ahead.

Welcome once again.

Sincerely,

Faith Nwadishi  
Executive Director  
CTA

## **SPEECH BY TENGI GEORGE-IKOLI**

Speech by Tengi George-Ikoli, Senior Officer, Natural Resource Governance Institute leading NRGI's work in Nigeria 'imagining a future beyond oil'.

Distinguished guests, civil society and media, welcome to this capacity development for media and civil society on right-sizing Nigeria's national gas plans for non-power uses on Monday 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.

At the Natural Resource Governance Institute, we are committed to ensuring Nigeria's gas resources are realistic and practical. The government proposes to ramp up gas production, utilization and export, with the aims of supporting industrialization, boosting domestic energy supply for power and non-power uses including LPG for cooking and CNG for transport. By doing so, the government expects to enhance economic activity, thus improving the lives of the [half of the population living in extreme poverty](#). Meeting Nigeria's domestic energy needs remains one of the [most significant barriers to sustainable development and economic growth](#) in the country. Only half of Nigeria's 200 million citizens currently have access to energy, and with the population [set to double by 2050](#), universal access is a huge challenge.

Whether ramping up gas utilization is feasible, or indeed the appropriate approach to achieving Nigeria's energy supply and economic ambitions, is uncertain. What is certain is that global pressure to [transition away](#) to cleaner energies and [defund fossil fuel projects](#) complicates the process of realizing that goal and could lead to wasted investments that jeopardize the economic and energy security of Nigerians in the future. Therefore, for Nigeria to right-size its gas plans within these contexts, the Nigerian authorities must develop gas expansion plans sensitive to the increasing constraints (financial, infrastructural, human resource-related) imposed by the energy transition, they could better balance the need to meet domestic energy demand and achieve a sustainable energy future.



Despite Nigeria having the largest gas reserves in Africa and the ninth largest in the world, estimated at over 200 trillion cubic feet (tcf), successive Nigerian governments have not translated this resource wealth into sustainable economic development. Instead, leaders have set ambitious, unmet targets and rolled out a series of largely unimplemented plans. These include 2008's [Gas Master Plan in 2008](#); the 2017 [National Gas Policy](#) nearly a decade later; and most recently, the 2021 [Decade of Gas Policy](#), which is expected to power more homes and businesses, reduce subsidies by promoting compressed natural gas (CNG) as alternative for transportation fuel for transportation and improve access to clean cooking usage with liquified petroleum gas (LPG). It is also expected to improve gas supply and reduce gas flaring through the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialization Program which has encountered a number of false starts.

Therefore, we are asking that the government should

- Publish a comprehensive, costed, realistic and detailed plan for its non-power uses; CNG, LPG and others with clear roles for state, non-state actors and investors with periodic progress updates
- Provide a detailed outline of the investment mobilization for critical infrastructure needed to address the wide dearth of non-power gas use infrastructure including CNG stations
- Outline a detailed plan to end gas flaring and provide progress updates on the gas flare commercialization program designed to reduce host community exposure to toxins

The Nigerian government must make sure its CNG & LPG and other non-power uses of gas ambitions match its realistic capacity for gas expansion. Right-sizing is imperative to ensure Nigeria's achieves as a sustainable energy future.



# AGENDA

Venue: Bon Straton Hotel, Asokoro, Abuja, FCT  
Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> May 2024

## Capacity Development for Media and Civil Society on Right Sizing Nigeria’s National Gas Plans for non-power Uses

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|--|--|
| <p><b>Welcome/Introduction</b></p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration</li> <li>• Welcome</li> <li>• General round of introductions</li> <li>• Presentation of the goals and agenda of the training</li> </ul> <p>Presenters: Ms. Faith Nwadishi, Centre for Transparency and Advocacy Tengi George-Ikoli, Senior Officer, Nigeria Program (NRGI)</p> <p><b>Facilitators: NRGI/CTA</b></p>   | <p>09:00 – 9:30<br/><b>(30 min)</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Session 1: Non-power uses of Gas: the fundamentals with regional case studies</b></p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting the context and stage for discussions</li> <li>• Understand fundamentals of non-power uses – LPG, CNG, GTL, Petrochemicals, Fertilizers</li> <li>• Understand the implications of right-sizing Nigeria’s gas uses</li> <li>• Understand typical determinants of economic viability</li> </ul> <p>Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey review: (10 mins)</li> <li>• Presentation: (30 mins)</li> <li>• Q&amp;A: (20 mins)</li> </ul> <p><b>Presenter: Tengi George-Ikoli (NRGI) &amp; Ahmad Abdulsamad (NRGI) Facilitation: Ekemezie MacDonald (CTA)</b></p> | <p>9:30 – 10:30<br/><b>(1 hr)</b></p>    |
| <p>Group Photograph/Coffee Break</p>   | <p>10:30 – 11:00<br/><b>(30 min)</b></p> |
| <p><b>Session 3: Developing CSO and Media narratives around Nigeria’s non power uses of gas for advocacy.</b></p> <p>Goals:</p>  | <p>12:30 – 13:30<br/><b>(1 hr)</b></p>   |



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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding CSO and media narratives around Nigeria’s nonpower uses of gas for advocacy</li> <li>• Design communication strategy to inform advocacy on right sizing Nigeria’s national gas plans for non-power uses of gas</li> </ul> <p>Structure:</p> <p>Presentation:<br/>(20minutes)</p> <p>Q&amp;A:<br/>(10mins)</p> <p>Group work: (30 mins)</p> <p><b>Presenter: Madam Faith Nwadishi</b><br/><b>Facilitation: Ahmad Abdulsamad</b></p> |   |
| <p>Vote of Thanks</p> <p><b>Facilitation: MacDonald Ekemezie</b></p>  | <p>13:30 – 13:40</p> <p><b>(10 minutes)</b></p> |

## ATTENDANCE

| Timestamp          | Name                                   | Organization                                    | Designation            | Location                  | Phone Number   | Email                     | Gender | Disability | Age Range |
|--------------------|--|---|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|
| 5/27/2024 8:21:08  | Dr Cooksey Aloma Tinubu                | Centre for Environment, Health, Environment and | Head, Environment and  | Port Harcourt, Rivers sta | 07037549303    | ccooksey@cehhd.org.ng     | Male   | No         | 36-45     |
| 5/27/2024 8:26:21  | Newton Odetunmbi                       | Initiative for Policy Interventions             | Programme Director     | Abuja                     | +2348123456620 | newton_o@yaho.com         | Male   | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 8:47:36  | Dr bonnyface Odeh                      | African Centre for Transp                       | Board Member           | Asaba                     | 09075300761    | bonnyface_odeh@actn.org   | Male   | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 9:20:08  | Dipo Olatohinde                        | BusinessDay                                     | Energy Editor          | Lagos                     | 08135447789    | dipolatohinde@2024        | Male   | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 9:28:08  | Kolade Kolawole                        | Paradigm Leadership Su                          | Program Officer        | Ibadan                    | 09022620514    | Kolade.kolawole@plsdn     | Male   | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 9:34:04  | YEMI ADEBAYO                           | AIT   | Senior Correspondent   | Abuja                     | 07063753662    | yemibayo15@redang         | Male   | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 9:34:57  | Cecilia Ogwuche                        | HEDA Resource Center                            | Legal and Programs Off | Abuja                     | 07039185126    | Cogwuche@hedac.org        | Female | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 9:53:39  | Deborah James                          | Micraa  | CEO                    | Kuje, FCT, Abuja          | 08055282476    | akomkame65@gmail.com      | Female | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 9:54:57  | Adamide peter                          | CTA   |                        |                           | 09030397655    | deborahjames05@y          | Female | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 10:02:13 | Vivian Idopeffo                        | National Association of a Member                |                        | Kwaja Abuja FCT           | 09051294462    | adamidepeter@gmail.com    | Male   | No         | 18-25     |
| 5/27/2024 10:05:58 | Karen Furem                            | Women in Extractives                            | Media team lead        | Abuja                     | 08030502976    | idopeffo@gmail.com        | Female | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 10:08:40 | James Ugochukwu                        | LawHub NGO                                      | Operations Officer     | Milelum building, p       | 08135446607    | Karenfurem@wimex          | Female | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 10:32:09 | Oluwafemi Aderinji                     | Alliance for Inclusive Dev                      | Executive Director     | Abuja                     | 08065733884    | Jamesuo@gmail.com         | Male   | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 10:42:30 | Ishoma Appiah-Yeboah                   | Youth Forum on EITI                             | Programmes officer     | Kuje, FCT                 | 07017668338    | adewissphery@gmail        | Male   | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 10:44:56 | UNWUKO JOHN OBONI CENTRE FOR ENVIRON   | Hot FM  | News manager           | Abuja                     | 08024130280    | ishoma227@gmail.com       | Female | No         | 36-45     |
| 5/27/2024 11:00:26 | IRENE AWUNNHAH IKYEG LEAGUE OF WOMEN V | President                                       |                        | ABUJA                     | 08023082213    | ishomawpresident@gmail.c  | Female | No         | 36-45     |
| 5/27/2024 11:05:55 | Olusola Bakare                         | Centre for Environmental                        | Executive Director     | FCT - Abuja               | 08121521921    | johnoboni@yahoo.com       | Male   | No         | 36-45     |
| 5/27/2024 11:10:51 | TIJANI ABDULKAREEM                     | Socio Economic Researc                          | Executive Director     | Abuja                     | 08182482222    | johnoboni@yahoo.com       | Male   | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 11:17:05 | Okeke Siles                            | Melaste Foundation                              |                        | Abuja, Nigeria            | 09030555911    | olusolabakare@gmail.com   | Male   | No         | 36-45     |
| 5/27/2024 11:37:31 | Batesey Udo                            | MEDATRAJECT NIGES Team                          | Lead/Editor            | Abuja, Nigeria            | 8023137335     | olusolabakare@gmail.com   | Male   | No         | 46-60     |
| 5/27/2024 16:45:35 | Stephane Omeré                         | Centre for Transportation                       | MEL                    | Abuja                     | 09051222296    | bateseyudo@gmail.com      | Male   | No         | 36-45     |
| 5/27/2024 16:54:16 | PRISCILLA FRANCIS E                    | CTA   | GENER OFFICER          | ABUJA                     | 08138518494    | stephaneome@gmail         | Female | No         | 26-35     |
| 5/27/2024 19:24:16 | Ene Anaechi Michael                    | Centre for Transparency                         | IT Officer             | FCT-Abuja                 | 08161857589    | priscillafrancis@gmail.co | Male   | No         | 36-45     |





NAME OF ACTIVITY: ONE-DAY CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR CSOs AND THE MEDIA ON: RIGHT SIZING NIGERIA'S NATIONAL GAS PLANS FOR NON-POWER USES  
 PLACE: BON STRATTON HOTEL, BOLA IGE CL, ASOKORO, ABUJA, FCT.  
 DATE: MONDAY, MAY 27, 2024.

PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION FORM MEDIA

| No. | Name               | Sex | Organisation/Designation | Email address          | PWDs | Age | Phone No.    | Photo consent (Yes or No) | Sign |
|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|------|-----|--------------|---------------------------|------|
| 1   | Neoniti Sharang    | F   | NAN                      | laginaoni4@gmail.com   |      |     | 0803291846   |                           |      |
| 2   | Ojeka Peter Ogar   | M   | Uctaaq                   | ojekapeter03@gmail.com |      |     | 08038589359  |                           |      |
| 3   | Ogunmodie Danrillo | F   | Galaxy reporter          | dam4sel@gmail.com      |      |     | 081248891145 |                           |      |

(A) 18-25 (B) 26-35 (C) 36-45 (D) 46-60 (E) 61 and above



| No. | Name                | Sex | Organization/Designation | Email address           | PWDs | Age | Phone No.   | Photo consent (Yes or No) | Sign |
|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|-------------|---------------------------|------|
| 4   | Larayitan Solomon   | M   | Galaxy TV/Cameraman      | solomonson16@gmail.com  |      |     |             |                           |      |
| 5   | Michael Oche        | M   | Nigerian Polit           | michael2017@gmail.com   |      |     | 08148998175 |                           |      |
| 6   | Sagor Ibrahim       | M   | Trust TV                 | ibrahim.sagor@gmail.com |      |     | 08095029044 | ✓                         |      |
| 7   | Nash Douglas Achile | M   | Wojobis FM               | doggnews4rest@smail.com |      |     | 08063269720 | ✓                         |      |
| 8   | Ebere Ukeje         | F   | FRN                      | egokebere@gmail.com     |      |     | 08050871900 | ✓                         |      |

(A) 18-25 (B) 26-35 (C) 36-45 (D) 46-60 (E) 61 and above

|   |           |   |                |                       |  |  |             |   |  |
|---|-----------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|---|--|
| 9 | Leo Iyung | M | Quid Novis Lts | naturalcell@gmail.com |  |  | 07061699557 | ✓ |  |
|---|-----------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|---|--|





| No. | Name                            | Sex | Organization/Designation                   | Email address                                      | PWDs | Age | Phone No.       | Photo consent (Yes or No) | Sign        |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|--|--|------|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 4   | DR. DANLADI EBBA                | F   | NETI REP-CSO<br>Nigeria Dev.<br>Foundation | CSOneti rep<br>@gmail.com<br>netiweb@<br>gmail.com | No   | 42  | 08036064915     | Yes                       | [Signature] |
| 5   | Juliet<br>Ukaunwu               | f   | Extractives360                             | Juliet<br>alolan @<br>gmail.com                    |      | 41  | 070303165<br>95 | Yes                       | [Signature] |
| 6   | EDINSONA<br>Gabbwili<br>DICTSOM | M   | POLICY<br>ALERT                            | Edinson<br>dictsom@<br>policyalert<br>.com         | No   | 33  | 0814164879      | Yes                       | [Signature] |
| 7   | UBAKA<br>EMEKI<br>BETRAM        | M   | PEDANET-<br>CSO                            | pedanet<br>@yahoo<br>.com                          | ✓    | 54  | 07047999<br>54  | Yes                       | [Signature] |
| 8   | OSITA OKORO                     | M   | Law Hub<br>Executive Director              | ositaokoro@<br>yehso.com                           | No   | 51  | 08033748857     | Yes                       | [Signature] |

(A) 18-25

(B) 26-35

(C) 36-45

(D) 46-60

(E) 61 and above



# APPENDICES

## PART B

### STAKEHOLDERS AND MEDIA ROUND TABLE ON: NIGERIANS NATIONAL GAS PLAN FOR NON-POWER USERS.

#### MEDIA LINKS

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/BCriYbAFmxVXD8Qd/?mibextid=qj2Omg>

[https://www.instagram.com/p/C-A0B\\_ktHIO/?igsh=aDhjemVmYWZyZXlt](https://www.instagram.com/p/C-A0B_ktHIO/?igsh=aDhjemVmYWZyZXlt)

[https://x.com/Cta\\_Abj/status/1817958260151841011?t=gQ88DIWhJzVE38XYDahoA&s=19](https://x.com/Cta_Abj/status/1817958260151841011?t=gQ88DIWhJzVE38XYDahoA&s=19)

<https://nationalupdate.ng/2024/07/29/addressing-methane-emission-crucial-in-mitigating-climate-change-cso/?amp=1>

<https://independent.ng/oil-gas-stakeholders-brainstorm-on-methane-emissions-in-climatic-change-equation/>

#### PICTURES







## **Welcome Remarks by Madam Faith Nwadishi, Executive Director, CTA at the Stakeholders and Media Roundtable on Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses held on 29th July, 2024 at Denis Hotel, Abuja.**

Good morning, distinguished guests, esteemed colleagues, and participants.

I am delighted to welcome you all to this important Stakeholders and Media Roundtable on Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses. On behalf of the Centre for Transparency and Advocacy (CTA) and our partners at the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), I extend my heartfelt gratitude for your presence and participation.

As we gather here today, we are at a pivotal moment in Nigeria's energy transition journey. Our country is endowed with abundant natural gas resources, according to the Nigeria Upstream petroleum regulatory commission, as at 1st January 2024, the reserves of Associated Gas and Non-Associated Gas stood at 209.26 trillion cubic feet (TCF), (102.59 TCF and 106.67 TCF), respectively Gas plays a critical role in our national energy strategy, especially in non-power sectors such as heating, cooking, industrial processes, and as petrochemical feedstock.

Nigeria's ambitious climate targets aim to achieve net-zero emissions by 2060, and gas is considered a critical transition fuel in this endeavor. However, the viability and sustainability of using gas in non-power applications remain areas of significant concern and interest. It is essential to critically examine the technical and commercial viability, risks, and emissions implications—particularly methane emissions—associated with these plans.



Right-sizing gas for non-power uses is crucial for Nigeria's gas expansion plans and for meeting our commitment to reducing methane emissions. The importance of synergy between relevant agencies to meet the deadline for ending gas flares, which have been postponed since 1969 by successive governments and now set for 2030, must be emphasized. Stakeholders and citizens alike must join in this campaign to ensure a better environment.

Today's roundtable is designed to enhance our collective understanding of these complex issues. By bringing together stakeholders from various sectors, including government, industry, civil society, and the media, we aim to foster a robust dialogue that will help shape a more sustainable and viable gas strategy for Nigeria.

Our theory of change posits that by increasing public comprehension and amplifying the expertise of civil society and media stakeholders, we can catalyze effective advocacy and discourse. This, in turn, will influence the calibration of Nigeria's gas strategies toward more sustainable and appropriate scales in line with our energy transition plans.

This meeting provides a platform for stakeholders to share knowledge, experience, and best practices in gas utilization, development, and the reduction of methane emissions. It is a follow-up from the Capacity Development for Media and Civil Society on Nigeria's National Gas Plans for Non-Power Uses workshop held on May 27, 2024. Today, we will engage in constructive dialogue, raise awareness, and engage in meaningful public debate on the viability and implications of Nigeria's plans for utilizing gas in non-power sectors. We are confident that this initiative will lead to increased media reportage, stakeholder engagement, and advocacy campaigns that right-size Nigeria's gas plans, ensuring they contribute positively to our national and global commitments on the reduction of methane emissions.

### **The Importance of Methane Emission Reduction**

Methane emissions pose significant environmental and health risks. Methane is responsible for about 25% of the human-caused global warming we experience today. It is over 80 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period. Therefore, addressing methane emissions is crucial in mitigating climate change and its impacts. In the context of Nigeria's

gas expansion plans, reducing methane emissions can offer multiple benefits:

- **Environmental:** Mitigating climate change by reducing a potent greenhouse gas.
- **Economic:** Capturing and utilizing methane can generate additional revenue streams.
- **Health and Safety:** Improving air quality and reducing risks associated with methane leaks.
- **Reputation:** Enhancing Nigeria's reputation as a responsible energy producer, attracting investment and international partnerships.

We are honored to have with us today esteemed presenters and facilitators who will guide us through these discussions. I would like to extend a special welcome to Ms. Juliet Uka-Nwosu, an extractive expert and journalist; Mr. Godwin Olah, a gas dispenser; Tengi George-Ikoli, NRGi Country Lead; Ahmad Abdulsamad, Program Officer; the Gas Expert Partners, Mr. MacDonald Ekemezie; and staff of CTA for their invaluable contributions.



I also want to acknowledge the presence and support of our partners from government agencies, especially NEITI and the Ministry of Petroleum Resources-Gas and others, who have supported this advocacy and whose goodwill messages further underscore the importance of this roundtable. Let us use this opportunity to share insights, ask critical questions, and collaboratively work towards a sustainable energy future for Nigeria that is not detrimental to our environment. Once again, welcome, and I look forward to our fruitful discussions.

Thank you.

## STAKEHOLDERS AND MEDIA ROUND TABLE ON: NIGERIA'S NATIONAL GAS PLANS FOR NON-POWER USES.

Date: Monday, 29th July, 2024.

Time: 10:00 am

Venue: Dennis Hotel, Wuse Abuja

### AGENDA

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Welcome/Introduction<br/>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome</li> <li>• General round of introductions</li> <li>• Presentation of the goals and agenda of the training</li> <li>• Opening ceremony</li> </ul> <p>Presenters: Ms. Faith Nwadishi, and MacDonald Ekemezie,<br/>Centre for Transparency Advocacy</p> <p><b>Facilitators: NRG/CTA</b></p> | <p>10:00 – 10:20<br/><b>(20 min)</b></p>     |
| <p>Good Will Messages from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NEITI</li> <li>2. NUPRC</li> <li>3. Ministry of Petroleum Resources- Gas</li> </ol>  | <p>10:20 – 10:40<br/><b>(20 minutes)</b></p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Welcome remarks by Madam Faith Nwadishi- Executive Director CTA</li> <li>2. Brief by Tengi George- Ikoli and Ahmad Abdulsamad on Understanding Nigeria's approach to non-power uses for domestic energy transition and its emissions implications.</li> </ol>  | <p>10:40 – 11:10<br/><b>(30 minutes)</b></p> |
| <p>Media Perspective on Right Sizing Gas for Non-Power Uses in Nigeria<br/>Presenter: Juliet Uka-Nwosu</p> <p><b>Facilitation: MacDonald Ekemezie</b></p>  | <p>11:10 – 11:40<br/><b>(30 minutes)</b></p> |



|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Challenges and efforts around leveraging non power uses of gas for domestic energy transition - Operators Experience<br><br><b>Presenter Mr Godwin Olah</b> | 11:40 – 11:55<br><b>(15 minutes)</b> |
| Interactions/questions and Answers<br><br><b>Facilitator- Stephanie Omere</b>   | 11:55 – 12:20<br><b>(25 minutes)</b> |
| Follow-Up and a Review of the Communications Strategy<br>Facilitator- MacDonald Ekemezie  | 12:20 – 12:40<br><b>(20 Minutes)</b> |
| Next Steps: Madam Faith Nwadishi<br><br><b>Presenter: Madam Faith Nwadishi (15 minutes)</b>   | 12:40 – 12:55<br><b>(15 minutes)</b> |
| Vote of Thanks<br><br><b>By MacDonald Ekemezie</b>  | 12:55 – 01:00<br><b>(5 minutes)</b>  |
| Refreshment and closing   | <b>1:00</b>                          |



# ATTENDANCE

| Timestamp          | Name                   | Sex    | Organization/Designator    | Email Address              | Persons With Disability | Age Range | Phone Number   | Photo Consent |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 7/29/2024 9:26:10  | Nkoyo Effiong Etim     | Female | Afrimarknews               | DD Plaza Gwarimpa          | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08071332585    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 9:26:21  | Paul Ogwu              | Male   | institutional and sustains | info@isd.foundation.org.n  | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08106030622    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 9:36:40  | Juleit Ukanwosu        | Female | Extractive360              | juleitalohan@gmail.com     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 07030318995    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 9:50:21  | DAMILOLA OLUWATOBI     | Male   | ARISE NEWS                 | do615007@gmail.com         | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08137100778    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 9:52:41  | Princess Treasure Etim | Female | Soul Media                 | ptreasure8@gmail.com       | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08195015535    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 9:54:20  | Faith Nwadike          | Female | Centre for Transparency    | nwadikefaith2007@gmail.com | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 07030199560    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:00:36 | Ubaka Emeke Betram     | Male   | PEDANET                    | pedanet@yahoo.com          | Yes                     | (D) 46-60 | 07014799954    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:11:33 | Adamide peter          | Male   | National Association of S  | adamspee2@gmail.com        | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08051394462    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:14:19 | Tjani Abdulkareem      | Male   | Socio Economic Researc     | serdecng@gmail.com         | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08182482222    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:15:54 | Sani Shuaibu           | Male   | CHRICED                    | sshuaibu@chriced.org.n     | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08065305090    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:20:33 | James Ugochukwu        | Male   | Alliance for Inclusive Dev | jamesod@gmail.com          | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08065733884    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:21:27 | Phanuel Ebenezer       | Male   | CTA                        | phanuelinwon@gmail.co      | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08032157490    | No            |
| 7/29/2024 10:25:11 | Dr. Umeda Uchendu      | Male   | Ministry of Petroleum Re   | umeda4@gmail.com           | No                      | (D) 46-60 | +2348027449081 | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:25:17 | Ogunwole Oluwadamilola | Female | Galaxy TV                  | dam4el@gmail.com           | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08124889145    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:27:06 | Enakhimion Marian      | Female | MTV                        | marianneh@gmail.com        | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08063492396    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:29:36 | OWEH INNOCENT CHU      | Male   | DAILY INDEPENDENT          | hinnocentoweh06@gmail      | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08037825913    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:31:43 | Eberechukwu Ukeje      | Female | Federal Radio Corporati    | angelebere@gmail.com       | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08056871900    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:33:03 | Ojeka peter            | Male   | Uctaaa                     | ojekapeter03@gmail.com     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08038589359    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:35:05 | Oluola Babalola        | Male   | Centre for Environmental   | solabola07@yahoo.com       | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08121521921    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:39:22 | Godwin Olat            | Male   | Gas plant Technician       | godwinolat67@gmail         | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 07067308212    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:39:55 | Michael Oche           | Male   | Nigerian Pilot Newspape    | Mikaelpai2015@gmail.c      | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08148998176    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:40:06 | Georgina Ndukwe-Ezean  | Female | Arise News                 | georginadukwe37@gm         | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 8036926639     | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:52:31 | Okwe Oti               | Male   | Daily Sun Newspapers       | okweoti@gmail.com          | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 07047222799    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 10:53:23 | Priscilla F. Evhameh   | Female | CTA                        | priscillaevhameh@gmail     | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08138519484    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:03:35 | Bassey Udo             | Male   | National Coordinator, Me   | basseyudo@gmail.com        | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 8023137335     | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:08:06 | Olanifemi Adeniyi      | Male   | Youth Forum on EITI        | adelweissphemy@gmail       | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 07017668338    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:10:13 | Anayo Akwiti           | Male   | Democracy Radio            | Cannyex@gmail.com          | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08056146206    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:25:00 | IRENE AWUNAH-IKYEG     | Female | LEAGUE OF WOMEN Vi         | niwowpresident@gmail.c     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08023680213    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:26:39 | Ethel Akemu            | Female | Nyilow                     | etheldivine@yahoo.com      | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 07069678710    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:26:40 | Adeodajo Folake        | Female | IFOACE                     | folakeobwale@gmail.co      | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 07030116001    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:32:38 | Naomi Sharang          | Female | NAN                        | laginaomi4u@yahoo.com      | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08032918464    | No            |
| 7/29/2024 11:47:53 | Sodiq Omolayo          | Male   | The Guardian               | kennisworld4real@gmail     | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 09124590262    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:51:49 | Bamidele Diada         | Male   | Nigerian Upstream Petro    | Diada.b.g@nuprc.gov.ng     | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08034309037    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:52:46 | Okoro Emmanuel Evans   | Male   | NUPRC                      | Okoro.e.e@nuprc.gov.ng     | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 0806-841-2292  | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 11:52:55 | Uchenna Ndoma-Egba     | Female | NUPRC                      | ndoma-egba.u.a@nuprc       | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 08036733279    | No            |
| 7/29/2024 13:41:36 | Onyeubi Tochi          | Female | HipCity innovation center  | tonyeubi@gmail.com         | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 07035367755    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 13:43:20 | Leo Inyang             | Male   | Quid Novi Limited          | naturalleo11@gmail.com     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 07061899557    | Yes           |
| 7/29/2024 13:51:11 | Ishiomma Appiah Yeboah | Female | Acting News manager        | Rishiomma227@gmail.com     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08024130380    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 14:51:56 | Nwanmaka Elewechi      | Female | CTA                        | jennyelec3@gmail.com       | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08065324094    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 15:25:09 | Uche Stephanie Omere   | Female | Centre for Transparency    | omerestephanie@gmail.i     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08061222296    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 15:25:50 | Ekundare Enafe         | Female | CTA                        | enafieekundare@gmail.c     | No                      | (C) 36-45 | 08030660751    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 15:26:53 | Blessing Andy          | Female | CTA/ Logistics/ Procurem   | blessingcharles97@gma      | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08138969656    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 15:33:36 | Bitrus Anthony         | Male   | CTA                        | bitrus167@gmail.com        | No                      | (B) 26-35 | 08069243265    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 15:38:23 | MacDonald Ekemezie     | Male   | Centre for Transparency    | macdee.ekemezie@ccta       | No                      | (D) 46-60 | 07063710554    | Yes           |
| 7/30/2024 17:18:55 | Onuora Obiageli        | Female | NEITI                      | onuoraobiageli@neiti.org   | No                      | (D) 46-60 | Nil            | Yes           |

## Link to the attendance

[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1F8KAvujJiZPr6w46G0Md\\_v\\_NfEcSmXj0znLZKD91-e4/edit?resourcekey=&gid=531938126#gid=531938126](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1F8KAvujJiZPr6w46G0Md_v_NfEcSmXj0znLZKD91-e4/edit?resourcekey=&gid=531938126#gid=531938126)