



ANNEXES 4 & 11

**ENERGY COMMISSION OF NIGERIA
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

REPORT

OF THE

**VALIDATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM
THE ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL ENERGY
EFFICIENCY POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND
STANDARDS IN NIGERIA**

&

**PUBLIC – PRIVATE DIALOGUE ON
INDUSTRIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY/
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

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Glossary and Abbreviations

ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
IEE	Industrial Energy Efficiency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
RECP	Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
FMW&H	Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
NNRA	Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority
FME _{nv}	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
OPS	Organize Private Sector
EnMS	Energy Management Systems
ESO	Energy System Optimization
EE	Energy Efficiency
NEP	National Energy Policy
FEC	Federal Executive Council
NEMP	National Energy Master Plan
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
NIEE	National Industrial Energy Efficiency
FMFBNP	Federal Ministry of Finance Budget and National Planning
FMP	Federal Ministry of Power
NEMSF	Nigeria Electricity Stabilization Facility,
NBET-PAF	Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trader - Payment Assurance Facility

1.0 Background

Recognizing the benefits of dialogue between the public and private sectors in the implementation of the 4 Years Global Environment Facility (GEF)'s supported project titled: "Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions (NIG IEE/RECP Project), ***“public – private dialogue”*** was identified as one of the key elements in *“strengthening National Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) Policies and Regulatory Frameworks towards the adoption of UNIDO’s Energy Management Systems Standards (EnMS/ESO/ISO 50001) in Nigeria*. To this end, the Technical Working Group on Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) domiciled in the Energy Commission of Nigeria organized a **Two – in – One** Workshop on ***Public – Private Dialogue on Industrial Energy Efficiency Policy/ Regulatory Framework*** and the ***Validation of Recommendations from the Analysis of Industrial Energy Efficiency Policies, Regulations and Standards*** in Nigeria on Monday, 28th November 2022 at Prof. I. H. Umar Conference Hall, 4th Floor, ECN, Abuja.

These Workshops were follow-ups to the earlier One-Day National Stakeholders’ Workshop on Industrial Energy Efficiency Policies and regulations organized as a prelude to the comprehensive assessment and analysis of energy policies, regulations, and standards for Nigerian industrial sector. The comprehensive energy policy assessment was successfully conducted with remarkable recommendations. In order to ensure people-oriented policies in the industrial sector, this dialogue and workshop were organized for the validation of the assessment’s report and the recommendations therefrom, while at the same time, create an opportunity for “public-private dialogue” towards the development of new regulatory manual to guide industrial relations of the regulators/policymakers.

This report is therefore divided into two segments: Validation of the Policy Assessment report and the Public – Private Dialogue.

2.0 Attendance

Sixty (60) experts (45 males and 15 females) attended the twin Workshop (Fig.1). The meeting had in attendance representatives of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade & Investment, Energy Commission of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Power (FMP), Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (FMW&H), Federal Ministry of Finance Budget and National Planning (FMFBNP), Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NNRA), Federal Ministry of Environment, Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON), Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources (FMPR) and Prince Interior Furniture & Organized Private Sector (OPS), etc. See Appendix 1 for details of attendance.



Figure 1: Group Photograph of Participants at the Meeting

3.0 Opening Ceremony

3.1 Welcome Address

The program chaired by the Director-General/CEO ECN Prof. Eli Jidere Bala started at about 10:24 am with the chorus of the second stanza of the National Anthem (Fig.3). Thereafter, the DG (Fig.2) on behalf of the ECN, welcomed all participants to the validation workshop titled ***"Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions (NIG IEE/RECP Project)"***. Prof. Bala used the opportunity to acknowledge the support of UNIDO and Global Environment Facility (GEF). He went further to state that the project is aimed at accelerating the adoption of industrial energy efficiency (IEE) and improving enterprise environmental performance through Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) best practices in Nigeria. The DG specifically mentioned the workshop/dialogue will help to sensitize and create awareness on the "ISO50001" framework; strengthen national capacity towards adopting ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems Standards (EnMS-ISO 50001) in Nigeria, and encourage stakeholders/policymakers to think about energy efficiency and conservation in their sectoral policy formulation and day-to-day operations. He called on all participants representing their respective organizations to see the program as an opportunity to serve and contribute to the 2050 Development Agenda of the Mr. President. He also thanked all who honored the invitation despite the end-of-year tight schedule and UNIDO for their unrelenting effort at industrializing Nigeria.



Figure 2: Cross-section of Participants at the Meeting chorusing the National Prayer



Figure 3: Director General of ECN, Prof E.J Bala presenting his Welcome Address.

3.2 Opening Address

The opening remark was delivered on behalf of UNIDO Country Representative and Regional Director Mr. Jean Bakole by Mr. Oluyomi Banjo (Fig.4). He was delighted to welcome all stakeholders on board the project while thanking ECN for organizing the workshop. Mr. Banjo stated that despite 13,000MW installed capacity, Nigeria is only able to dispatch around 4,000MW, which is insufficient for a country of over 200 million people. He mentioned that the project *"Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions (NIG IEE/RECP Project)"* is multi-faceted and complex, and Nigeria is the first country that UNIDO is jointly implementing IEE and RECP at the same time. He stressed that if this is successfully done, it will be a precedence for countries around the world and a success story for Nigeria and Africa. Mr. Banjo thanked the DG ECN for embarking on the project with UNIDO and GEF and assures that UNIDO will continue to ensure all needed support are provided. He then declared the workshop open and wished participants fruitful deliberations.



Figure 4: Mr. Oluyomi Banjo of UNIDO, giving the opening remarks

3.3 Goodwill Message from the Federal Ministry of Power (FMP)

The goodwill message from the FMP was delivered by Engr. S Ibrahim (Fig.5). He commended the UNIDO and ECN for coming up with the project considering that the Nigeria industry needs a lot of regulations and standards to enhance the efficiency of the industrial sector at a time the world is witnessing global energy crises.



Figure 5: Engr. S Ibrahim, a Representative from FMP, gives his goodwill message

3.4 Presentation on an Overview of the UNIDO-GEF IEE/RECP Project

Mr. Ladipo, O. Jacob (Fig.6), of the Project Management Unit of the UNIDO-GEF IEE/RECP Project revealed the project objective is to accelerate the adoption of the Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) and to improve enterprise environmental performance under the wide umbrella of Resource Efficiency And Cleaner Production (RECP) best practices and innovative approaches within selected small, medium and large scale industrial enterprises in Nigeria. Also, he stated that the project will employ three methodologies namely: Energy Management Systems (EnMS); in line with ISO 50001; Energy System Optimization (ESO), and Resource Efficiency & Cleaner Production (RECP). In his presentation, Mr. Ladipo mentioned that the program targeted five sectors (Food and beverages sector, Basic metal, iron and steel sector, Petrochemical sector, Textile sector, Wood and furniture sector) in four regions of South-West, South-South, South-East, and North. The project beneficiaries include Government Agencies, Industrial Manufacturing Associations, Engineering Consulting Firms/Experts, Industrial (& Commercial) Enterprises, and Training and Technical Assistance Providers. Mr. Ladipo also highlighted some of the project benefits to include, Training and capacity development on EnMS, ESO, and RECP methodologies and Reduced cost of production in the industrial sector.



Figure 6: Mr. Ladipo O. Jacob, of the Project Management Unit of the UNIDO-GEF IEE/RECP making his presentation

4.0 THE VALIDATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS IN NIGERIA

4.1 Introduction

The overall objective of this Workshop is to review and validate the recommendations made from the analysis of the national industrial energy policies and regulations. Specifically, this Validation Workshop was organized to:

- popularize the findings and recommendations from the comprehensive assessment and analysis of the existing energy policies in Nigeria ;
- establish current baseline policy framework through “private – public dialogue” that will guide the project initiate actions that will assist Nigerian Government in the development of energy policy and regulations for increased investment in industrial energy efficiency;
- strengthen National Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) Policies and Regulatory Frameworks towards the adoption of UNIDO’s Energy Management Systems Standards (EnMS/ESO/ISO 50001) in Nigeria
- encourage stakeholders/policy makers to think energy efficiency and conservation their sectoral policy formulation and day-to-day operations;



Figure 7: Cross-Section of Participants during the Validation Workshop

4.2 Paper Presentations

The assessment and analysis of existing energy policies in Nigeria entailed:

- ❖ A review, assessment and mapping of relevant public and semi-public institutions of the sector;
- ❖ A review, assessment and mapping of existing and planned policies in the sector and;

The main goal was to establish current baseline policy/regulatory frameworks for the development of energy policy and regulations for increased investment in industrial energy efficiency.

During the validation Workshop, the following two (2) technical papers were presented to acquaint participants/stakeholders with the contents and structure of the report they were called to validate:

- The Assessment and Analysis of Energy Policies in Nigeria to Produce Regulatory Framework: Objective, Scope, Assessment and Analysis;

- Presentation of the Findings and Recommendations from the Assessment of Energy Policies in Nigeria.

4.2.1 Paper 1: The Assessment and Analysis of Energy Policies in Nigeria to Produce Regulatory Framework: Objective, Scope, Assessment and Analysis

Engr. Okon N. Ekpenyong (Fig. 8), who is the Team Leader, Industrial Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group (IEE TWG) and Director, Linkages, Research & Consultancy Unit at ECN presented the assessment report. During which, he explained the objectives, scope, methodology adopted and the full contents and structure of the report.

He emphasized that the work focused on the review, assessment and mapping of relevant public institutions as well as the existing policies and plans in the energy sector. Participants were taken through the entire report. He added that it was a holistic assessment and review of all relevant policies, legislations, programs, and initiatives across government departments and institutions at the national level covering the following areas:

- Overarching Energy Policies & Plans
- Industrial Energy Efficiency Policies
- Electricity Policies, Regulations and Legislations
- Industrial Policies

He highlighted the key observations from the analysis as follows:

- ◆ Until recently the energy policy of Nigeria was mainly focused on the development and regulation of the petroleum and electricity sectors.
- ◆ Both sectors were characterized by large government agencies that were responsible for a large part of the activities but have undergone significant changes in recent years.
- ◆ These sectors and market modifications were mainly driven by a constant move towards privatization and liberalization (GIZ, 2015).
- ◆ Energy is multi-faceted; therefore, energy policies are pursued through a multitude of modes of governance and are designed to promote desirable behaviours by a defined set of actors and to overcome a range of challenges that impede effective management of energy exploitation and utilization.
- ◆ Policy objectives are achieved through policy measures or instruments – structured activities (actions) targeted at changing other activities in society towards achieving specific goals. So, energy governance extends well beyond energy ministries.



Figure 8: Engr. Okon N. Ekpenyong, Team Leader, IEE TWG making presentation on the Assessment and review of all relevant policies, legislations

4.2.2 Paper 2: Presentation of the Findings and Recommendations from the Assessment of Energy Policies in Nigeria

Based on the findings from the assessments, recommendations were made for the improvement of existing policy and regulatory framework as well as address gender dimensions to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of the policy using international best-practices. The recommendations were presented at this stage for stakeholder's comments and inputs (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Engr. Okon Ekpenyong, the Team Leader, IEE TWG making his presentation

4.2.3 Interactive Session/ Comments on Presentations During the Validation

- The DG remarked that the National Energy Policy (NEP) was only approved in 2003 and 2022 by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) and all other editions (2013, 2018, 2021) were draft revised versions and therefore should not be included in the report. He also informed the participants that the National Energy Master Plan (NEMP) approved in 2022 is the first National Energy Master Plan to be approved for the Nigerian energy sector.
- Elder Boma Vincent Benebo harped on the need to properly identify the players in the IEE Ecosystem referencing a slide in Engr. Ekpenyong's presentation and proposed as follows:
 - Regulators
 - Promoters of Finance and Investments
 - Energy Generation Companies
 - Activists – NGOs
 - Capacity Builders: Academia
 - Consumers

- Mr. Baba Abubakar Bashir (Figure 10) pointed out that nuclear energy is an important energy source that finds its applications in water resources, agriculture, and transportation, etc. He recommended that it is important to take cognizance of Nuclear energy and the role of Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority is playing going forward.
- Collectively, participants suggested the sensitization of the Political class especially, the Legislature
- Responding to questions raise on gender balance in the execution of the entire project, Mr. Banjo informed the meeting that gender issues have been incorporated at every stage of the project, starting from the country-wide awareness training workshops for various stakeholders in Abuja, Kano, Port Harcourt, and Lagos.



Figure 10: Question & Answer Session During the Validation Workshop

4.2.4 Recommendations/Conclusions from the Validation of IEE Policy Assessments

It was observed that most Policies/Regulations/Standards had been in draft for many years. Also, there are implementation challenges like a lack of transparent policy framework with various overlapping institutional mandates which seriously hampers Nigeria's energy sector growth.

Consequently, some recommendations from the analysis of the industrial energy efficiency policies, regulations, and standards in Nigeria were highlighted as follows:

- Establishment of a sound regulatory EE framework combined with attractive incentive programs
- Support strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks, and promote the uptake of standards for energy efficiency
- Raise awareness of the benefits and opportunities through EnMS and ESO
- Expand the capacity of the Nigerian industrial sector to implement EnMS and ESO through skills development
- To be effective, energy efficiency programs need to engage the industry at the management level as well as facilities engineering. Because industrial decision-making is largely driven from the top, failure to engage management results in missed

opportunities for energy efficiency improvement, even when technical staff is educated and aware of the opportunities.

- In addition, business metrics such as energy performance indicators that relate energy use to production output should be utilized to document improvements in energy performance

In conclusion, it was noted that In Nigeria, industries are not looking at energy efficiency and conservation as their principal business; but are mainly focused on making a profit through the production of goods and services. Therefore ISO 50001 standards should be adopted and fully implemented to provide the needed stimulus and a framework for the development of national standards, policies, laws, and regulations in the nation's industrial sector.

5.0 PUBLIC – PRIVATE DIALOGUE ON INDUSTRIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY/ REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

Public – Private Dialogue (PPD) was organized to promote stakeholder's understanding of what PPD is, and what it can and can't achieve (Figure 11). The overall objective of this Public - Private Dialogue was to establish current baseline policy framework through “private – public dialogue” that will guide the project initiate actions that will assist Nigerian Government in the development of energy policy and regulations for increased investment in industrial energy efficiency.



Figure 11: PPD Workshop's Banner

5.2 Paper Presentations

5.2.1 Paper 3: Public-Private Dialogue (PDD): Concept, Benefit, and Risks

Mr. Iregbu Kalu, Policy Expert/Consultant, International Centre for Energy, Environment, Engineering Development (ICEED) presented (Figure 12) an overview of the Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) and stated the twelve principles guiding the PPD. He mentioned the benefits of PPD to include: Making policy reforms easier to implement; Promoting transparency, and good governance, and the adopting of a larger perspective by establishing an example of openness and thorough cost-benefit analysis, Facilitating climate investment reforms, etc. He cited some PPD risk including vested interest, over/underrepresentation, sustainability issues, one-man shows, political risk, and institutional misalignment. Mr. Kalu also, went further to propose mitigation measures for all the risks itemized.



Figure 12: Mr. Iregbu Kalu, Policy Expert/Consultant, International Centre for Energy, Environment, Engineering Development (ICEED) Presenting PPD’S Overview

5.2.2 Paper 4: The Practice of Using PPD for Private Sector Development

Elder Boma Vincent Benebo (Fig. 13), of Soboms Nig. Ltd stated that given the place of the National Industrial Energy Efficiency (NIEE), the Importance of PPD at this project phase cannot be oversized. He said adopting PPD will give rise to the adoption of NIEE, behavioral changes, technology change, and laying out a budget for the adoption of new technology, and revolution. Elder Boma stated that, in Nigeria, PPD precipitated the birth of the Nigeria Electricity Stabilisation Facility (NEMSF), the NBET- Payment Assurance Facility (NBET-PAF), etc. in the electric power sector privatization journey. Conclusively, he declared that PPD is not a silver bullet; it however helps to bring about clarity and buy-in into policy.



Figure 13: Elder Boma Vincent Benebo of Soboms Nig. Ltd, making his presentation

5.2.3 Interactive Session/ Comments on Presentations on PPD

Question 1: Who should initiate PPD?



Figure 14: Elder Cosmas Nduka of Prince Interior Furniture, Abuja asking Question during interactive session

Response:

Responding to the question, participants were made to understand that PPD can be structured or ad hoc, formal or informal, wide-ranging or focused on specific issues. It can be initiated by forward-thinking governments, frustrated entrepreneurs, or third parties such as international donor agencies. Sometimes it involves only a few private sector representatives, sometimes it includes labor unions and civil society groups. It can take place at local, national, or international level. It can be organized by industry sector, cluster or value chain, or it can cover cross-cutting economic issues.

5.2.4 Recommendations/Conclusions from the Public – Private Dialogue (PPD)

Opportunity was given for participants to brainstorm on the issues raised in the papers presented to educate members on PPD. After much deliberations, stakeholders concluded that:

- PPD will lead to effective private sector development policies and institutions, infrastructure, access to services, and supporting laws and regulations designed within a coherent policy framework and with sensitivity to the interests of all sectors of society
- Effective dialogue between the public and private sectors should involve the real beneficiaries of those policies, laws or reforms;
- The benefits of PPD are enormous, such as accelerating the policy formulation / reform process and allowing public and private sectors to build mutual trust that commands widespread confidence,
- PPD requires common communication and mutual understanding of core motivation, which depends on frequent and iterative interactions between all parties.
- PPD should be as open-access and broadly inclusive as possible. This necessitates an outreach program including the use of media, seminars, workshops, and roadshows.
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an effective tool to manage the is an effective tool to manage the is an effective tool to manage the public-private dialogue private dialogue process and to demonstrate its purpose and performance.

- PPDs should develop a baseline assessment or key performance indicators (KPI) to measure their effectiveness and to enable the partners to better measure how it is achieving its goals over time and delivering on its envisaged benefits
- Public-private dialogue is desirable at all levels of decision-making, down to the most local possible level, especially as this is likely to be more practically capable of involving micro-entrepreneurs, SMEs and other local stakeholders;
- Sector-specific (like industry) or issue specific (industrial energy efficiency) should be encouraged because they provide more focus, greater incentive to collaborate, and more opportunity for action
- Public- Public-private dialogue is particularly valuable in post-conflict and crisis environments because they focus on the specific and tangible issues of entrepreneurship, economic reconstruction and investment climate improvement leading to job creation and poverty reduction,
- Public-private dialogue initiatives are very effective at building trust among social groups and at reconciling ethnic, religious, or political opponents.
- Public- Public-private dialogue initiatives can benefit from the input and support of donors (development partners) when their role is determined by the local context, demand driven, and based on partnership, coordination and additionality.

6.0 Vote of Thanks/Closing Remarks

The closing remark was given by Mr. Oyewole A. Ashaolu of the Federal Ministry of Environment. He congratulated the organizers of the event and thanked them for the success achieved so far. He also used the medium to thank Mr. Oluyomi Banjo for the support he has provided to the working groups. He wished all participants journey mercies to their various destinations.

Appendix 1
ATTENDANCE LIST

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