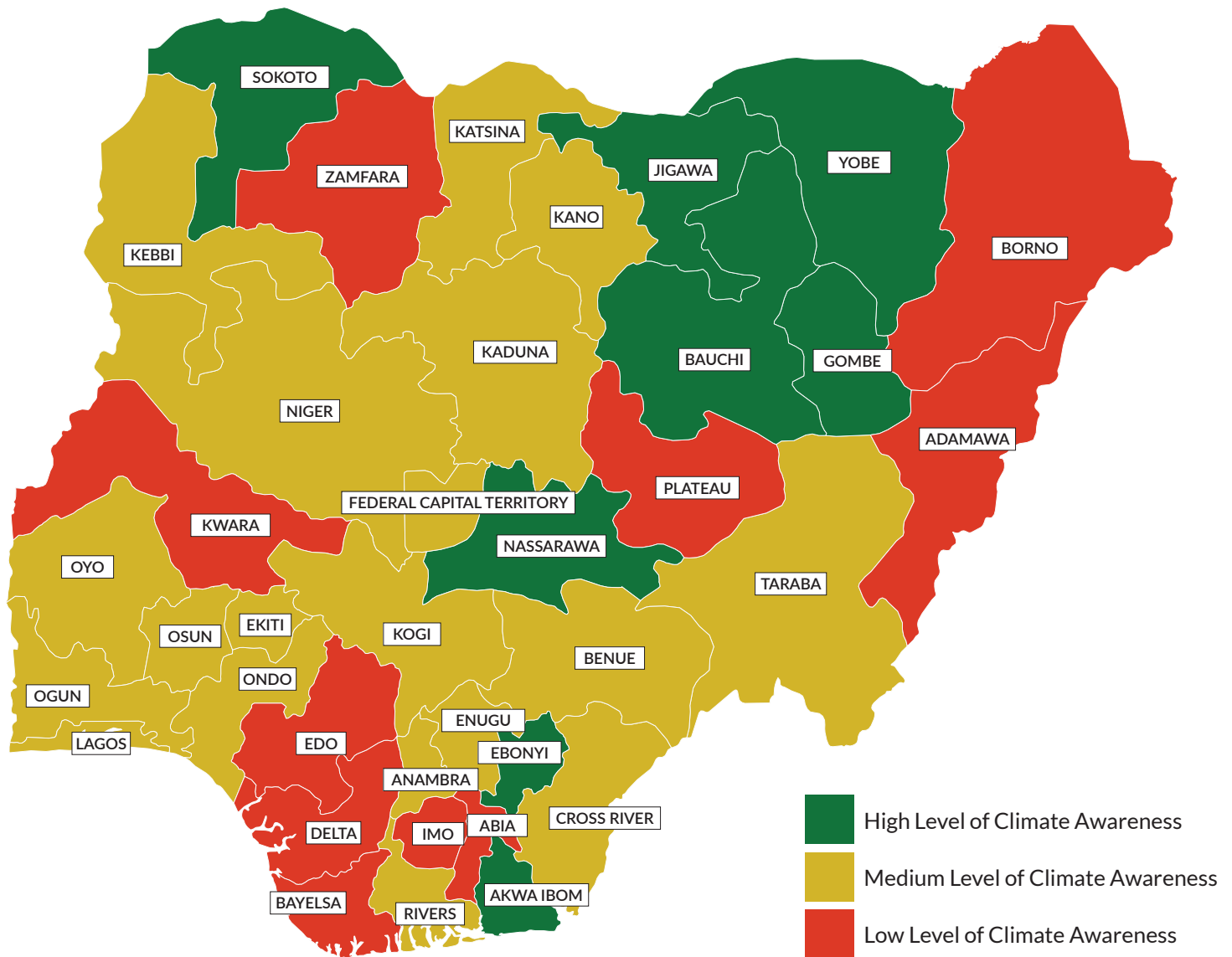


# CLIMATE IMPACTS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL IN NIGERIA



NOVEMBER 2023



**DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**  
GATEWAY TO NATIONAL ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE



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## **Disclaimer**

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## PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The overarching aim of the project is to help promote climate awareness and action at the sub-national level in Nigeria. Specific objectives include to:

- Measure the extent of climate awareness in the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja (FCT);
- Map the dimensions of climate impact in the 36 states and the FCT;
- Map the extent and nature of climate policies in place in the states and the FCT;
- Gain a better understanding of the kind of support needed by the states to domesticate climate polices and attract climate finance and investments.

## METHOD AND APPROACH

For the research, the project team combined two methods as follows:

- Desk review include scanning of the internet, literature, policies, secondary data review, and the creation of a reference list for key documents.
- Nationwide survey with responses from stakeholders across the thirty-six states and the FCT.



## SUMMARY AND KEY POINTS

- Climate change is a major development challenge across the Nigeria states. The most prevalent climate change impacts include flooding, desertification, drought, erosion, sea level rise, loss of livelihood, climate-induced migration and climate-induced conflict. Drought and desertification are the main impacts in the North, flooding and drought-related conflict are the main impacts in the central states, while erosion, sea-level rise and flooding are the key impacts in the Southern States.
- Most states perform poorly in online visibility with regards to climate action. Only nine (9) states have active websites for the ministry of environment/climate change. These include Adamawa, Ebonyi, Jigawa, Kebbi, Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Plateau, and Taraba. States lack a strong and widespread culture of posting information and documents on their websites. As a result, gathering information and evidence of climate policies, activity, and investment in the state proved challenging.
- Only seven (7) states have climate policy documents that could be found online. These include Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Lagos, Osun, Rivers, and Yobe. Eight (8) states seem to have climate policy or some related documents that are not fully finalised or adopted. These include Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Enugu, Kaduna, Kogi, Nasarawa, Plateau, and Ondo.
- Twelve states and the FCT have climate change action plans. These include Nasarawa, Yobe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Anambra, Ebonyi, Bayelsa, Cross River, Rivers, Lagos, Osun and Ondo. However, many of these action plans do not seem comprehensive. The climate action plan for Ebonyi State for example, only covers the agricultural sector.
- Only two states have climate change laws in Nigeria. These are Rivers State and Ebonyi State. Delta State has set up a climate change governance framework but the extent of its operation could not be verified.
- While few states have standalone climate policies and action plans, many states have environmental policies. For example, Kaduna State has a range of policies including on the reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded lands, biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism, waste management. Similarly Enugu State has a waste management policy.
- Analysis of the 2023 budget shows that only eight (8) states have an explicit climate provision in their budget. These include Nasarawa, Plateau, Yobe, Jigawa, Anambra, Ebonyi, Ondo and Ogun. Most of the states have made provisions for action which are relevant to climate change but without explicitly branding them climate change investments. These provisions range from flood control provisions, tree planting, improved agricultural systems, and waste management. However, for the most of the time, these have not been clearly tagged as climate investments – a situation which may limit the ability of states to raise green bonds or attract international climate finance investment.
- There is little evidence of climate mainstreaming in Nigerian states. One good example is Delta State which has mandated climate change considerations in every project and economic planning but the extent of execution is not clear. Many states have Climate Desks in their Ministry of Environment. Anambra State has an Erosion, Watershed, and Climate Change Agency which seems to be one of its kind in the country.
- The Federal Government is implementing climate change related programmes in several states with notable examples including the Great Green Wall Initiative, the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) programme, and the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP).
- Using various criteria we generated a composite map of the level of climate awareness based on the respondents surveyed across the states and the FCT. This shows that the level of climate awareness is high in the following eight (8) states: Akwa-Ibom, Ebonyi, Nasarawa, Gombe, Bauchi, Yobe, Jigawa and Sokoto. We found climate awareness is medium in 18 states and the FCT and low in 10 states.
- For the most part it seems like climate awareness is driven more by the activities of NGOs and civil society groups than by the state governments. Notable exceptions would be Lagos and Kaduna where states have hosted major events on climate change.

# 1. Introduction

Climate change is one of the biggest development challenges facing Nigeria today. Climate change impacts such as flooding, desertification, drought, erosion, and sea level rise are destroying ecosystems, livelihoods and pushing many Nigerians into poverty. The Nigerian government has committed to achieving net zero carbon economy by 2060 and has recently signed a National Climate Law which establishes a National Council on Climate Change (NCCC).

The federal government has a national climate policy, a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) and some flagship projects such as the Great Green Wall, and the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) to address climate change. However, most climate change activities and initiatives have focused at the federal level, with very limited attention paid to the state of climate change policy, plans, and investment at the state level. This is a big gap considering that the impacts of climate change are mostly borne by states and that policies and actions at the subnational level are critical to addressing climate change and attaining Nigeria's net-zero target.

The current situation calls for an improved understanding of the climate change governance landscape at the subnational level including the level of awareness of climate change, the extent and range of policies, and the degree of implementation.

The study was conceived as a first step towards raising awareness on climate action at the subnational level in Nigeria and facilitating improved climate change action and resilience among the state actors. It aims to assess the level of climate change awareness and action in the 36 states of the Federation and the FCT. The results of this effort at highlighting climate change actions, awareness, and policies across Nigerian states are expected to help guide future actions particularly policy designs and implementations across the 36 states and the FCT.

This study underscores the importance of understanding local challenges, formulating effective policies to address local challenges, and coordinating climate action across the tiers of government. Successful approaches and experiences can be shared, replicated, and scaled up to benefit other regions.

## 2. Research Approach and Methodology

### 2.1 Methodology

The research approach comprised two key methods as follows:

- Desk review include scanning of the internet, literature, policies, secondary data review, and the creation of a reference list for key documents. The research team used this method to assess states' online visibility, presence of climate policy and action plan, and climate change appropriation in state budgets.
- The second was using a survey tool to collate feedback on the perceptions of stakeholders on a number of issues including (i) respondents' knowledge of climate change; (ii) respondents perception of the level of climate awareness of the people and governments of their states; (iii) respondents perception of climate activities, plans and investments in their states, among other questions.
- The survey tool used was a simple questionnaire developed with Google Forms and circulated through the Climate Desk Officers of the 36 states as well as directly to other civil servants, climate organizations, and selected members of the general public who were identified as having some interest on climate change. A total of 1,306 participants responded to the survey (see section 2.1 below for the demography of the survey respondents).
- Results from the two sources were combined to produce a picture of the most significant climate impacts in the states.

## 2.2 Demography of Survey Respondents

A total of 1,306 participants responded to the survey. The distribution of these respondents, ranged from the state with the lowest respondents (Katsina with 10 respondents) to the state with the highest respondents (Taraba with 118 respondents).

### Distribution of Survey Respondents by State

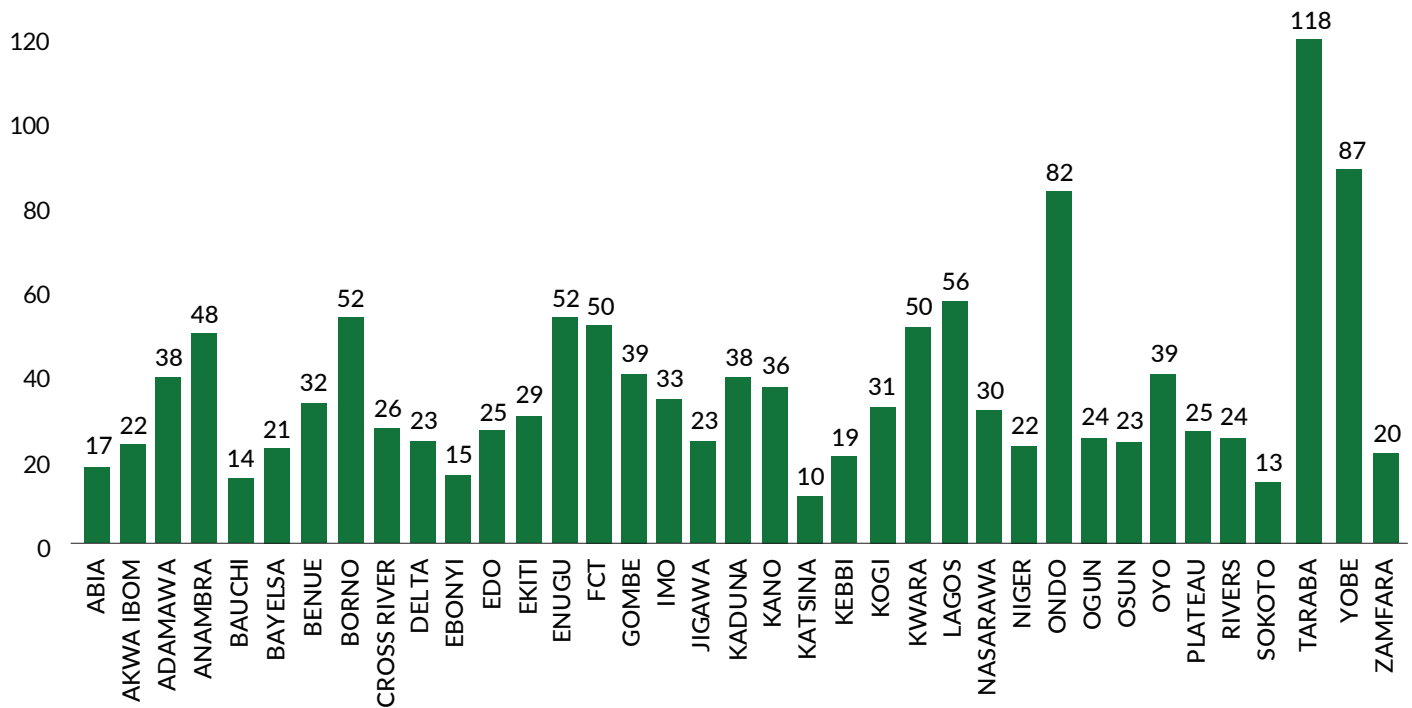


Figure 1: Total Number of Respondents from the 36 States of Nigeria and the FCT

The gender distribution, age group, level of education and employment institution of the respondents are presented in the graphs below.

More males responded to the survey, with about two-thirds (72.7%) of the respondents being male and about one-third (27.4%) being female. See Figure 2 below.

### Gender

1,306 responses

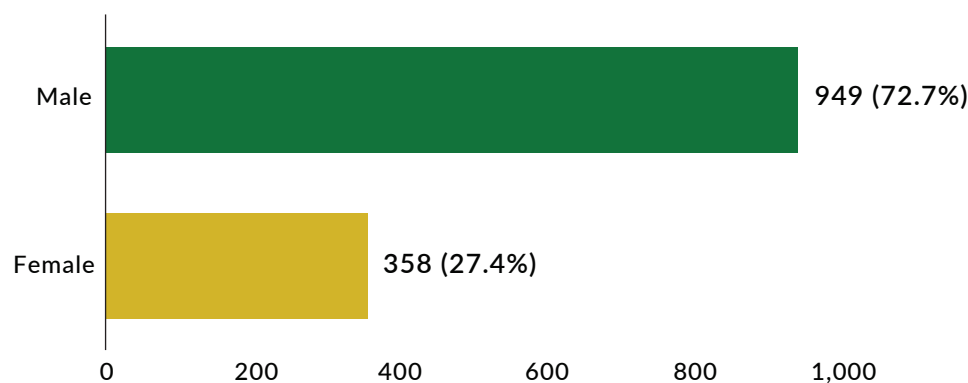


Figure 2: Gender Distribution of Survey Respondents

People within the age groups of 26 – 45 years made up about 60% of the respondents. Those above 60 years were the lowest percentage of respondents comprising about 2% of the total. See Figure 3 below.

**Age Group**

1,300 responses

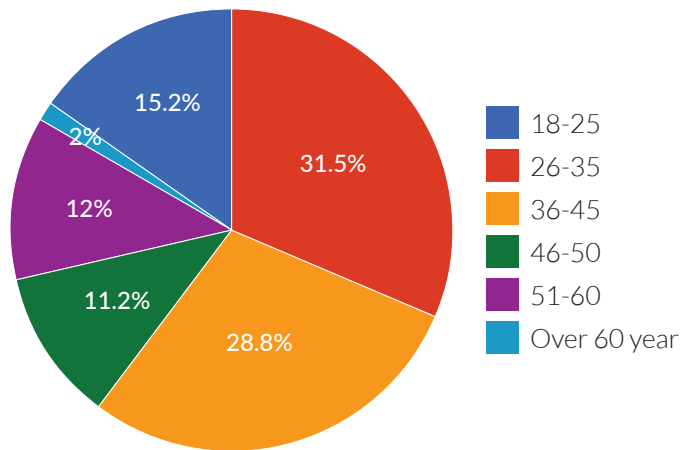


Figure 3: Age group of respondents.

In terms of level of education, majority of the respondents (50.1%) have HND/BSc. The others were MSc. (27%), PhD (10.3%), OND (4.3%) and SSCE (6.2%). See Figure 4 below.

**Level of Education completed**

1,296 responses

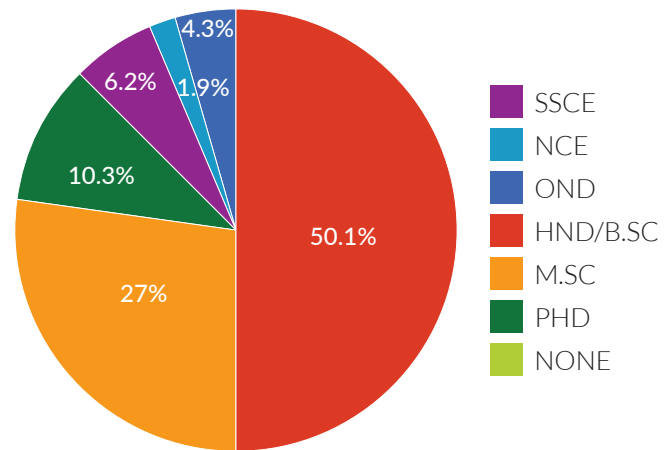


Figure 4: Level of education of respondents.

The majority of the respondents to the survey were civil servants (52.5%). Roughly 25% of the respondents were from the private sector and the rest (23%) were from NGO and CSO institutions. See Figure 5 below.

**Employment Institution**

1,233 responses

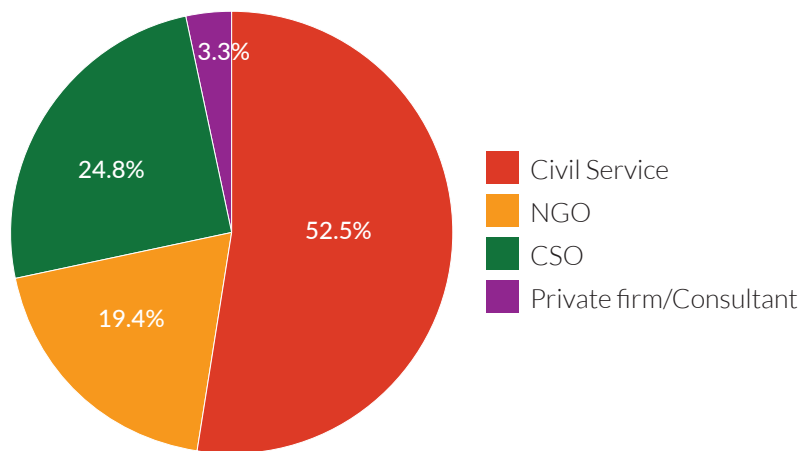


Figure 5: Employment institution of respondents.



### 3: CLIMATE IMPACTS, POLICY AND ACTIONS (DESK REVIEW)

This section presents the results of the desk review. As previously indicated this involved a review of websites, newspapers, published literature, and budgetary provisions of the states. The results gathered were without recourse to the results of the survey we administered.

#### 3.1 Online Visibility and Publicity on Climate Change

We measured the online visibility of the states on climate action using the criteria in the table below

Online Visibility Ranking Criteria	Score
States with functional websites for the ministry of environment/climate change and with several mention of climate change in the websites, plus significant evidence of climate activities by the states from other independent websites.	High
States that have functional websites for the ministry of environment/climate change but with only one or two more mention of climate change in those websites; plus decent evidence of climate activities by the states from other independent websites.	Medium
States that do not have a functional website for the ministry of environment/climate change but have significant mention of climate change activities by the states by other independent websites (up to 7 websites/links and above)	Medium
States that do not have functional websites for the ministry of environment/climate change but have some mention of climate change activities by the state by other (independent) websites (4-6 websites/links)	Low
States that do not have functional website for the ministry of environment/climate change and have very limited mention of climate change activities by the state government by other websites (0-3 websites/links)	Very low

**Table 1:** Criteria and rank for online visibility



Based on the above criteria, the states that scored high include Oyo, Ogun, Lagos, Taraba, Plateau, Lagos. For the rest of the scores please see the figure below.

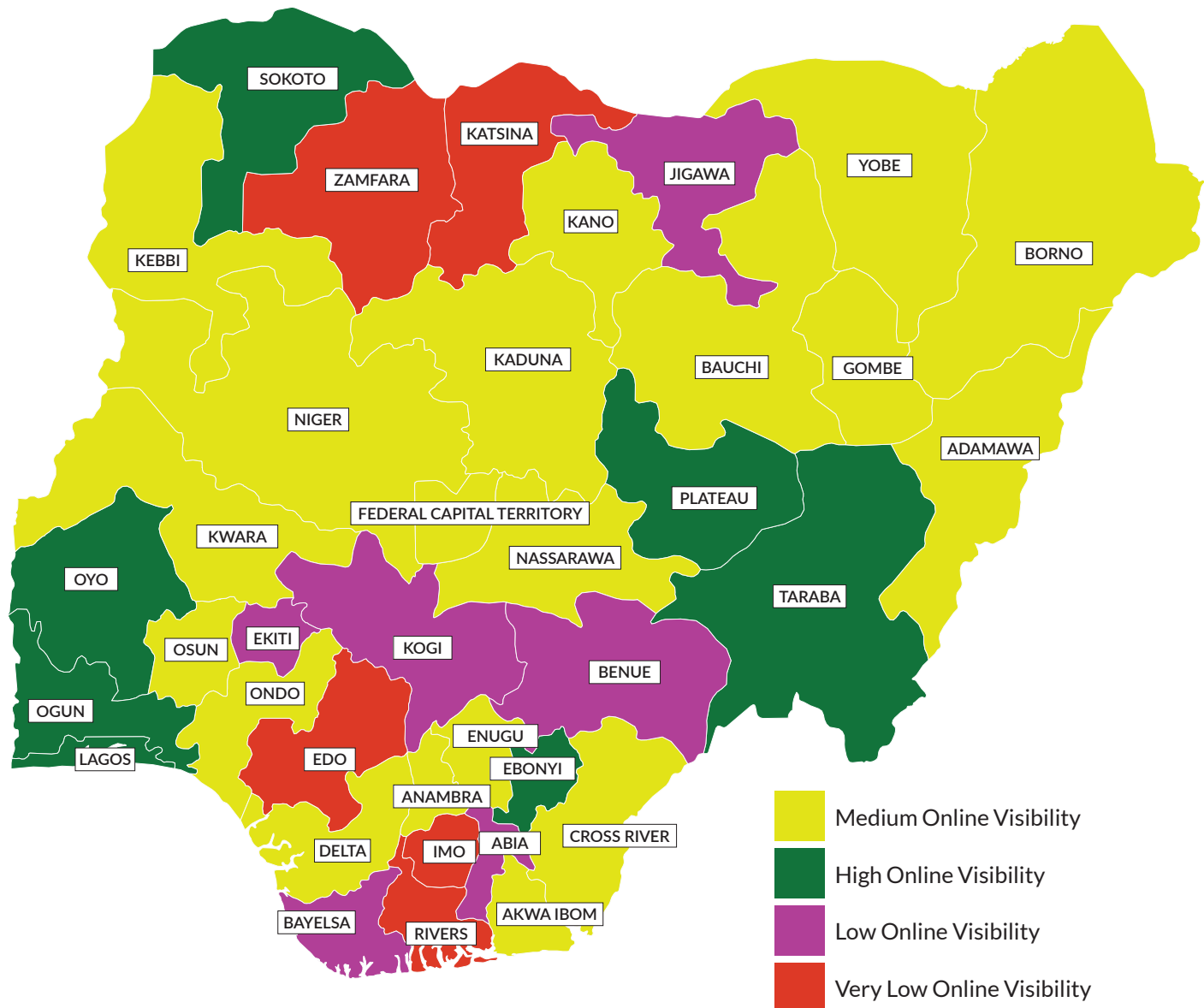


Figure 6: Climate change online visibility of the states and the FCT.

### 3.2 Climate Impacts and Vulnerabilities

As might be expected, climate impacts vary across the states. States within the same or similar ecological zone share broadly the same climate impacts and vulnerabilities. Flooding is a dominant climate impact in the north-central states of Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, FCT, and Niger. Niger State also experiences drought, and this can be linked to its proximity to the northwest. The main impact of climate change in the North is desertification, land degradation, and drought. For the south, the major types of climate change impacts are flooding, gully and coastal erosions which have led to loss of arable land. It is important to point out that for the entire country, temperature changes are constant climate change impacts. This has resulted from an increase in global warming, and of course irregular rainfall patterns.

The map below shows the Climate Impact, as spread across the entire subnational.

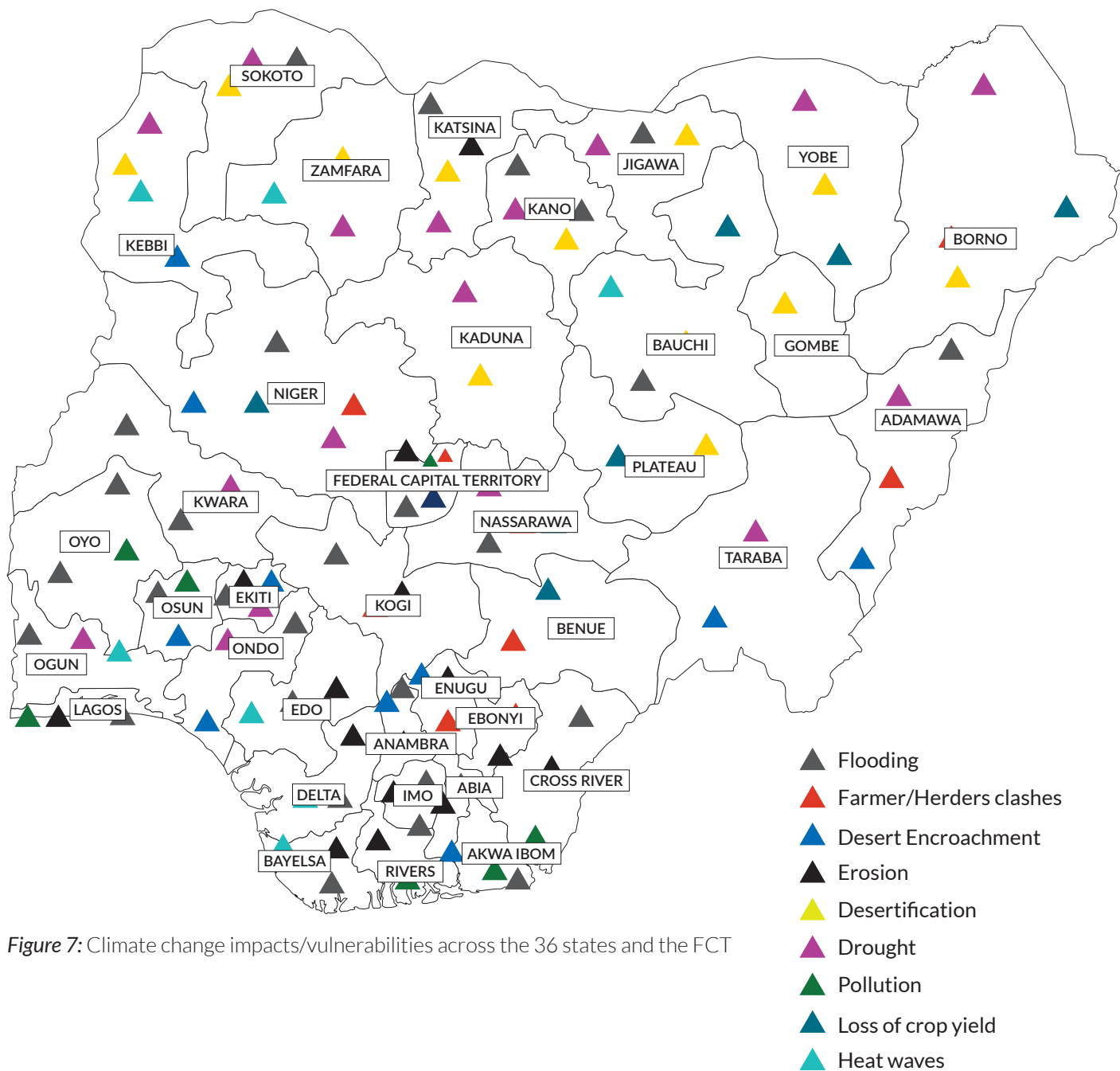


Figure 7: Climate change impacts/vulnerabilities across the 36 states and the FCT

### 3.3 Climate Policy

Only seven (7) states have climate policy documents that could be found online. These include Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Lagos, Osun, Rivers, and Yobe. Eight (8) states seem to have climate policy or some related documents that which are not fully finalised or adopted. These include Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Enugu, Kaduna, Kogi, Nasarawa, Plateau, and Ondo.

See figure 8 below.

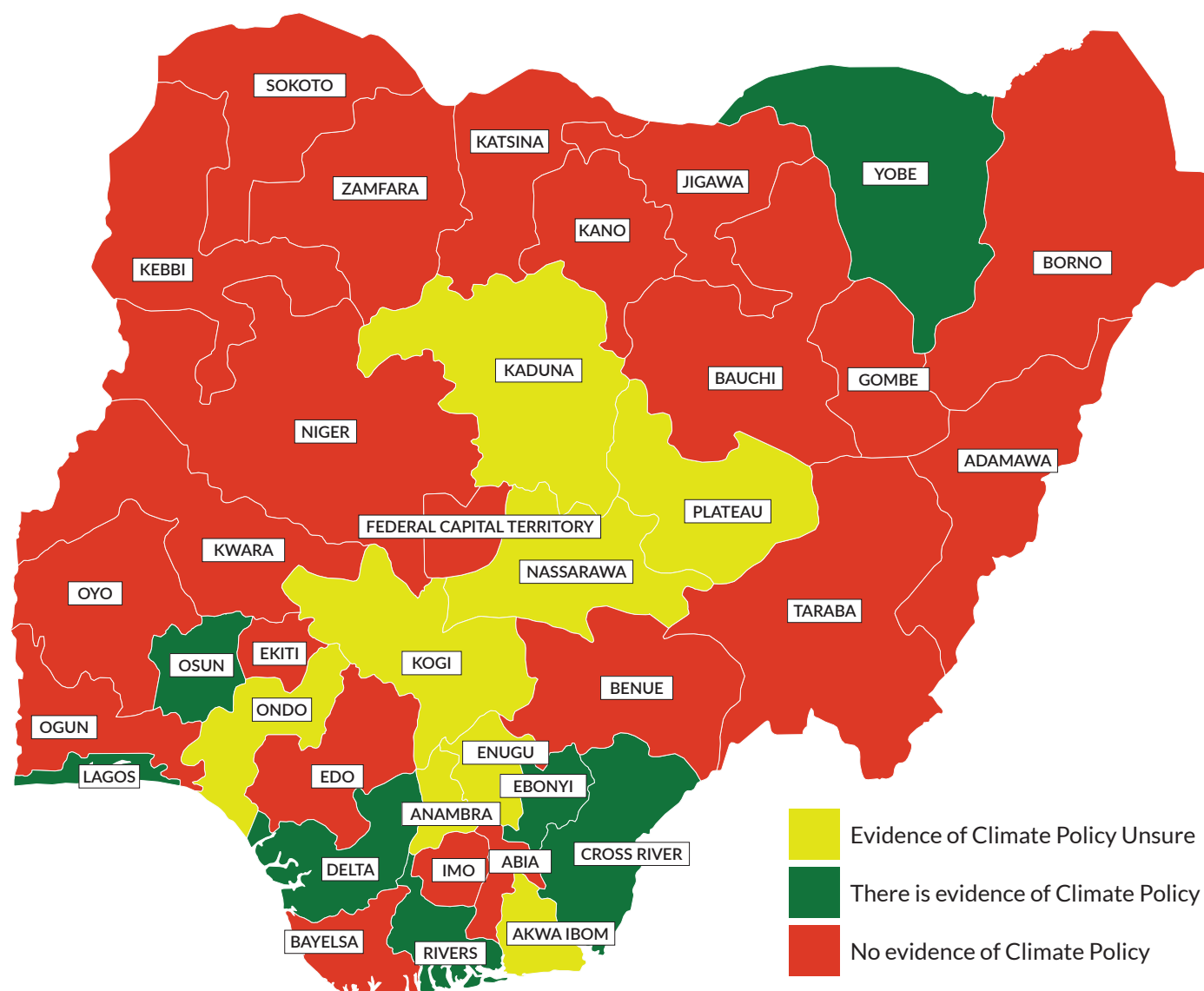


Figure 8: The presence and otherwise of climate policy in the states and FCT.

However, many states have some form of climate-related policies, such as policies on afforestation and waste management. Examples include Kogi State whose Ministry of Environment has an Environment Sector Policy, as captured in the Kogi State Medium Term Sector Strategy. Some of the goals include enhancing forestry projects, accelerating forestry mapping, sustaining environmental development, erosion management and flood control, and relocating community from water channels; amongst others. There are several other examples. Kwara State has an Afforestation Policy of “cut one tree and plant five”, and for new sites being developed, a number of trees must be planted. Enugu State has a Waste Management Policy.

Anambra State has the Anambra State Erosion, Watershed, and Climate Change Agency; Sokoto State has the Orchard Programme; Kaduna State has a range of policies including on the reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded lands, biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism, and waste management. Kano State has a pollution law and there are moves in recent years to enact a Forestry Law.

Delta State has mandated climate change considerations in every project and economic planning and set up a climate change governance framework.

Bayelsa State has mandated the State’s Environmental and Sanitation Authority to recycle and manage effluent discharged from industrial and domestic wastes. Ondo State has an Environmental and Social Management Plan. Edo State has launched its Flood and Erosion Watershed Management Agency (FEWMA) to address the issue of flooding and reclaim lands degraded by erosion.

While what we highlighted above are state-specific policies (or lack of policies), it is necessary to flag that for the North, there is the Great Green Wall Initiative which covers eleven states viz: Adamawa, Borno, Kano, Katsina, Jigawa, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara, Bauchi, and Gombe. There is also the recently launched World Bank-supported ACREsAL project focused on the entire nineteen states of the north. The NEWMAP is aimed at rehabilitating degraded lands and reducing erosion and climate vulnerability in targeted areas. NEWMAP was originally implemented in seven States comprising Abia, Anambra, Cross Rivers, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo. Following its success, the project was extended to several other states in the North.

### 3.4 Climate Action Plan

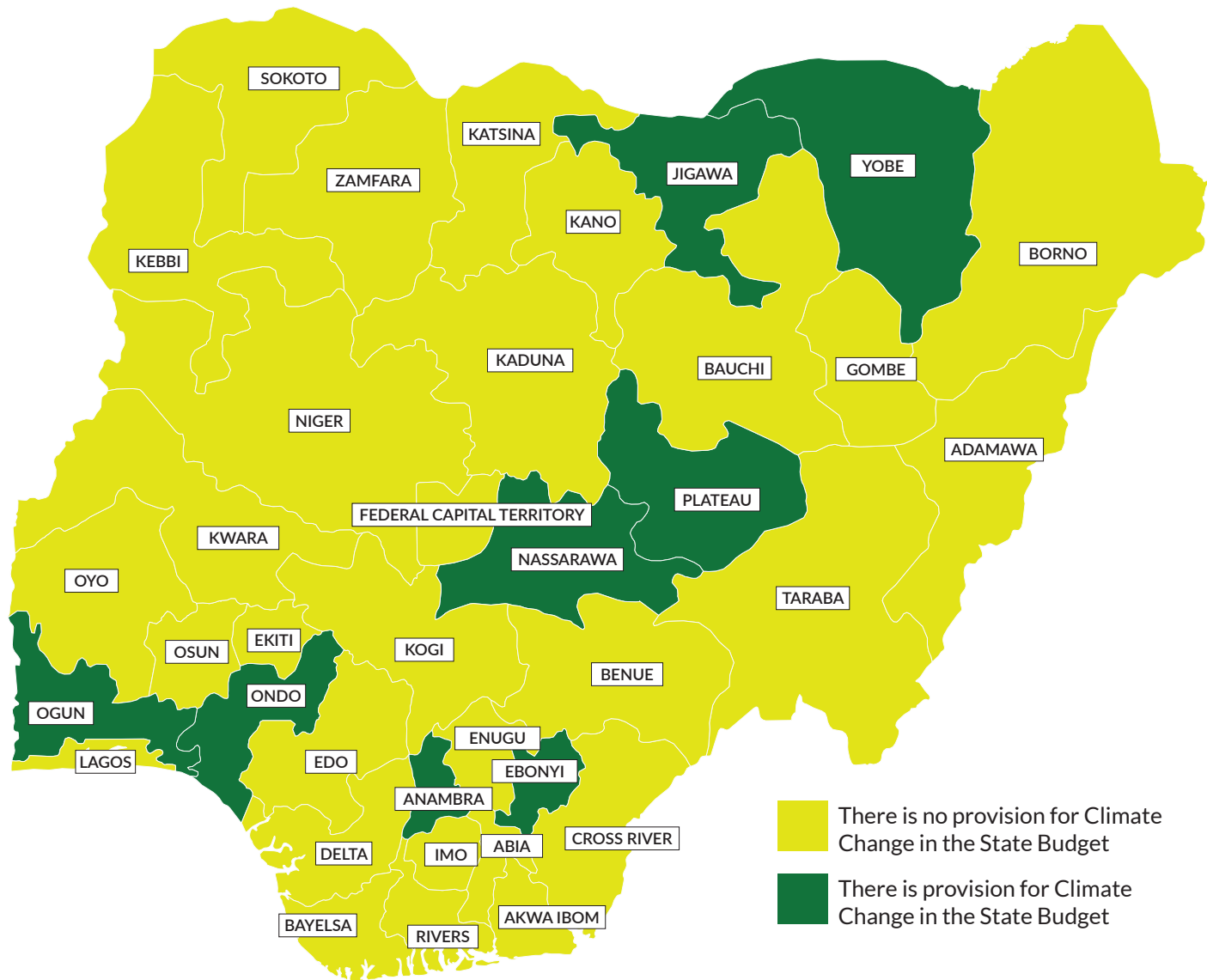
Twelve states and the FCT have climate change action plans. These include Nasarawa, Yobe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Anambra, Ebonyi, Bayelsa, Cross River, Rivers, Lagos, Osun and Ondo. Lagos State has the most ambitious Climate Action Plan (2020-2025) to transform “the State into emission-neutral city by 2050.”<sup>3</sup> Rivers State on its own part is the first state in Nigeria to have a Climate Change Act<sup>4</sup>. Ebonyi State also has a Climate Change Law and a Climate Change Action Plan which specifically targets climate smart agriculture. It recommends the development and implementation of new agronomical interventions, provision of technical assistance/support for investors through extension services; facilitation of the introduction of buy-back programme to smallholder/commercial farmers; and effort to scale up climate finance among several other actions.



<sup>3</sup>“Climate Change: Lagos Unfolds Strategic Plan for Mitigation”. <https://bit.ly/46LEK7y>

<sup>4</sup>“Group hails passage of Rivers State Climate Change Bill into Law” <https://bit.ly/3FsCbuY>





**Figure 10:** Map to show States with an appropriation for climate change in their Budget

Guided by our deep dive into extant policies and review of literature from various sources, we compiled a table showing the extent of climate change impacts in the 36 states and FCT: level of awareness of the people on climate change (based on online visibility), availability of climate change policies and actions, and budgetary provisions for climate action by state governments. See the summary of the literature review findings, as discussed above, in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Summary of Climate Impact, Online Visibility, Climate Policy and Action Plan, and Climate Appropriation in Nigeria's 36 states + FCT**

S/No	STATES	CLIMATE IMPACT (Ranging from Most Prevalent challenges)	ONLINE VISIBILITY	CLIMATE POLICY	CLIMATE ACTION PLAN	CLIMATE CHANGE PROVISION IN STATE BUDGET
<b>North-Central Region</b>						
1.	<b>BENUE</b>	Flooding, Desert encroachment, Farmers/herders clashes	Low	None	No	NO
2.	<b>KOGI</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Farmers/herders clashes	Low	<b>Unsure</b> (Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)	No	NO
3.	<b>KWARA</b>	Flooding, Desert encroachment, Drought	Medium	None	No	NO
4.	<b>NASSARAWA</b>	Flooding, Desert encroachment, Farmers/herders clashes	Medium	<b>Unsure</b> (Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES.</b> There is a budget for Climate Change Activities, Workshops & Training
5.	<b>NIGER</b>	Flooding, Desert encroachment, Farmers/herders clashes, Drought	Medium	None	<b>YES</b>	NO
6.	<b>PLATEAU</b>	Flooding, Desert encroachment, Farmers/herders clashes	High	<b>Unsure</b> (Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)	No	<b>YES.</b> There is a budget for Climate Change State Programme - Development and Implementation of Strategic Sustainable Programme
7.	<b>FCT</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Desert encroachment, Farmers/herders clashes, Pollution	High	None	<b>YES</b>	NO



S/No	STATES	CLIMATE IMPACT (Ranging from Most Prevalent challenges)	ONLINE VISIBILITY	CLIMATE POLICY	CLIMATE ACTION PLAN	CLIMATE CHANGE PROVISION IN STATE BUDGET
<b>North-East Region</b>						
8.	<b>ADAMAWA</b>	Flooding, Loss of crop yield, Farmers/herders clashes, Drought	Medium	None	No	NO
9.	<b>BAUCHI</b>	Flooding, Heat extreme, Loss of crop yield, Desertification	Medium	None	No	NO
10.	<b>BORNO</b>	Drought, Loss of crop yield, Desertification, Farmers/herders clashes	Medium	None	No	NO
11.	<b>GOMBE</b>	Desertification, Deforestation	Medium	None	No	NO
12.	<b>TARABA</b>	Drought, Loss of crop yield,	High	None	No	NO
13.	<b>YOBE</b>	Desertification, Drought, Loss of crop yield	Medium	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>North-West Region</b>						
14.	<b>JIGAWA</b>	Desertification, Drought, Flooding	Low	None	<b>YES</b>	YES
15.	<b>KADUNA</b>	Desertification, Drought	Medium	<b>Unsure</b> <i>(Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)</i>	<b>YES</b>	NO
16.	<b>KANO</b>	Desertification, Drought, Flooding/Erosion	Medium	None	No	NO
17.	<b>KATSINA</b>	Desertification, Drought, Flooding/Erosion	Very Low	None	No	NO
18.	<b>KEBBI</b>	Desertification, Drought, Loss of crop yield	Medium	None	No	NO
19.	<b>SOKOTO</b>	Desertification, Drought, Flooding	Medium	None	No	NO
20.	<b>ZAMFARA</b>	Desertification, Drought, Heat waves	Very Low	None	No	NO

S/No	STATES	CLIMATE IMPACT (Ranging from Most Prevalent challenges)	ONLINE VISIBILITY	CLIMATE POLICY	CLIMATE ACTION PLAN	CLIMATE CHANGE PROVISION IN STATE BUDGET
<b>South-East Region</b>						
21.	<b>ABIA</b>	Erosion, Loss of crop yield, Flooding	Low	None	No	NO
22.	<b>ANAMBRA</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Loss of crop yield	Medium	<b>Unsure</b> <i>(Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)</i>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES.</b> There is Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation best practices Project
23.	<b>EBONYI</b>	Erosion, Loss of crop yield, Farmer/herders clash	High	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>
24.	<b>ENUGU</b>	Erosion, Loss of crop yield, Farmer/herders clash	Medium	<b>Unsure</b> <i>(Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)</i>	No	NO
25.	<b>IMO</b>	Flooding, Erosion	Very low	None	No	NO
<b>South-South Region</b>						
26.	<b>AKWA-IBOM</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Air Pollution	Medium	<b>Unsure</b> <i>(Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)</i>	No	NO
27.	<b>BAYELSA</b>	Flooding, Erosion. Sea level rise, Heat waves	Low	None	<b>YES</b>	NO
28.	<b>CROSS-RIVER</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Air Pollution	Medium	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	NO
29.	<b>DELTA</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Heat waves	Medium	<b>YES</b>	No	NO
30.	<b>EDO</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Heat waves	Very Low	None	No	NO
31.	<b>RIVERS</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Air Pollution	Very Low	<b>YES.</b> There is a Climate Change Law which is the first in Nigeria	YES	NO

S/No	STATES	CLIMATE IMPACT (Ranging from Most Prevalent challenges)	ONLINE VISIBILITY	CLIMATE POLICY	CLIMATE ACTION PLAN	CLIMATE CHANGE PROVISION IN STATE BUDGET
<b>South-West Region</b>						
32.	<b>EKITI</b>	Flooding, erosion Drought, Loss of crop yield	Low	None	No	NO
33.	<b>LAGOS</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Sea level rise, Water Pollution	High	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES.</b> There is a 5-year Climate Action Plan	NO
34.	<b>OYO</b>	Flooding, Erosion, Pollution	High	None	No	NO
35.	<b>ONDO</b>	Flooding, Drought, Loss of crop yield	High	<b>Unsure</b> <i>(Policy in the Final Process of Adoption)</i>	No	<b>YES.</b> There is a specific budget for climate change titled 'Ondo State Climate Change Appropriations'
36.	<b>OSUN</b>	Flooding, Mining pollution, poor agricultural yields	Medium	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	NO
37.	<b>OGUN</b>	Flooding, Extreme heat, Drought	High	None	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>

Source: Desk review by project team



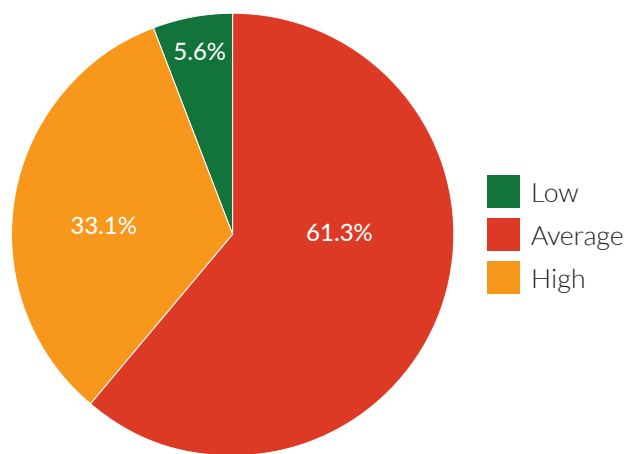
## 4. Perception of Respondents on Climate Impact, Policies, and Action at the Subnational Level: Analysis of Survey Data

The following sections presents the results from the analysis of the survey data collected from 1, 306 respondents across the 36 states and the FCT. It should go without stating that the results presented are the views and perception of the respondents and not those of the authors. Because what is reported is merely perception, we took the responses of the participants at their face value and did not seek to question their veracity.

### 4.1 Knowledge of Climate Change

We asked respondents to rank their knowledge of climate change. The climate knowledge rating of the 1,306 respondents shows that 61.3% of the respondents claimed to have an average knowledge of climate change, while 33.1% claimed to have a high-level knowledge of climate change. Only 5.6% said they have low knowledge of climate change.. This means that there is wide knowledge of climate change among the respondents See Figure 11 below.

1,306 responses



**Figure 11:** Respondents' rating of their own level of climate change knowledge

The state-by-state ranking from the survey respondents on their knowledge of climate change is presented in Table 3 below. The analysis shows that respondents from Ebonyi (60%), Katsina (60%), Nasarawa (60%), and Plateau (56%) States have the highest knowledge of climate change; whereas respondents from Delta State (9%) have the least high knowledge of climate change. Taraba state is the state with the highest percentage (27%) of those with low level knowledge of climate change.

A bar chart depicting the above information is presented in Figure 12. It should be noted from Table 3 and Figure 12 that there are only four (4) states where more than 50% claimed to have high knowledge of climate change.

Ranking No.	STATES	High (%)	Average (%)	Low (%)
1.	EBONYI	60%	33%	7%
2.	KATSINA	60%	30%	10%
3.	NASARAWA	60%	40%	0%
4.	PLATEAU	56%	40%	4%
5.	KOGI	48%	48%	4%
6.	ABIA	47%	53%	0%
7.	GOMBE	46%	49%	5%
8.	AKWA IBOM	45%	55%	0%
9.	BENUE	44%	56%	0%
10.	NIGER	41%	59%	0%
11.	BAYELSA	38%	57%	5%
12.	EKITI	38%	50%	12%
13.	ANAMBRA	38%	63%	0%
14.	CROSS RIVER	36%	60%	4%
15.	OYO	36%	56%	8%
16.	BAUCHI	36%	50%	14%
17.	OSUN	35%	56%	9%
18.	RIVERS	35%	61%	4%
19.	ADAMAWA	34%	58%	8%
20.	FCT	34%	64%	2%
21.	KANO	33%	58%	9%
22.	OGUN	33%	63%	4%
23.	LAGOS	32%	61%	7%
24.	BORNO	31%	63%	6%
25.	KWARA	31%	61%	8%
26.	JIGAWA	30%	65%	5%
27.	ONDO	28%	63%	9%
28.	ENUGU	25%	65%	10%
29.	TARABA	25%	48%	27%
30.	EDO	24%	72%	4%
31.	KADUNA	24%	73%	3%
32.	SOKOTO	23%	69%	8%
33.	ZAMFARA	20%	80%	0%
34.	YOBE	19%	76%	5%
35.	KEBBI	16%	84%	0%
36.	IMO	15%	82%	3%
37.	DELTA	9%	78%	13%

Table 6: Perception of the level of climate awareness of the people in the states

### STATE-BY-STATE Knowledge of Climate Change

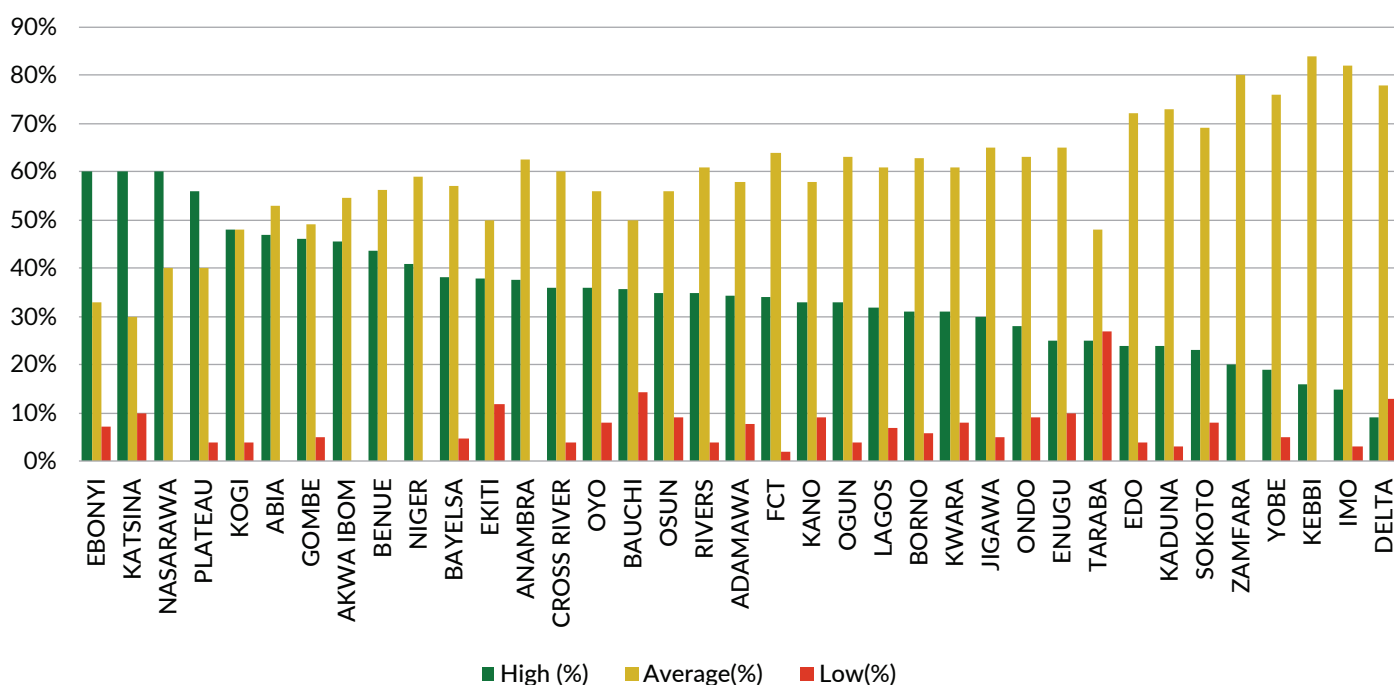


Figure 12: Subnational Response on their own Knowledge of Climate Change

## 4.2 Is Climate Change a big issue amongst the Subnational?

The survey analysis shows that most (89%) of the respondents agree that climate change is a big issue in their respective states. See figure 13 below.

Do you believe climate change is a big issue in your state?

1,306 responses

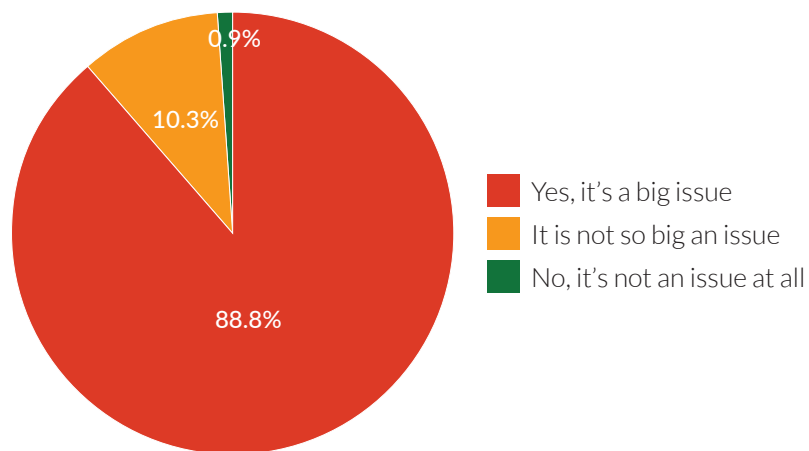


Figure 13: How big is the issue of climate change in your state

### 4.3 How Vulnerable are the States to Climate change Impacts?

The survey analysis shows that most (91%) respondents agree that their states are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. See figure 14 below. The next figure (15) presents the impacts mostly witnessed in the various states. This map was generated by combining the responses from respondents and the results from the desk review. The most rated climate impacts widely responded are flooding (86%), erosion (69%), loss of crop yield (54%), loss of livelihood (45%), herder-farmer conflict (43%), and biodiversity loss (40%).

#### Is your state vulnerable to any climate change-induced environmental challenge?

1,306 responses

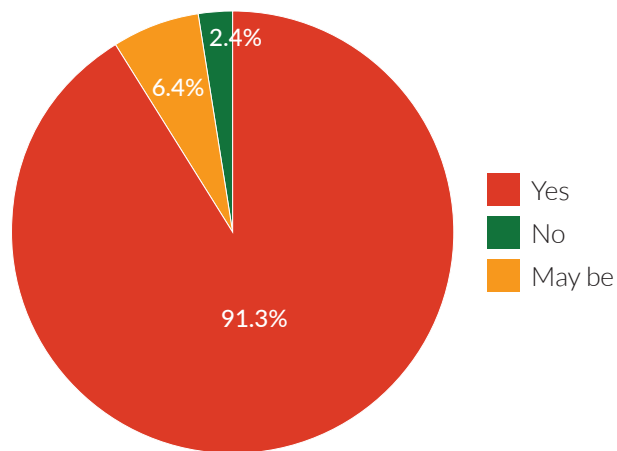


Figure 14: Do you consider your state vulnerable to the climate change?

#### If yes, please specify the type of climate change impact(s) your state have faced in the past weeks/months/year?

1,275 responses

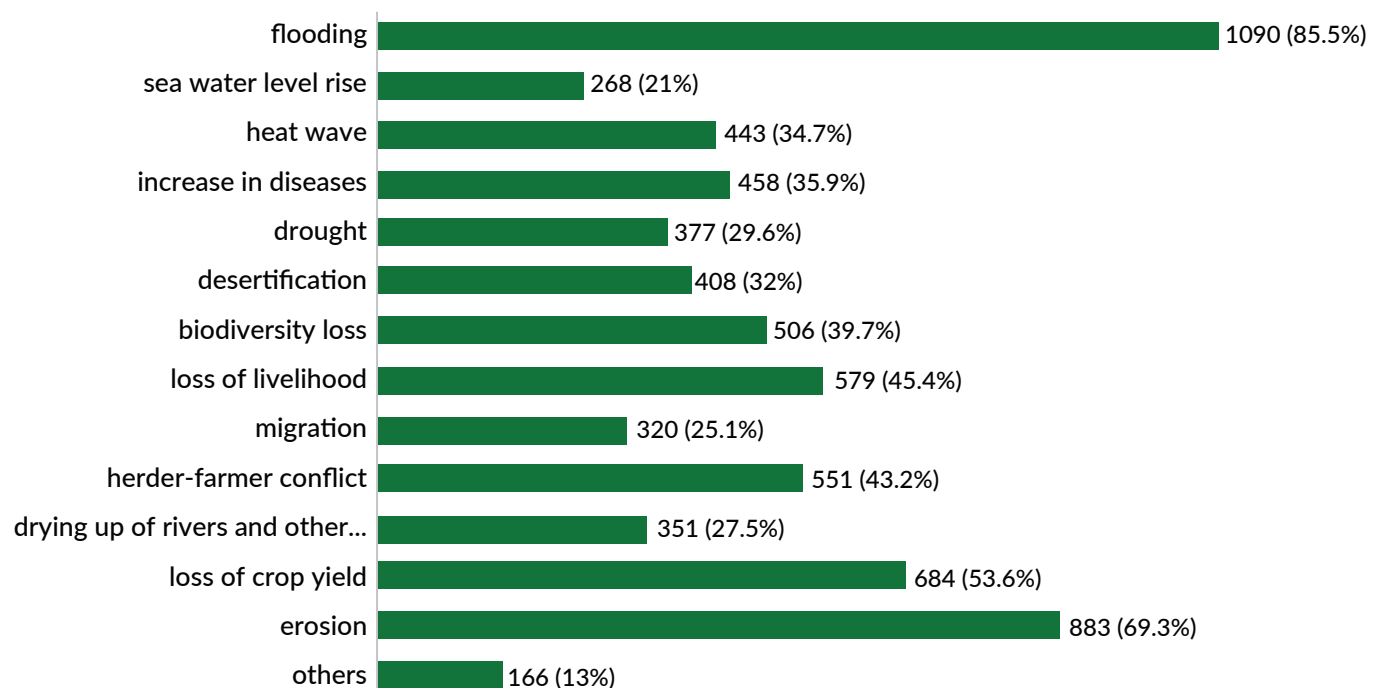


Figure 15: Ranking of the most prevalent climate change impacts in the states and FCT

## 4.4 Level of Climate Awareness of the People

More than 50% of the respondents says that there is a low level of climate awareness amongst the people in their states, with only 7% of total respondents saying that there is high level of climate awareness amongst the people in their states. See Figure 16 below.

How would you rank the level of climate awareness by the people in your state?  
1,306 responses

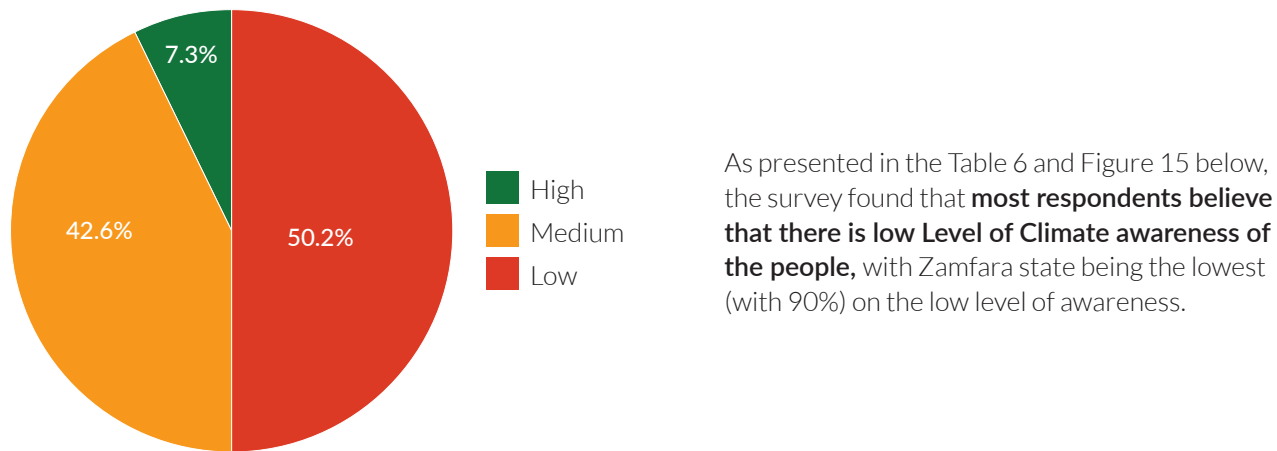


Figure 16: Perception of the level of climate awareness of the people in the states

Figure 17 below breaks down the perception of the level of climate awareness by states. It shows that Zamfara state has the lowest score of climate aware citizens (with 90%) scoring awareness of climate change among their fellow citizens low.. The analysis is also presented in table 4 below.

### LEVEL OF CLIMATE AWARENESS OF THE PEOPLE

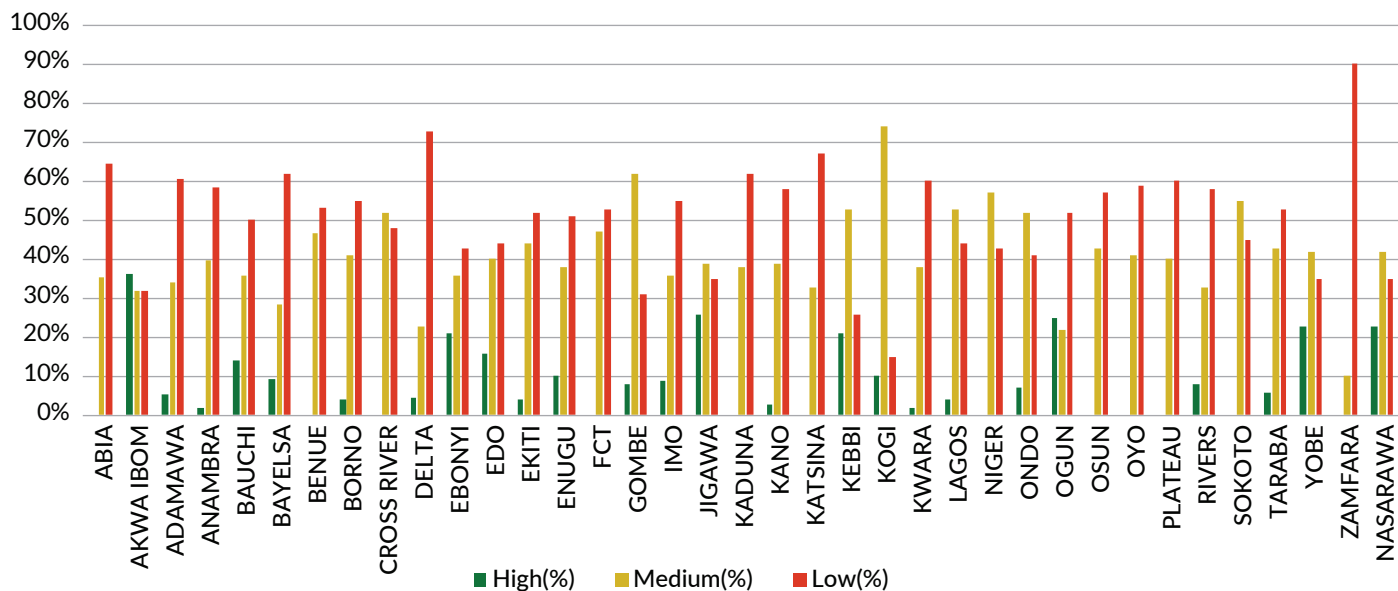


Figure 17: Respondents perception of the level of climate awareness of the people for each of the 36 states and the FCT.



Ranking No.	STATES	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
1.	AKWA IBOM	36%	32%	32%
2.	JIGAWA	26%	39%	35%
3.	OGUN	25%	23%	52%
4.	NASARAWA	23%	42%	35%
5.	YOBE	22%	44%	34%
6.	KEBBI	21%	53%	26%
7.	EBONYI	20%	33%	47%
8.	EDO	16%	40%	44%
9.	BAUCHI	14%	36%	50%
10.	ENUGU	10%	38%	52%
11.	KOGI	10%	74%	16%
12.	BAYELSA	10%	29%	62%
13.	IMO	9%	36%	55%
14.	GOMBE	8%	62%	30%
15.	RIVERS	8%	34%	58%
16.	ONDO	7%	52%	41%
17.	TARABA	6%	41%	53%
18.	ADAMAWA	5%	34%	61%
19.	DELTA	5%	23%	73%
20.	EKITI	4%	42%	54%
21.	LAGOS	4%	53%	43%
22.	BORNO	4%	41%	55%
23.	KANO	3%	36%	61%
24.	ANAMBRA	2%	40%	58%
25.	KWARA	2%	36%	62%
26.	ABIA	0%	35%	65%
27.	BENUE	0%	47%	53%
28.	CROSS RIVER	0%	52%	48%
29.	FCT	0%	47%	53%
30.	KADUNA	0%	38%	62%
31.	KATSINA	0%	40%	60%
32.	NIGER	0%	57%	43%
33.	OSUN	0%	43%	57%
34.	OYO	0%	41%	59%
35.	PLATEAU	0%	40%	60%
36.	SOKOTO	0%	55%	45%
37.	ZAMFARA	0%	10%	90%

Table 6: Perception of the level of climate awareness of the people in the states

## 4.5 Level of Climate Awareness of the State Governments

The survey shows that at the subnational level, there are more climate awareness amongst state government stakeholders than the people of the state. However, only 17% of respondents thought that their states have high level of climate awareness. About 32.2% of the respondents ranked the level of awareness of climate change among their government as low while 50.8% ranked the level of awareness of climate change by their state government as medium.. See Figure 18 below.

### How would you rank the level of climate awareness by your state government?

1,306 responses

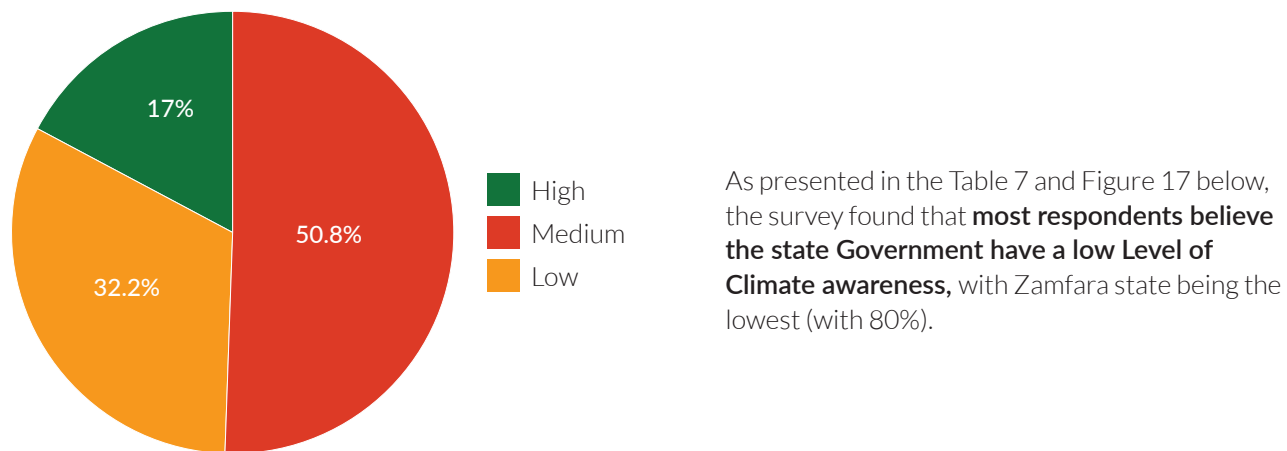
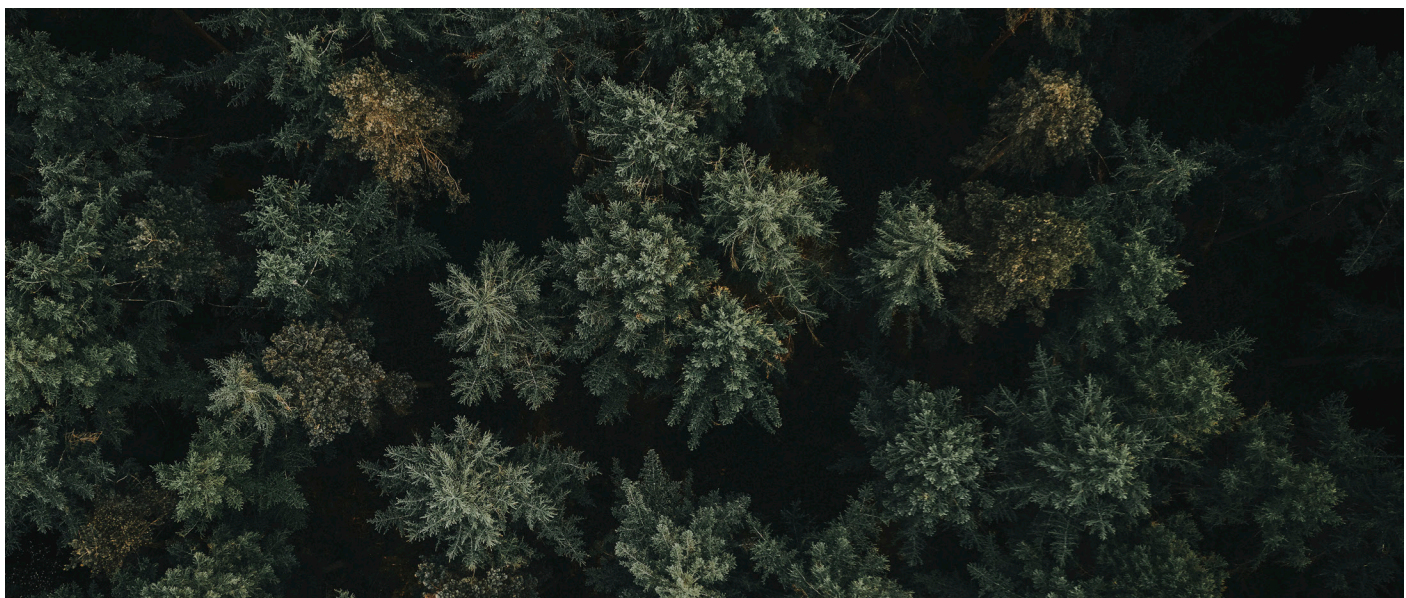


Figure 18: Perception of climate awareness of the State governments

Table 7 and Figure 19 below breaks down the responses on the perception of the extent of climate awareness by the state government by states. The results indicates that respondents in Zamfara are the ones that most thought that their state government are not aware of climate change. (with 80%) while respondents from Akwa Ibom State followed by Jigawa, Edo, Gombe and Lagos in that order are the ones that most thought that their states have high knowledge or awareness of climate change.



Ranking No.	STATES	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)
1.	AKWA IBOM	50%	36%	14%
2.	JIGAWA	39%	39%	22%
3.	EDO	36%	36%	28%
4.	GOMBE	31%	56%	13%
5.	LAGOS	29%	55%	16%
6.	ANAMBRA	25%	60%	15%
7.	YOBE	24%	44%	32%
8.	EKITI	23%	50%	27%
9.	SOKOTO	18%	36%	46%
10.	BORNO	18%	43%	39%
11.	ENUGU	17%	50%	33%
12.	KOGI	17%	50%	33%
13.	NASARAWA	17%	53%	30%
14.	CROSS RIVER	16%	64%	20%
15.	KWARA	16%	32%	52%
16.	ADAMAWA	16%	42%	42%
17.	BAUCHI	14%	50%	36%
18.	BAYELSA	14%	33%	52%
19.	EBONYI	13%	80%	7%
20.	ONDO	13%	59%	28%
21.	RIVERS	13%	33%	54%
22.	IMO	12%	55%	33%
23.	KADUNA	12%	53%	35%
24.	ABIA	12%	41%	47%
25.	KANO	11%	53%	36%
26.	KEBBI	11%	63%	26%
27.	OYO	11%	61%	28%
28.	TARABA	11%	57%	32%
29.	KATSINA	10%	90%	0%
30.	ZAMFARA	10%	10%	80%
31.	DELTA	9%	27%	64%
32.	OGUN	9%	65%	26%
33.	OSUN	9%	65%	26%
34.	FCT	8%	43%	49%
35.	PLATEAU	8%	48%	44%
36.	NIGER	5%	67%	28%
37.	BENUE	3%	59%	38%

Table 7: Response on the level of climate awareness of the state governments

### LEVEL OF CLIMATE AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT

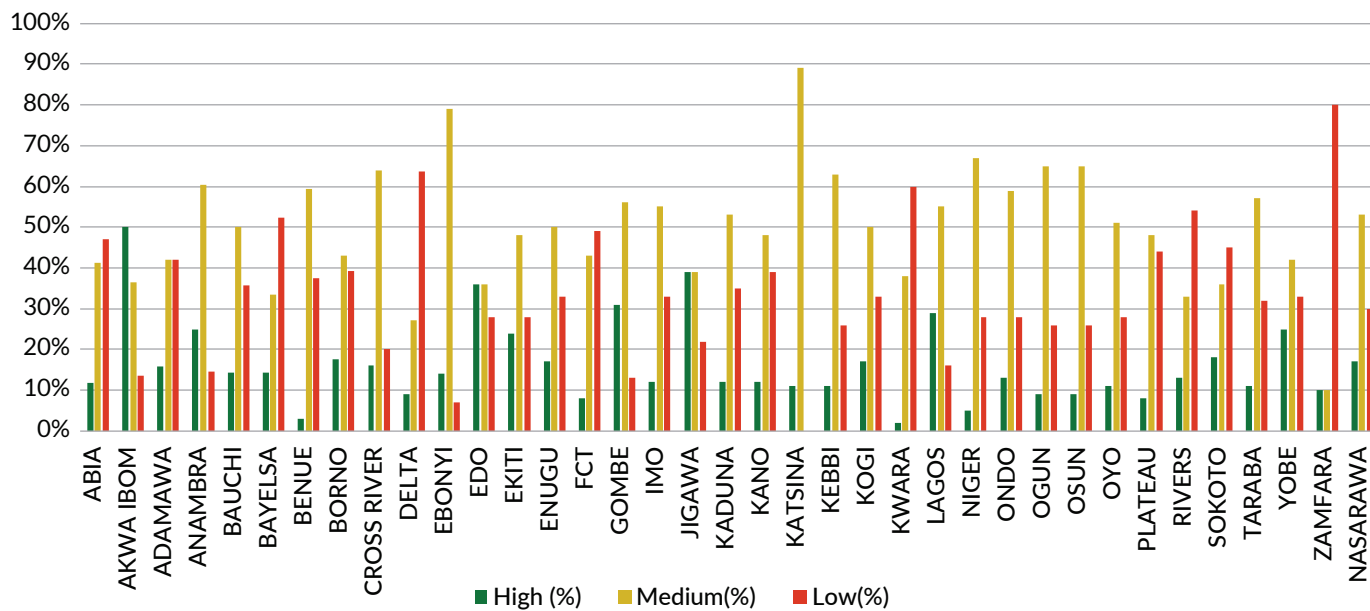


Figure 19: Subnational Response on Level of Climate Awareness of their State Governments



## 4.6 Composite Awareness at the Subnational Level

A map to show the level of climate awareness across the 36 states and the FCT is presented below. The ranking is generated by combining the scores on all the questions that accesses the extent of climate awareness including (i) awareness by the people; (ii) awareness by the governments; and (iii) awareness of the national Climate Change Act (the results of which is not presented here due to space constraints).

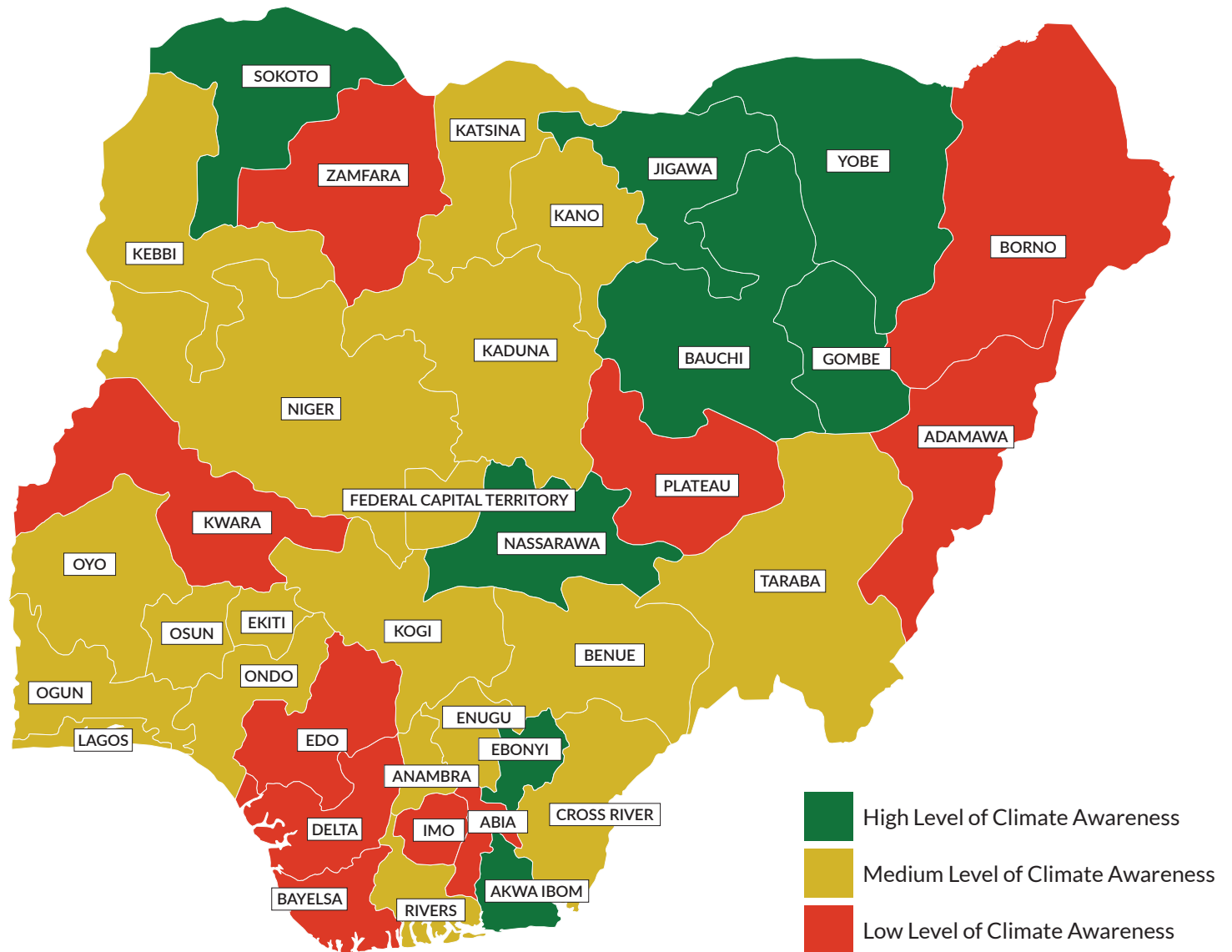


Figure 20: Map of the composite level of climate awareness by states

## 4.7 Climate Change Policy and Action Plan at the State Level

Less than 20% of respondents thought that there is a Climate Policy and Action Plan in their States, with 28% saying that there is None in the state. 53% of total respondents are not sure if there is a climate policy or action plan in the state. See Figure 18 below.

### Does your state have any Climate Change Policy and/or Climate Action Plan in place?

1,306 responses

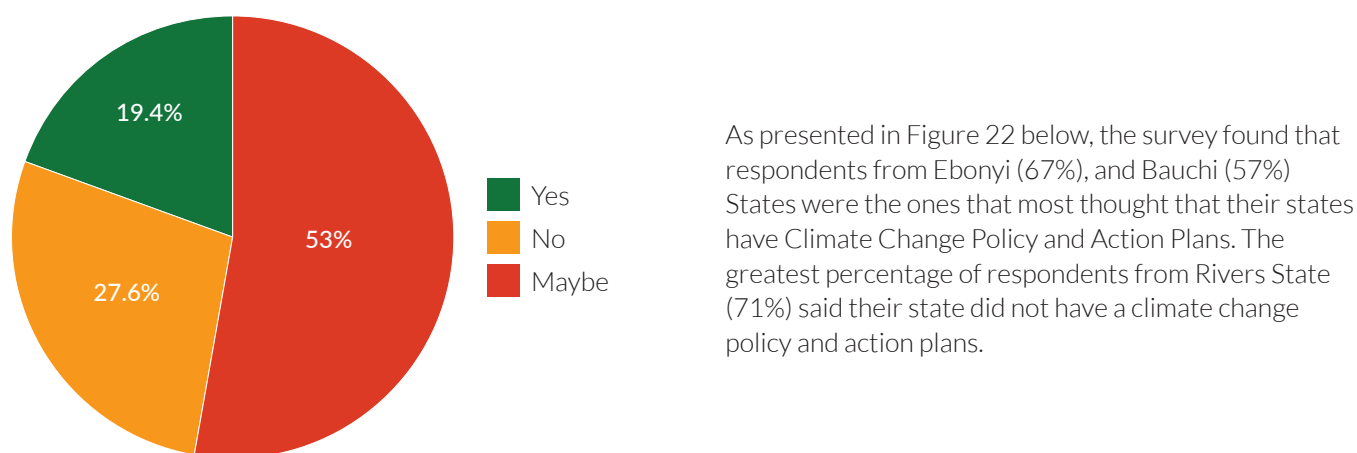


Figure 21: Response on whether states have Climate Policy and Action Plans

## CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND ACTION PLAN AT THE STATE LEVEL

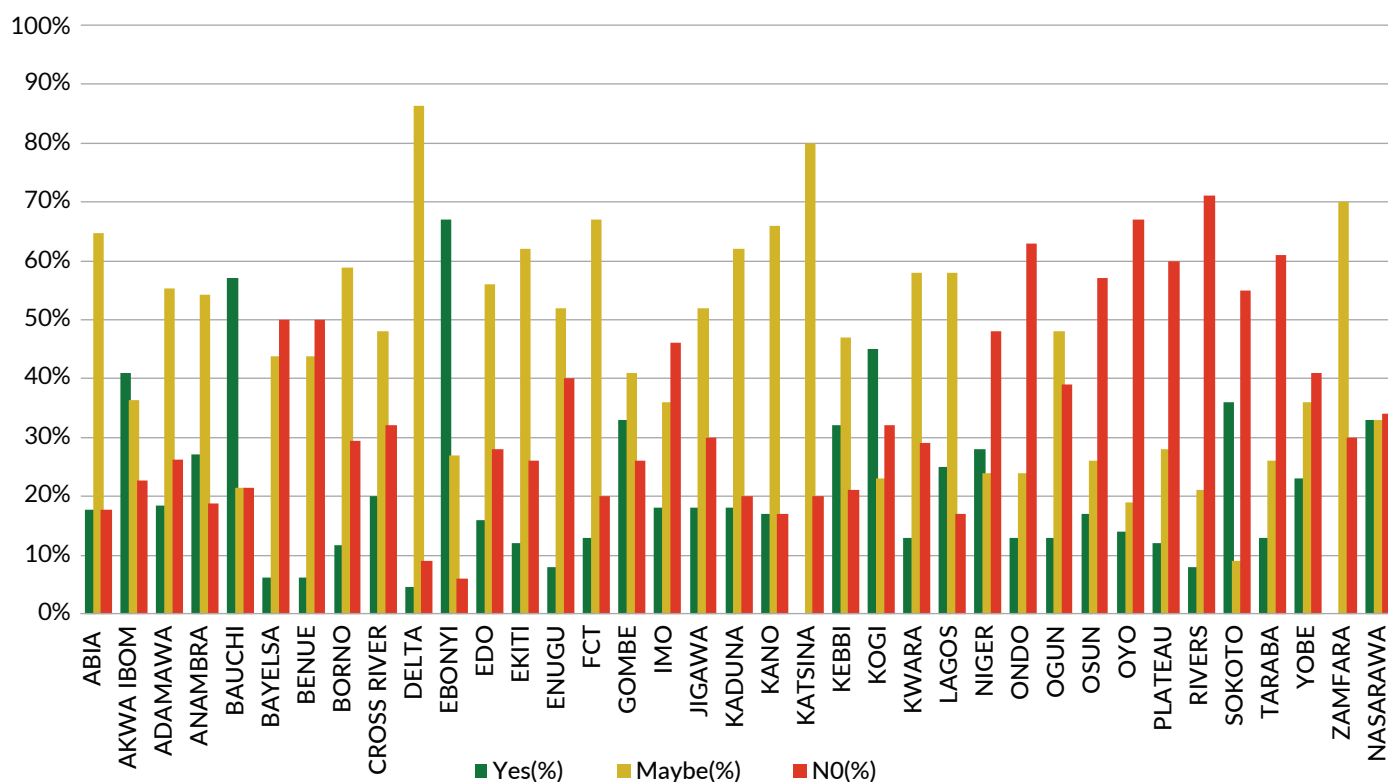


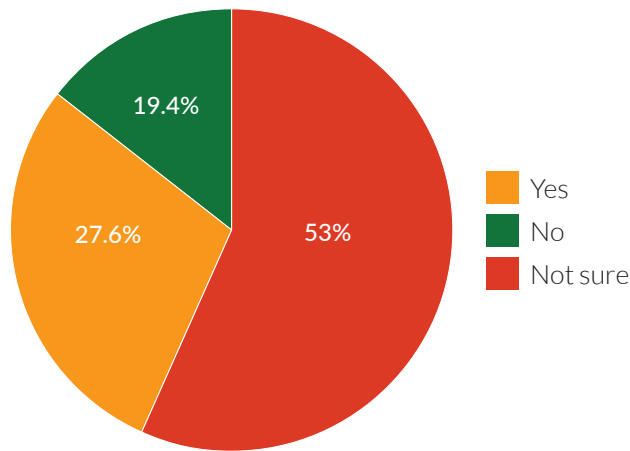
Figure 22: Response on presence of Climate Change Policy and Action Plan in the states and FCT.

## 4.8 Climate Change Consideration in Annual Budgetary Allocation

Most respondents do not know if there is a budgetary allocation for climate change in the annual budgets in their states, as seen in the Figure below. As already indicated in the previous section, while many states have budgetary allocation for climate-related projects only a few have explicitly mentioned climate change in their budgets..

### Does your state consider climate change in the current annual budget?

1,306 responses



As presented in the Figure 24 below, the survey found that Sokoto state (73%) have the highest percentage of respondents that thought that their state considers climate change in its annual budget. The other states where over 50% respondents answered YES were Kogi, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Cross River, Ebonyi and Nasarawa states. Meanwhile Zamfara state has the highest percentage (55%) of respondents that answered No to whether they thought their states had climate change appropriation in their budgets.

Figure 23: Survey response on budgetary allocation for climate change in the states and FCT.

### CONSIDERING CLIMATE CHANGE IN ANNUAL BUDGET

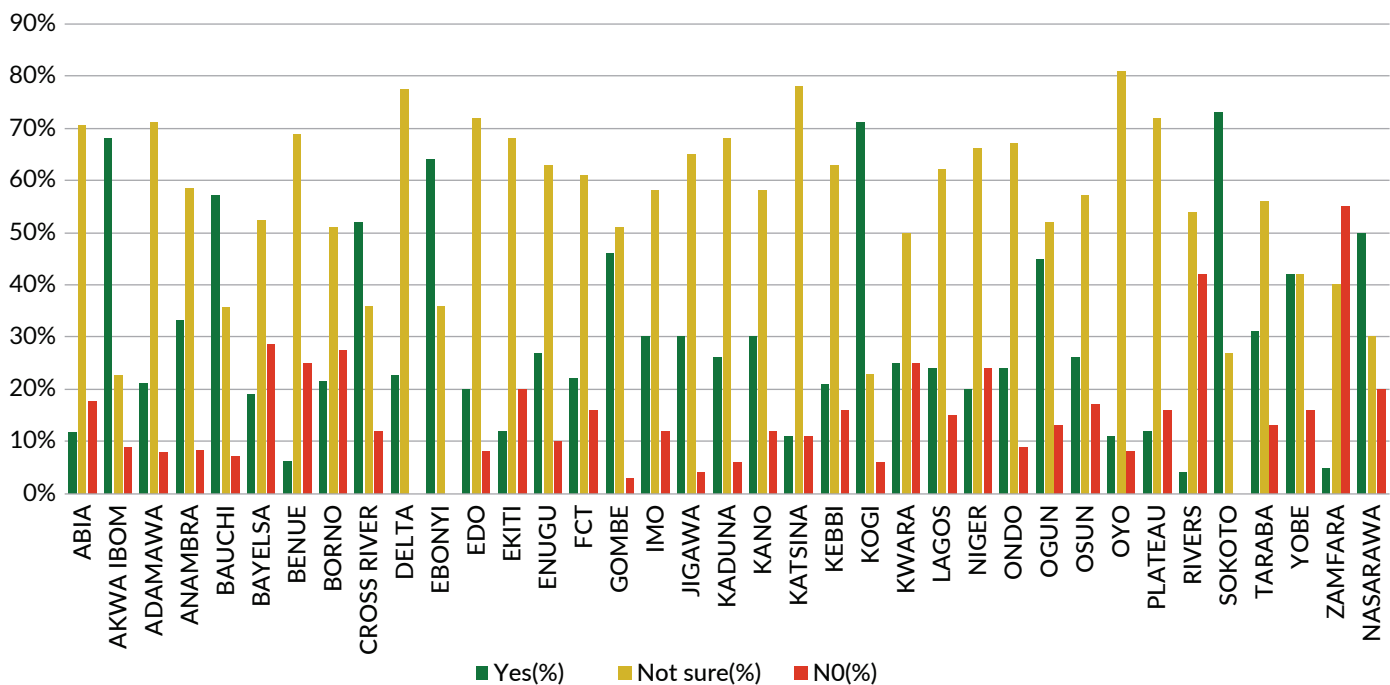


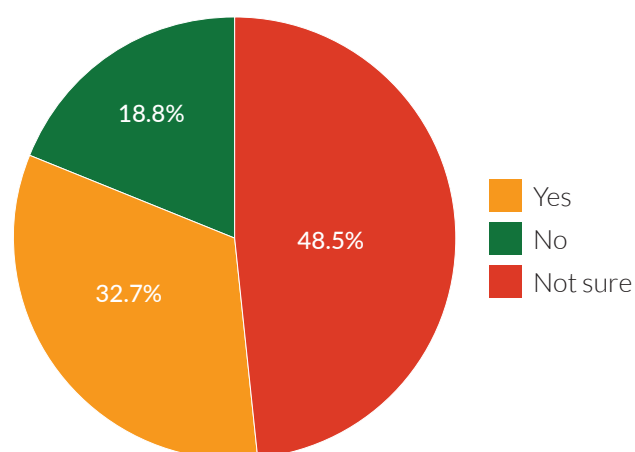
Figure 24: Responses on climate change consideration in annual budgetary allocations

## 4.9 Collaboration between Government Agencies, NGOs, and the Private Sector

Effective climate action often involves collaboration between a range of stakeholders. Working in silos is often identified as one of the major problems with climate change actions in the country. We measured the perception of respondents about the tendency of their state governments to adopt collaborative approach in the implementation of climate and environmental programmes. A greater percentage (48.5%) of the respondents were not sure of any collaboration.

**Are there any collaborations between government agencies, NGOs, civil societies and private sector to fight climate change that you are aware of?**

1,306 responses



As presented in Figure 26 below, Akwa Ibom (68%) has the highest percentage of respondents that answered yes that there is collaboration between their government have active collaboration or tendency to actively pursue collaboration with NGOs, Civil societies and the private sector to fight climate change. The other states with above 50% of respondents answered YES are Bauchi, Benue, Ebonyi, Gombe, Jigawa, Kebbi and Sokoto states; while Imo State 42% has the highest percentage of respondents that answered No to the question on collaboration between Government agencies, NGOs, Civil societies and private sector to fight climate change.

Figure 25: Response on collaboration between state government and NGOs and the Private Sector

### COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND NGOS

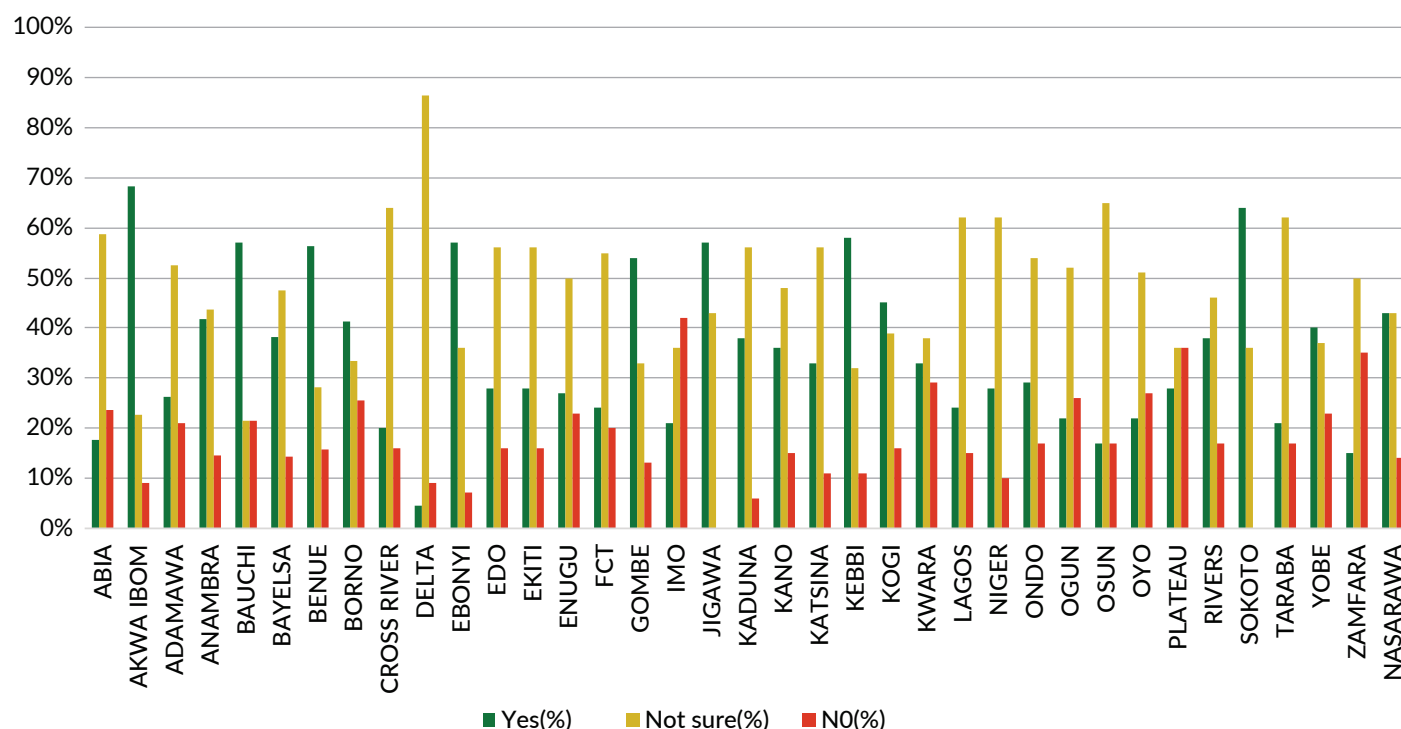


Figure 26: Response on collaboration between state governments and NGOs and the private sector



## 4.10 Receiving Support to Combat Climate Change Impacts from the Federal Government

Less than one-third (27%) of respondents agree that the Federal Government supports the states to combat climate change impacts.

Does your state receive support to combat climate change impacts from the Federal Government?  
1,306 responses

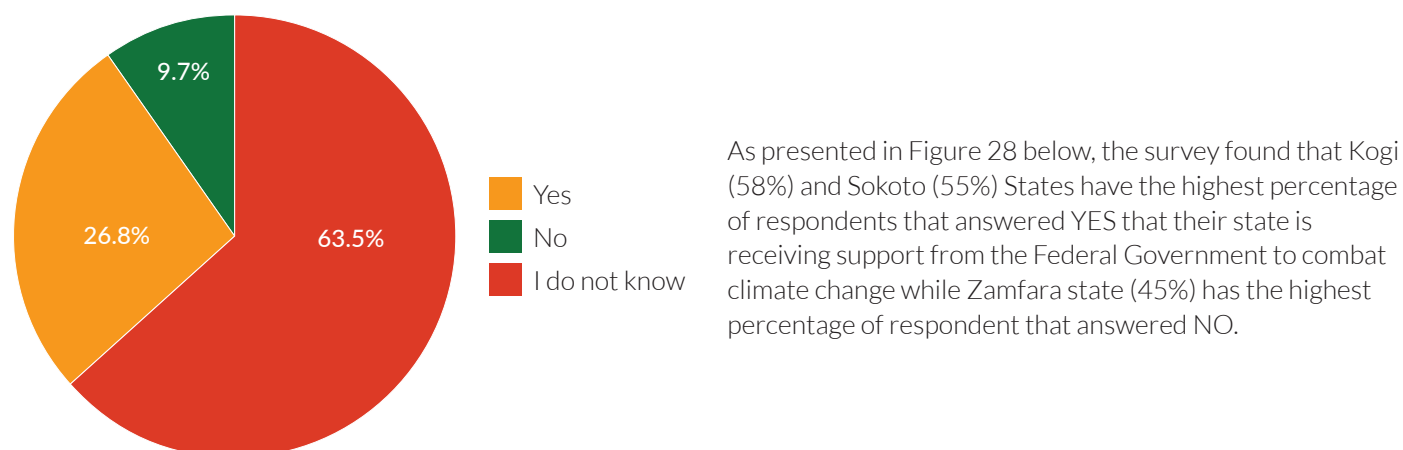


Figure 27: Response on the climate support from the Federal Government

### Receiving Support to change impact from federal Government combat climate

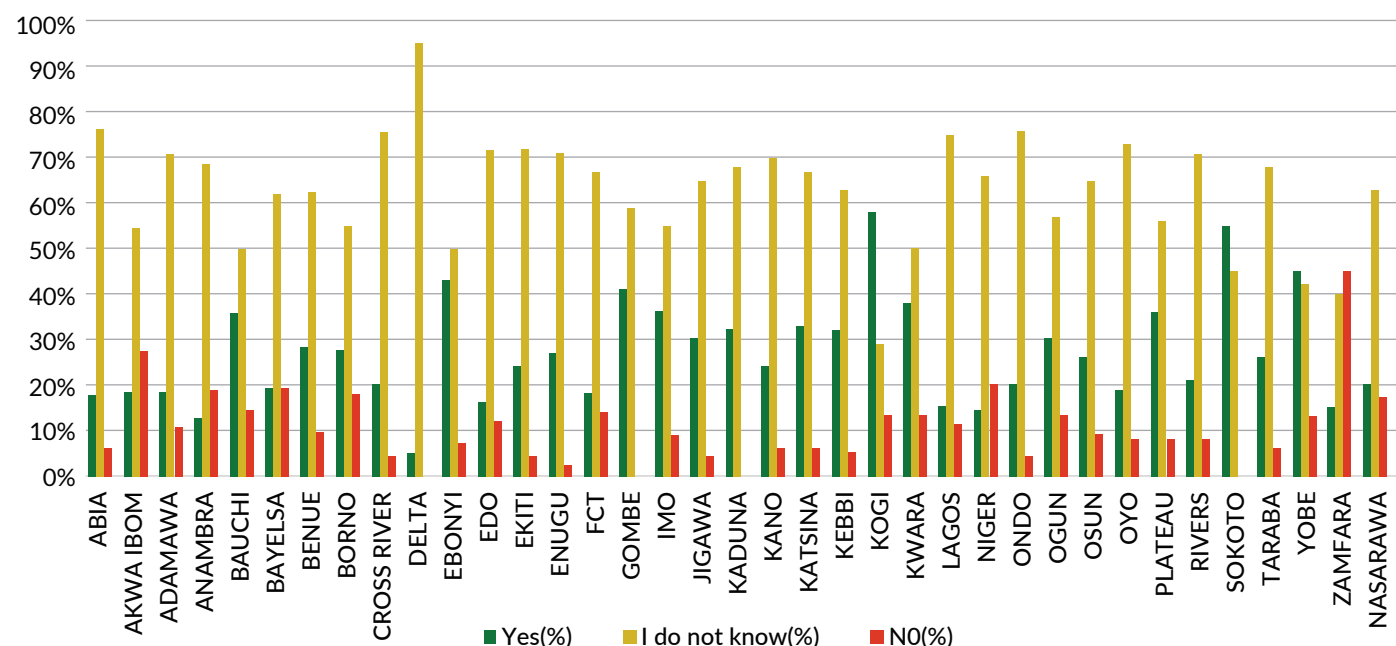


Figure 28: Responses on support to combat climate change impacts from the Federal Government

### 4.11 Need help in Developing Climate Program and Green Investments

An overwhelming percentage of respondents agreed that their states would need help in developing and implementing climate policies, programmes and action plan. From the figure 29 below, 94% of all respondents said they believed that states need assistance in developing climate change policies and green investment programmes.

**Do you think your state needs help in developing and implementing climate programmes and green invest**  
1,306 responses

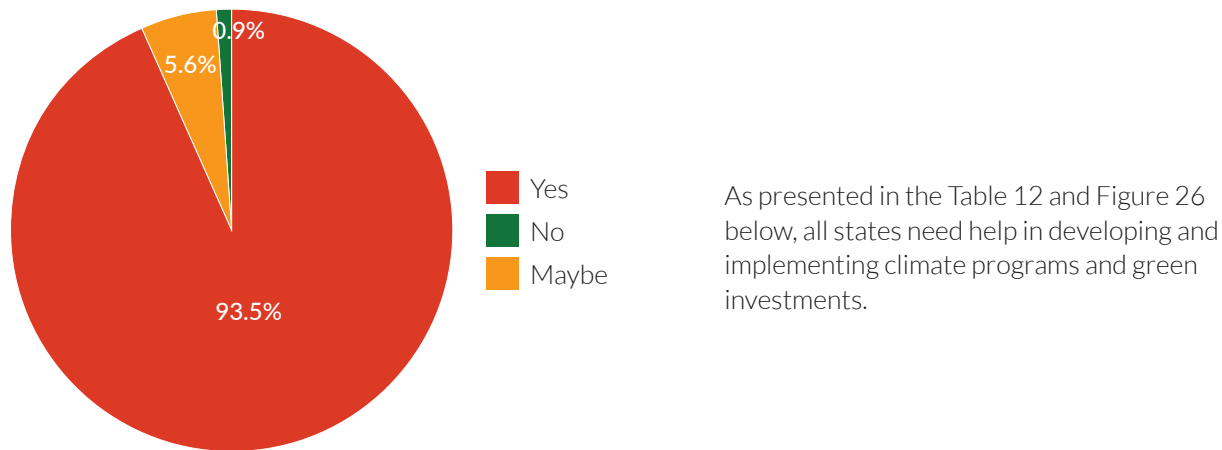


Figure 29: Response on the need for support by states to develop climate change programmes

Figure 30 below provides a breakdown of the response on the perception of support to develop climate programme and green investment across states.

#### NEEDS HELP IN DEVELOPING CLIMATE PROGRAM AND GREEN INVESTMENT

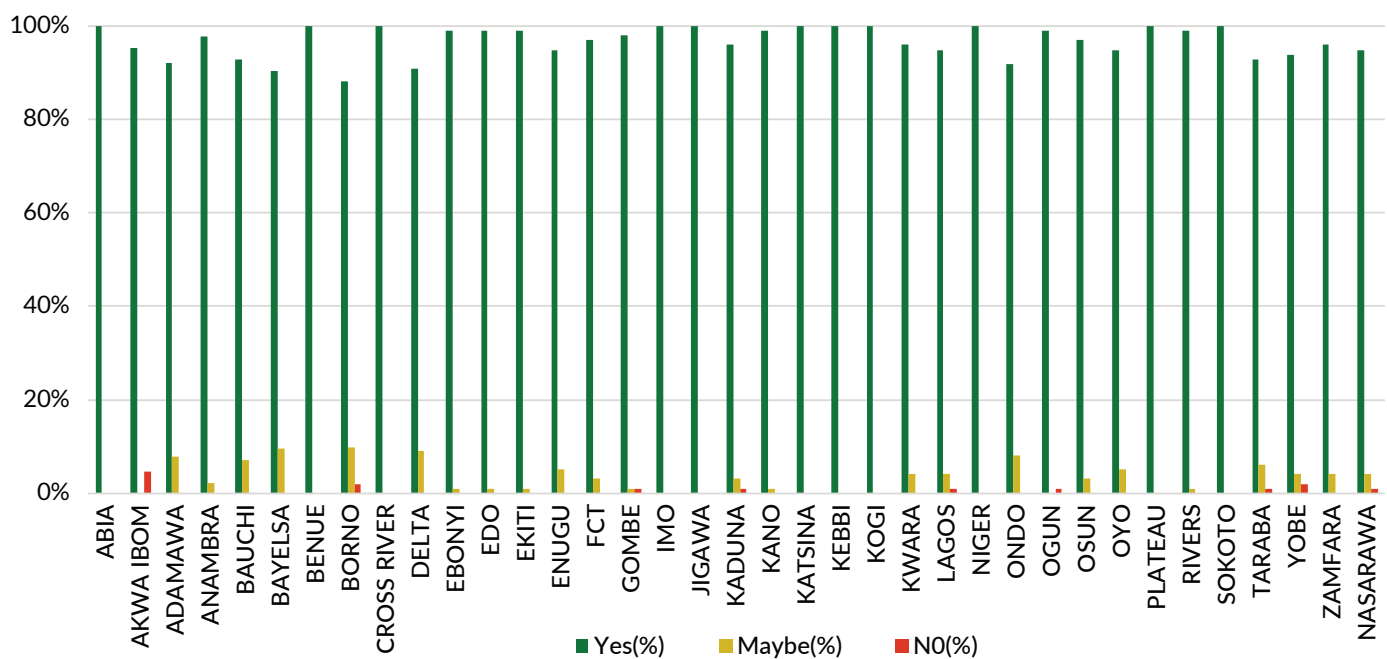


Figure 30: S Response on the needing for support to develop climate program and green investment

## 4.12 Areas of Needed Support

We asked respondents to express their opinion on where they think their states need help in developing climate change or climate change related programmes, policies and interventions. Some of the top measures included waste management plan, climate change education and green entrepreneurship.

The map below shows the types of climate action, investment and programmes that respondents thought the states would mostly welcome.

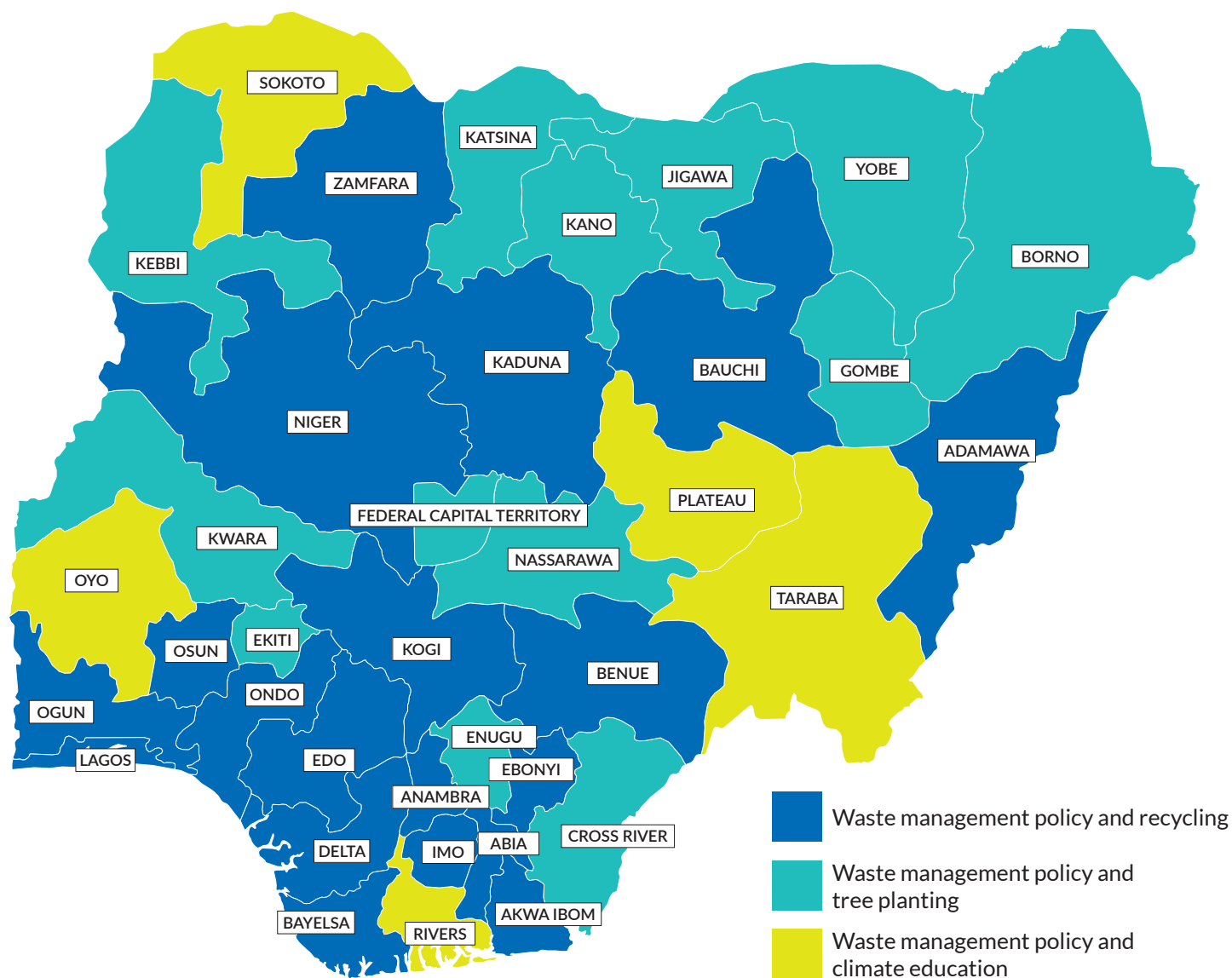


Figure 31: Areas of climate action support needed by states

If yes, what are the types of climate action, investment and programme that you think the state will most welcome?

1,269 responses

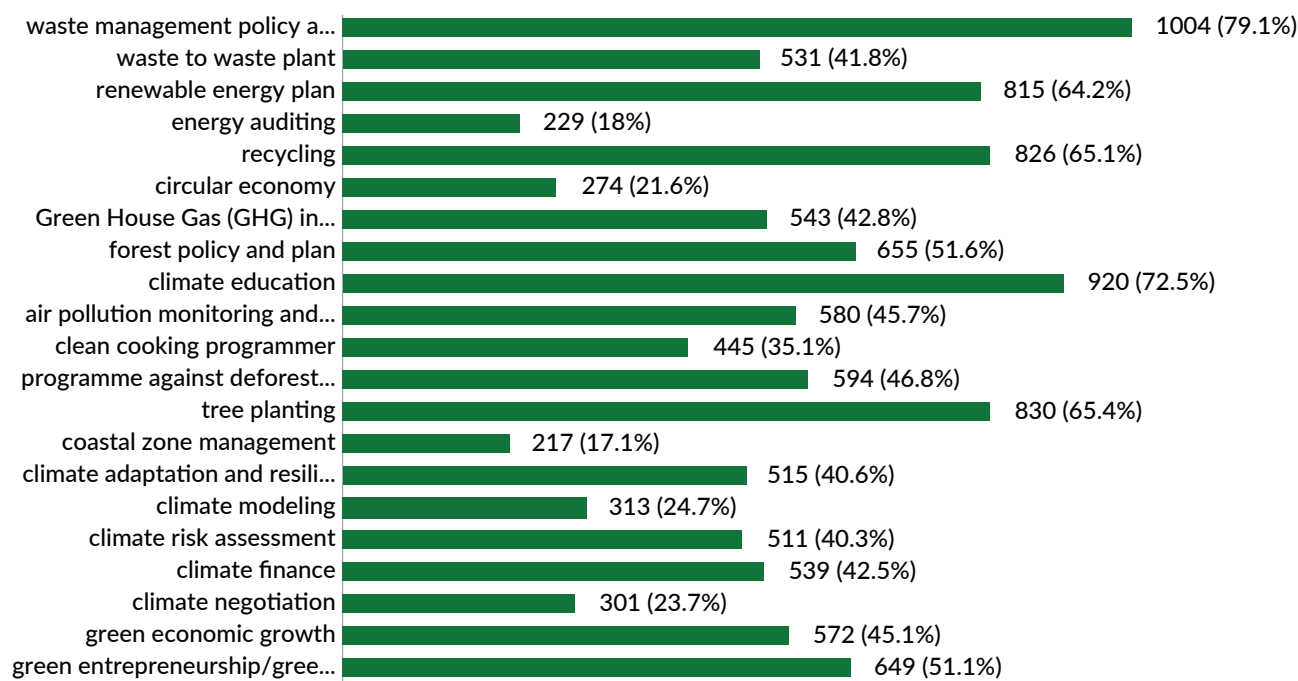


Figure 32: Types of climate action, investment and programme needed



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase climate education and awareness at the subnational level, especially at the grassroots.
- There is a need for vertical integration of climate change policies and projects in order to maximise output.
- Subnational appropriation for climate action should be clearly spelt out and allocated based on needs.
- Policymakers need to develop climate policies and action plans that are tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of each region.
- Funding and support need to be directed to areas that are most vulnerable and require urgent action; because by understanding the varying impacts and risks at the subnational level, resources can be allocated more effectively.
- Address climate impact at the subnational level requires better planning and implementation of adaptation measures, including building resilient infrastructure, implementing early warning systems, and developing climate-resilient agriculture and water management practices.
- There is need for coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders at the subnational level. Government bodies, communities, NGOs, and businesses can work together to address climate challenges more effectively.
- Climate policies should be designed with the local context in mind, involving local communities in the decision-making process foster to a sense of ownership and responsibility towards climate action, to ensure that climate action is practical, achievable, and resonates with the local population. This will increase the likelihood of successful climate policy implementation and sustainability of climate action initiatives.
- There should be subnational government initiatives to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning among subnational entities, so that successful climate action approaches can be shared, replicated, and scaled up to benefit other states and regions.
- Climate impacts can change over time, and mapping at the subnational level allows for continuous monitoring and reshaping of policies and priorities. Continuous monitoring and evaluation is crucial to address emerging challenges effectively.





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