

CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT REPORT

(Nasarawa State)

20
22



**CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT OF
NASARAWA STATE,
NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA.**

**AUDIT OF THE THIRTEEN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**

Final Report



**GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR
FOOD SECURITY AND ECOSYSTEM
PRESERVATION**

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INTRODUCTION

1.0

Climate change has the potential to affect such things as ecosystems, water resources, food production, human health, infrastructure, and energy systems in all countries.

Climate change has the potential to affect such things as ecosystems, water resources, food production, human health, infrastructure, and energy systems in all countries. The challenges facing poor local and marginalized communities in Nigeria are multiple and complex, ranging from economic crises to environmental degradation, natural disasters, and violent conflicts, increasing poor people's vulnerability and posing significant challenges to securing their livelihoods. Climate change exacerbates the problem further by creating an additional layer of uncertainty and risk for vulnerable communities to deal with, increasing the severity and frequency of disasters and jeopardizing development gains made to date. If drastic warning signals and/or measures are not put in place, the cost of ignoring these impacts will soon become impossible to meet.

Efforts to address climate change typically fall into two categories: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation generally involves efforts to decrease greenhouse gas emissions or enhance carbon sinks through technology, substitution, efficiency gains, or other activities such as planting forests to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Adaptation involves efforts to reduce the

vulnerability and increase the resilience of natural and human systems to the effects of climate change. Both mitigation and adaptation are critical to efforts at addressing climate change.

A climate audit serves as a tool for ascertaining the extent, involvement, and level of adaptation and mitigation to the effects of climate change. Climate justice acknowledges that climate change can have differing social, economic, public health, and other adverse impacts on underprivileged populations. A climate justice audit begins with recognizing that key groups are affected differently by climate change hence, the urgent need to address these inequities head-on through long-term resilience building and adaptation strategies. To achieve this, a climate justice audit is required in assessing the degree of the social-economic impact on the different categories of people within the society and helps to provide information for identifying measures to adapt to climate change impacts and build resilience. It enables practitioners and decision-makers to identify the most vulnerable areas, sectors, and social groups. In turn, this means climate change adaptation options targeted at specified contexts can be developed and implemented.

BACKGROUND

1.1

The trust of this study is to evaluate the social vulnerabilities of local communities in Nasarawa State, Nigeria to climate change and their adaptive capacities to climate change impacts. There is evidence from research that when meaningfully engaged, indigenous communities can contribute significantly to co-creating resilience and adaptation strategies and solutions, given their

understanding of the environment and their role as custodians of ancestral and traditional knowledge. Yet, grass roots knowledge and interests are not sufficiently taken into account and their leadership not promoted in key decisions around mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction. on, adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

There is a need to understand the indigenous best practices and opportunities available to the local communities to leverage and strengthen an inclusive adaptation approach in tackling climate change in Nigeria.

This throws up the need to understand the indigenous best practices and opportunities available to the local communities to leverage and strengthen an inclusive adaptation approach in tackling climate change in the State. A key factor in deciding the level of inclusive resilience by a community is understanding the direct and indirect components of social vulnerability and social inequity concerning climate change inherent in local communities.

To achieve this, a climate justice audit is required to assess the degree of the social-economic impact of climate change on the different categories of people within the society and provide information for identifying measures to adapt to climate change impacts and resilience building. A climate justice audit enables practitioners and decision-

makers to identify the most vulnerable areas, sectors and social groups to enable the development and implementation of climate change adaptation options targeted at specified contexts. The study therefore intends to carry out a climate justice audit of communities, Civil Society Organisations, businesses, and Local Governments in 13 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Nasarawa State. The study is part of the Africa Activists for Climate Justice (AACJ) project implemented by the Global Initiative for Food Security and Ecosystem Preservation in partnership with OXFAM, with funding support from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The climate justice audit will form the baseline assessment for the AACJ project implementation framework.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

1.2

This report draws on the findings of audits on climate change in 13 Local Government Areas of Nasarawa State. It aims to;

01

Raise awareness on the important role audits play in bringing accountability to governments that are implementing policies and actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

02

Assess the status of government action (whether governments are or are not) fulfilling their mandates as relates to climate change.

03

Serve as basis for advocacy to the private sector and governments to take, improve, and/ or strengthen proper and effective actions and policies on climate change.

04

Serve as a tool for holding governments and the private sector accountable to implementing agreed actions targeted at addressing climate change.

OBJECTIVES

1.3

The Climate Justice Audit involved a systematic and documented procedure of preparations, actual auditing and post audit. The objectives were to;

01

Identify gaps, needs and opportunities in Nasarawa State and what the government has done in the past decade to address these needs.

02

Inform the development of a five-year plan with monitoring and tracking of indicators

03

Identify the vulnerability of human populations and natural systems to climate and variability in the target communities in the State.

04

Provide opportunities for promoting wider resilience and adaptation to climate change in communities in the State.

NASARAWA, NIGERIA

2.0

LOCATION




2.1

Nasarawa State is located in the North Central region of Nigeria, bordered to the East by Taraba and Plateau States, to the North by Kaduna State, to the South by Kogi and Benue States, and to the West by Abuja, Nigeria's capital city, the Federal Capital Territory. Named for the historic Nasarawa Emirate, the State was created from the West of Plateau State on 1st October 1996. The State has thirteen Local Government Areas with its capital, Lafia located East of the State.

A key economic center in the State is the Karu Urban Area located along the western border with the FCT. Of the 36 states of Nigeria, Nasarawa is the fifteenth largest in landmass and second least populous with an estimated population of 2.5 million as of 2016 (NPC, 2006). Geographically, the State largely lies within the tropical Guinean forest-savanna mosaic ecoregion. Key geographic

features include the River Benue constituting much of Nasarawa State's southern borders with a miniature part of the Jos Plateau the State's far Northeast.

Nasarawa State is inhabited by various ethnic groups including the Koro and Yeskwa in the far Northwest; the Kofyar in the far Northeast; the Eggon, Gwandara, Mada, Ninzo, and Nungu in the North; the Alago, Goemai, and Megili in the East; Eloyi in the South; the Tiv in the Southeast; the Idoma in Southwest; and the Gade and Gbagyi in the West while the Hausa and Fulani are spread across the State. Nasarawa State is religiously diverse with about 60% of the State's population of Muslim faith, about 30% Christians and 10% accounting for the population of traditional ethnic religious practitioners.

 <p>1 OCT 1996 STATE WAS FORMED</p>	 <p>2.5M POPULATION AS OF 2016</p>
<p>13 LOCAL GOVT AREAS</p>	 <p>60% MUSLIMS 30% CHRISTIANS 10% ETHNIC RELIGIONS</p>

In the 1890s and 1900s, British expeditions occupied the area and incorporated it into the Northern Nigeria Protectorate. The Protectorate later merged into British Nigeria in 1914 prior to Nigeria gaining an independent status in 1960. Originally, modern-day Nasarawa State was a part of the post-independence Northern Region until 1967 when the region was split and the area became part of the Benue-Plateau State. Upon the splitting of Benue-Plateau State in 1976, what is now Nasarawa State was a part of the new Plateau State until 1996 when Western Plateau was carved out and named Nasarawa State.

The economy of Nasarawa State is largely dependent on agriculture, mainly of sesame,

soybeans, groundnut, millet, maize, and yam crops. Other key industries are services, especially in urban areas, and the livestock herding and ranching of cattle, goats, and sheep. The State has been beset by violence at various points for the period of its history, most notably the ongoing conflict between herders and farmers primarily over land rights.

Despite these conflicts and associated adverse impacts, the State has the nineteenth highest Human Development Index in the country and plays host to numerous institutions of tertiary education.

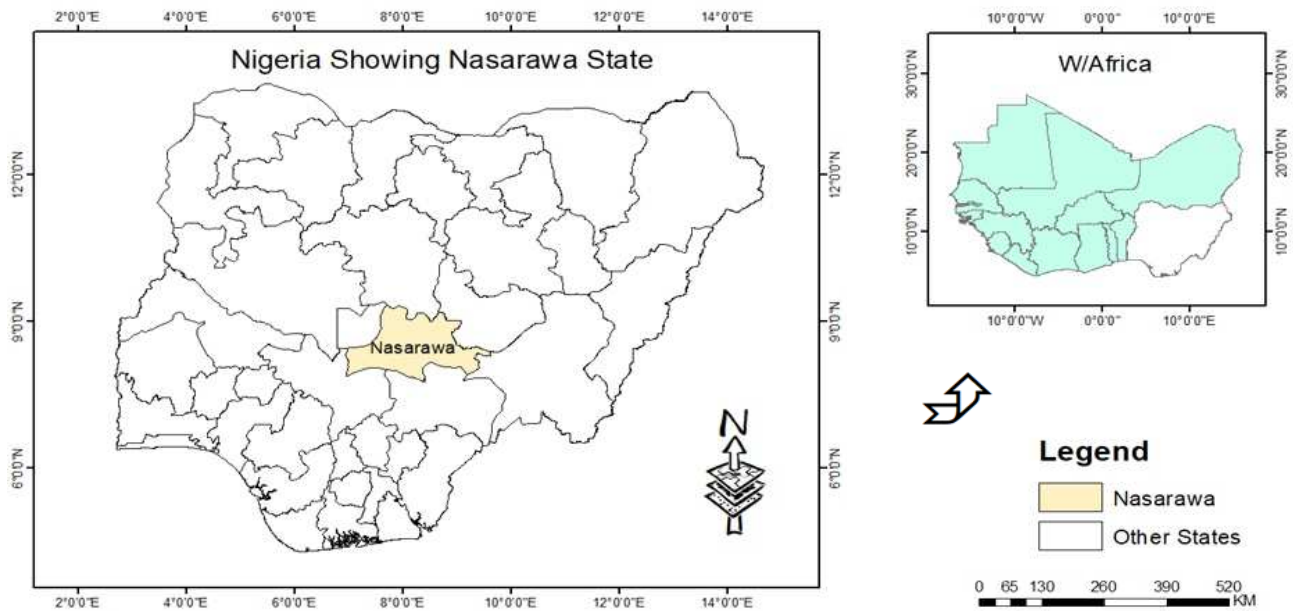


Figure 1.1: Nigeria Indicating the Focal State.

METHODOLOGY

2.2

A wide range of approaches were adopted in order to identify and analyze the climate change impacts and audits of the thirteen LGAs of Nasarawa State, North Central Nigeria. The study applied the participatory research approaches to assess and understand climate audits at community, companies/organizational, and government levels by involving the frontline communities and stakeholders across the State. This is in recognition of the wealth of knowledge these community members have gathered over the years as a result

of the daily experiences they face arising from climate change impacts. These communities have largely found ways to cope and manage their dwindling natural resources using indigenous knowledge despite their differential literacy levels. It is a bottom-up approach to assess climate change activities and responses of the various stakeholders (Tiani et al., 2015). The study developed and deployed the following tools/methodologies in collecting field data:

01

Government Questionnaire- completed by Government Ministries, Agencies and Local Government Council Officials.

02

Private/company Questionnaire - completed by key informants in the sector.

03

Community Questionnaire completed by community heads/focal persons or key informants within the communities.

04

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The Climate Justice Audit process involves a systematic and documented procedure of preparations, actual auditing and post audit.

Climate Justice Audit involves 3 critical process a Pre- Audit Process, the Audit and a Post audit activity.



PRE- AUDIT PROCESS

2.3

This Step helps the auditors get to know the areas to audit and the methodology to be adopted.

01 Selection of Team members

02 Selection of areas to be audited and critical stakeholder

03 Get an overview of the climate change-related problem and its impacts on the community members, local and State Government.

04 Identification of relevant audit topics and prioritize among them in order to define audit objectives.

THE AUDIT PHASE

2.4

The approach was participatory and involving the collection data through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), questionnaire administration through surveys, and conducting interviews with relevant stakeholders at the state, local government and

community levels. A key factor of success in a Climate Justice Audit is the involvement of all relevant stakeholders' (youths, women and girls, men and people with special needs).

STEP 1

Conducted an audit of Local and State government to Understand the government's response to climate change.

The focus here was on, but not limited to the presence or not, of the State and local government climate policy, budgetary provisions and climate related projects and the availability or not, of climate unit/officers, emergency response plans etc.

This step will enable auditors understand the local and state government's response to and appreciate an overview of the policies and instruments which are in place to analyze the risks related to the government's response to climate change.

STEP 2

Conducted an audit of Community members to ascertain the social, economic, public health, and other adverse impacts on climate change on women, girls, boys' men and persons with disabilities.

POST AUDIT PHASE**2.5****01**

Review of the audit exercise, check and test the data collected

02

Evaluation and interpretation of the data

03

Preparation of reports

04

Presentation of report to relevant stakeholders

05

Development of Action Plans.

TRAINING ON CLIMATE AUDIT JUSTICE - NASARAWA STATE

3.0

The training of community activists was aimed at training selected data agents on the methodology and tools for the collection of data from communities, companies/private sector and government. Data collection cut across the 13 LGAs of Nasarawa state. The training had in attendance a total of 30 persons 17 males and 13 females. The

selection of persons to be trained was based on representation from the various LGAs. The venue of the program was Nasarawa Luxury Hotel. The training of community activists for climate justice audit took place on the 23rd of April 2022, it started with the registration of participants.

Presentations on the subject matter were carried out by the consultant (African Green Movement Project (AGMP)). The sessions are as follows;

- 01 Understanding Climate Change
- 02 Climate Audit
- 03 Methods of data collection and stakeholder's involvement

- 04 Tools and Methodology (Online and offline)
- 05 Hands- on training of data collection
- 06 Feedback and report format



UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE CHANGE

3.1

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action

to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Sustainable Development Goals



01 Eliminate Poverty	02 Erase Hunger
03 Establish Good Health and Well-Being	04 Provide Quality Education
05 Enforce Gender Equality	06 Improve Clean Water and Sanitation
07 Grow Affordable and Clean Energy	08 Create Decent Work & Economic Growth
09 Increase Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	10 Reduce Inequality

11 Mobilize Sustainable Cities and Communities	12 Influence Responsible Consumption and Production
13 Organize Climate Action	14 Develop Life Below Water
15 Advance Life on Land	16 Guarantee Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17 Build Partnerships for the Goals	

What is Climate Change?

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be caused from natural factors or human activities such as burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. The Burning fossil fuels generates and releases greenhouse gas emissions into the ozone layer which traps the sun's heat and rises the

temperature of the earth surface. Examples of greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide and methane. These gases are released through the driving a vehicles and aircrafts, clearing of land and forests, indiscriminate waste disposal, use of petrol generators, burning of plastic etc.

How is Climate Change Affecting us?



DROUGHT

01

Due to increased temperature caused as a result of climate change, there has been a faster rate of evaporation of water from the ground soil after rainfall, this consequently reduces the amount of available water and might eventually result to desertification. This is even more predominant in the Sahara and Sub Sahara regions.



DESERTIFICATION

02

Due to increased temperature caused as a result of climate change, there has been a faster rate of evaporation of water from the ground soil after rainfall, this consequently reduces the amount of available water and might eventually result to desertification. This is even more predominant in the Sahara and Sub Sahara regions.



WILDFIRES

03

Warm and dry temperatures caused by climate change increase the chance of wildfires. Hot, dry conditions increase the likelihood that wildfires will be more intense and burn for longer once they start. This disaster can result to the destruction of plants which could serve as herbs for the production of medicines. It can also result to the loss of wildlife species and their habitat.

Source <https://www.carbonbrief.org/media-reaction-australias-bushfires-and-climate-change>



LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

04

Climate change is directly leading to the loss of plants and animals on the earth surface. Every half a degree of warming has a direct effect on ecosystems. Increasing temperature forces species to migrate from one habit to another in search of shelter and food. Excessive evaporation due to global warming is affecting the survival of plant species with many already extinct while others at the verge of becoming extinct. When keystone species like reef-building corals disappear, the rich and complex ecosystems they support collapse as well.



CONFLICT

05

When there is not enough rainfall in a given year, not enough plants grow on grazing lands to feed herders' livestock during the wet season. Herders are therefore forced to migrate to farmers' lands before the dry season begins. If they arrive before the harvest, their animals may eat or trample crops, or otherwise generate competition for scarce resources such as water or pasture. This can lead to disputes that eventually escalate into violent clashes.



FOOD INSECURITY

06

According to World Food Programme, food security is when people have “availability and adequate access at all times to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.” Rising temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns caused as a result of climate change is affecting agricultural production hence threatening food supply and access, especially for the world's most vulnerable – many of whom rely on agriculture for their livelihoods.



HEALTH

07

Climate change greatly affects human health, it is already impacting health in many ways, including death and illness from extreme weather events such as heatwaves, storms and floods, water- and vector-borne diseases, and mental health issues. These health challenges affect predominantly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, including women, children, poor communities, migrants or displaced persons, older populations, and those with underlying health conditions.

Actions to Combat Climate Change

01 Plant trees in your community

02 Do not cut down grown up trees

03 Use less plastics

04 Do not dispose waste indiscriminately

05 Alternate from fuel power generators to solar power

06 Alternate cooking energy from firewood to clean cooking sources e.g gas or electric cookers

07 Say no to fossil fuel mining

08 Divest from petrol powered cars into electric rechargeable cars

CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT

3.2

Climate justice” is a term, and more than that a movement, that acknowledges climate change can have differing social, economic, public health, and other adverse impacts on underprivileged

populations. Climate change impacts exacerbate inequitable social conditions.

The challenges facing poor local and marginalized communities in Nigeria are multiple and complex.

01 Economic crises	02 Environmental degradation
03 Natural disasters	04 Violent conflicts.

These increase poor people's vulnerability; climate change would further exacerbate it. Therefore, if drastic warning signals and/or measures are not

put in place the cost of ignoring these impacts will soon become impossible to meet.

Objectives

Identify gaps, needs, and opportunities in states and what the government has done in the past decade to address these needs.

To inform the development of a five-year plan with monitoring and tracking indicators.

Identify the vulnerability of human populations

and natural systems to climate and variability in the target communities.

Provide opportunities for promoting wider resilience and adaptation to climate change.

Climate justice begins with recognizing key groups are differently affected by climate change.

Target Groups

01 Company/Private	02 Communities
03 Government/State/LGAs	

Climate justice audit is required in assessing the degree of the social-economic impact on the different categories of people. Helps to provide information for identifying measures to adapt to climate change impacts and build resilience. It enables practitioners and decision-makers to identify the most vulnerable areas, sectors, and social groups. In turn, this means climate change adaptation options targeted at specified contexts

can be developed and implemented. Resources spent by the government, companies, and individuals on environment conservation and protection. Rethinking the role and responsibilities of government, companies, and individuals in light of the evidence of environmental degradation. Global awareness of environmental issues.

Methodology

Pre-Audit Process 01

<p>i. Selection of Team members.</p>	<p>ii. Selection of areas to be audited and critical stakeholder.</p>
<p>iii. Get an overview of the climate change-related problem and its impacts on the community members, and local and state governments.</p>	<p>iv. Identification of relevant audit topics and prioritizing among them in order to define audit objectives.</p>

The Audit 02

<p>i. The approach is participatory.</p>	<p>ii. Focus group discussion.</p>
<p>iii. Use of questionnaires.</p>	<p>iv. Survey and interviews.</p>
<p>v. For all stakeholders in the state, local government, and communities.</p>	

Post audit activity.		03
i. Review of the audit exercise, check and test the data collected	ii. Evaluation and interpretation of the data	
iii. Preparation of reports	iv. Presentation of report to relevant stakeholders	
v. Development of Action Plans.		

TRAINING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT

3.3

Sample Mapping and Strategies for Data Collection

The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, religion, tribe, or income with respect to the development,

implementation, and enforcement of climate laws, regulations, and policies.”

Community

To ascertain the level of understanding on/knowledge about climate change, as well as the social, economic, public health, and other adverse

impacts on climate change on the individual: women, girls, boys, men and persons with disabilities.

Business

To ascertain their level of environmental consciousness in the product/services they deliver. This will include an assessment of businesses'

environmental policies, Corporate Social Responsibility and a commitment to provide environmentally conscious products and services.

Government

To Understand the government's response to climate change.

State Government

01 Environment and Natural Resource	02 Youth and sports development	
03 Finance and Economic Planning	04 Trade industries and investment	
05 Business	06 Agriculture	07 Service Providers
08 Manufacturing	09 Mining and Extraction	10 Communities
11 Focus Group Discussion	12 Women	13 Youths
14 Men		

Digital Reporting Platform (Google forms) and GPS Demonstration

01 Google Forms	02 GPS Coordinates on Android
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ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS	3.3.1
Pre-Audit Process	01

Nasarawa's state climate change laws are in accordance with the national Nigerian laws of 2021 which provides for an ambitious framework for mainstreaming climate actions in line with national development priorities and set net-zero target for 2050-2070. The Act codifies national climate actions by mandating the Ministry of Environment to set, among others, a carbon budget, keeping the average increase in global temperature within 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It further approves of formulation of a National Climate Change Action Plan in every five-year cycle to ensure that the national emission profile is consistent with the carbon budget goals and prescribes measures for identifying actions for climate adaptation and mitigation.

The Act applies to both public and private entities within Nigeria's territorial jurisdiction and directs both to implement mechanisms geared towards fostering a low-carbon emission, environmentally sustainable, and climate-resilient society. The Act obligates any private entity with employees numbering 50 and above to put in place measures to achieve the annual carbon emission reduction targets in line with the Action Plan; and designate a climate change officer responsible for submitting annual reports to the National Climate Change Secretariats, at meeting its carbon emission reduction and climate adaptation plan.

The Act also establishes the National Council on Climate Change, chaired by the President of Nigeria, with members from both the public and private sectors, including members of the civil society, women, youth, and persons with disabilities. It empowers the Council with significant powers to coordinate national climate actions, administer the newly established Climate Change Fund, mobilize resources to support climate actions, and collaborate with the Nigerian Sovereign Green Bond in meeting Nigeria's NDC. The Climate Change Fund is envisioned as a financing mechanism for prioritized climate actions and interventions. The promotion and adoption of nature-based solutions to reducing GHG emissions and mitigate climate change is encouraged.

Legislative oversight is enabled through the Secretariat's obligation to partner with civil society organizations, promote climate education, report annually to the National Legislative Assembly on the state of the nation's climate change activities, and evaluate reports on the performance of climate change duties by private and public entities in Nigeria. The Act also imposes obligations on ministries, departments, and agencies to establish desk officers for ensuring compliance with National Climate Change Action Plan. The Council can further impose obligations relating to climate action on public and private entities.

Nasarawa State Environmental Law 02

The Nasarawa state environmental law is a law to make provision for the Nasarawa state environmental law and other purposes connected

thereof. This Law may be cited as the Nasarawa State Environmental Law Citation and shall come into operation in 2004.

01 Duty of Residents in respect to environmental sustainability.	02 Prohibitions on the use of environment and health.
03 Provisions and maintenance on environmental Waste.	04 Provisions and maintenance on parks, green areas, and drainage systems.
05 Power of state authorities to construct or demolish structures.	06 Provisions on state monthly sanitation.
07 Provisions on the prosecution of environment-related offenses.	08 Power of state to appoint task force and its powers.

THE CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT

4.0

Community Climate Audit	
Location	13 Local Government Areas of Nasarawa State, Nigeria
Private/Company Climate Audit	
Location	13 Local Government Areas of Nasarawa State, Nigeria
Government and Associated Agencies	
Location	13 Local Government Areas of Nasarawa State, Nigeria

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA REPRESENTATION

4.1

The audit process was carried out in all the 13 LGAs of Nasarawa State. A total of 602 copies of the research questionnaire(s) were randomly

administered to respondents in the study areas. Lafia, Doma, Karu Obi and Akwanga LGAs had the highest number of respondents.



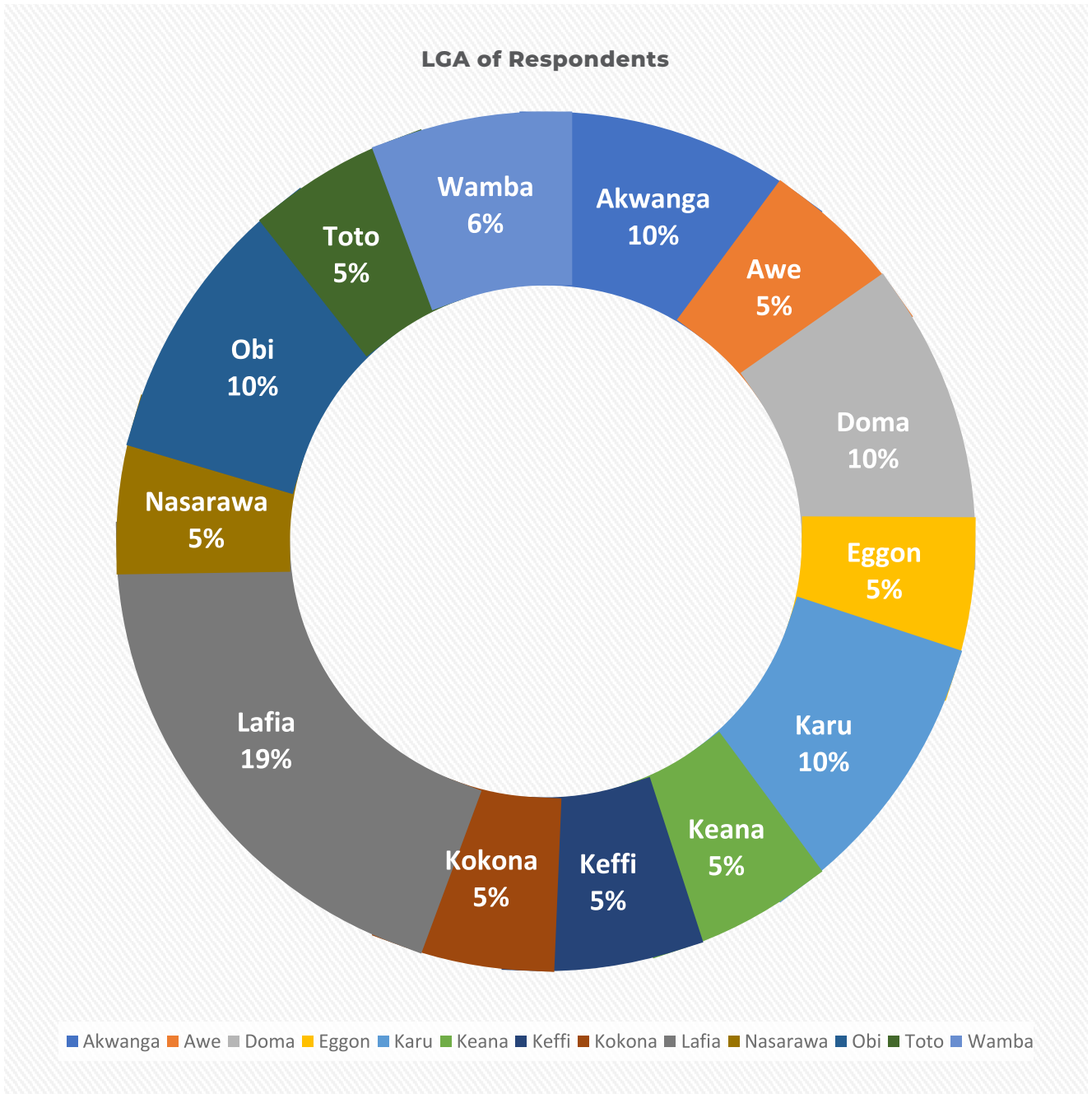


Figure 1.2 LGA Representation of Respondents

GENDER REPRESENTATION

4.2

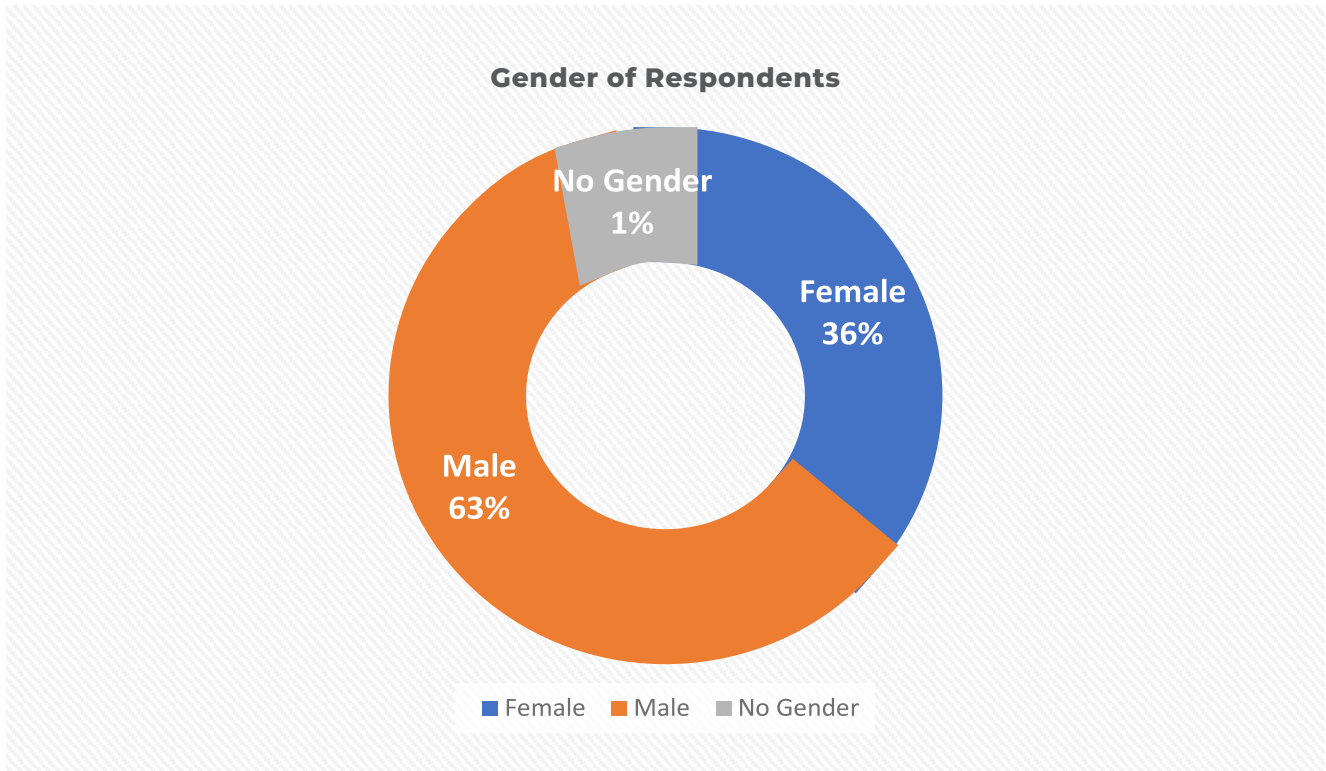


Figure 1.3 Gender of Respondents

The gender analysis of the respondent showed that 63% of the respondents were male while 38% of the respondents were female.

REPRESENTATION FROM COMMUNITY, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT

4.3

The distribution of the questionnaires and conduct of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) indicated that 21% of the respondents were respondents from the

government and its associated agencies while, 43% and 36% were from communities and companies respectively.

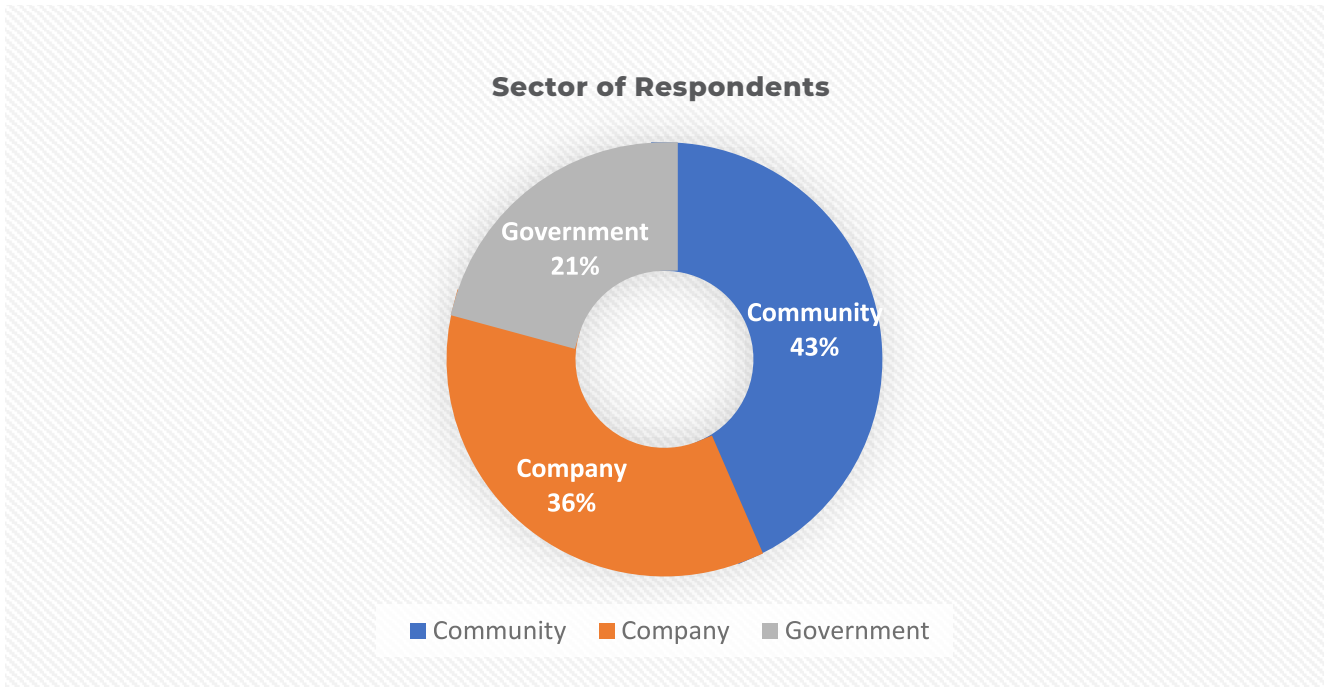


Figure 1.4 Community, Private and Government Representation

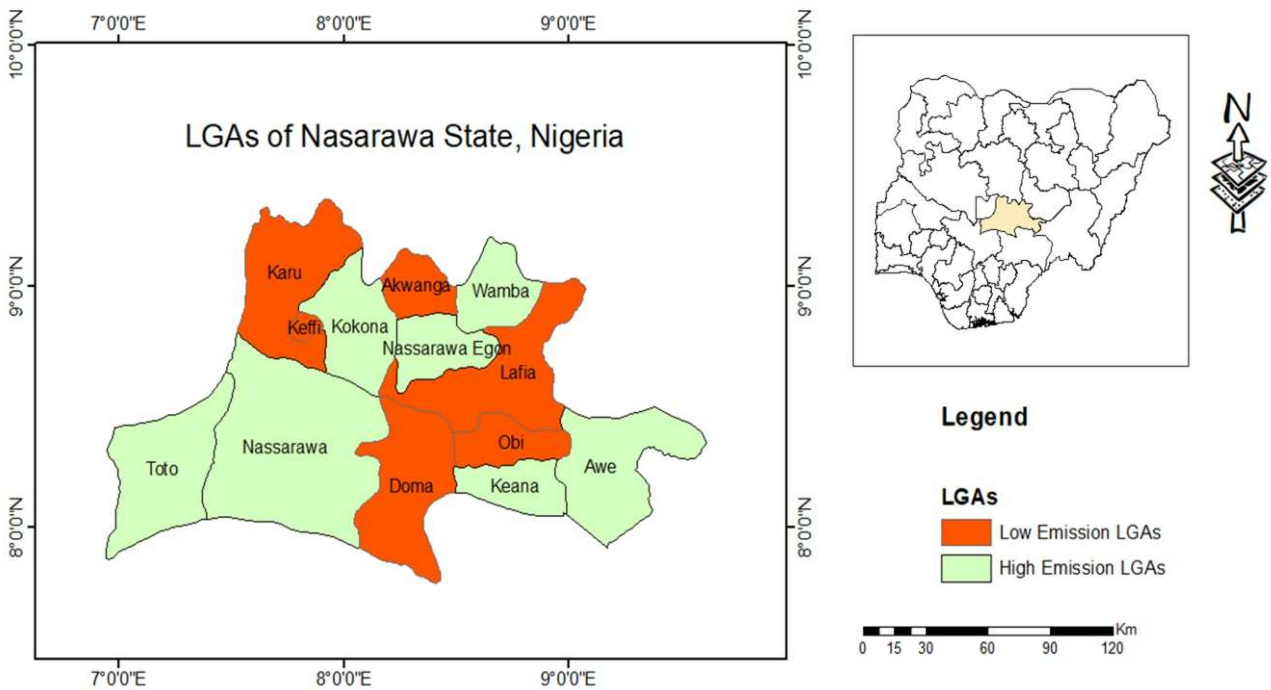


Figure 1.5 LGAs of Nasarawa State, Nigeria

COMMUNITY AUDIT OF NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA.

4.4

A total number of 262 persons from the 13 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Nasarawa State participated in the community climate justice audit. The highest number of respondents were recorded from the five biggest urban LGAs with a record of 30 responses from Akwanga LGA,. Gender participation in the audit reveals a binary balanced distribution among the male (50%) and female (48.47%) respondents. However, 4 respondents did not provide a response to their gender status. 74.5% of the respondents are within the age range of 25-65 years old while those who are below and above the range constitute 18% and

5% respectively. Business owners and farmers were the dominant vocation of respondents with 34% and 30% respectively. In terms of occupation, Civil servants constituted (15%) and Artisans (12%). Only 1 respondent indicated Clergy as an occupation with 8% reporting they were unemployed. 19% of the respondents reported they had lived in their communities for atleast 30 years while 43% reported they lived between 10 and 30 years in their communities. Others who had lived between 1 and 10 years in the communities constituted 33%.

Responses: 262

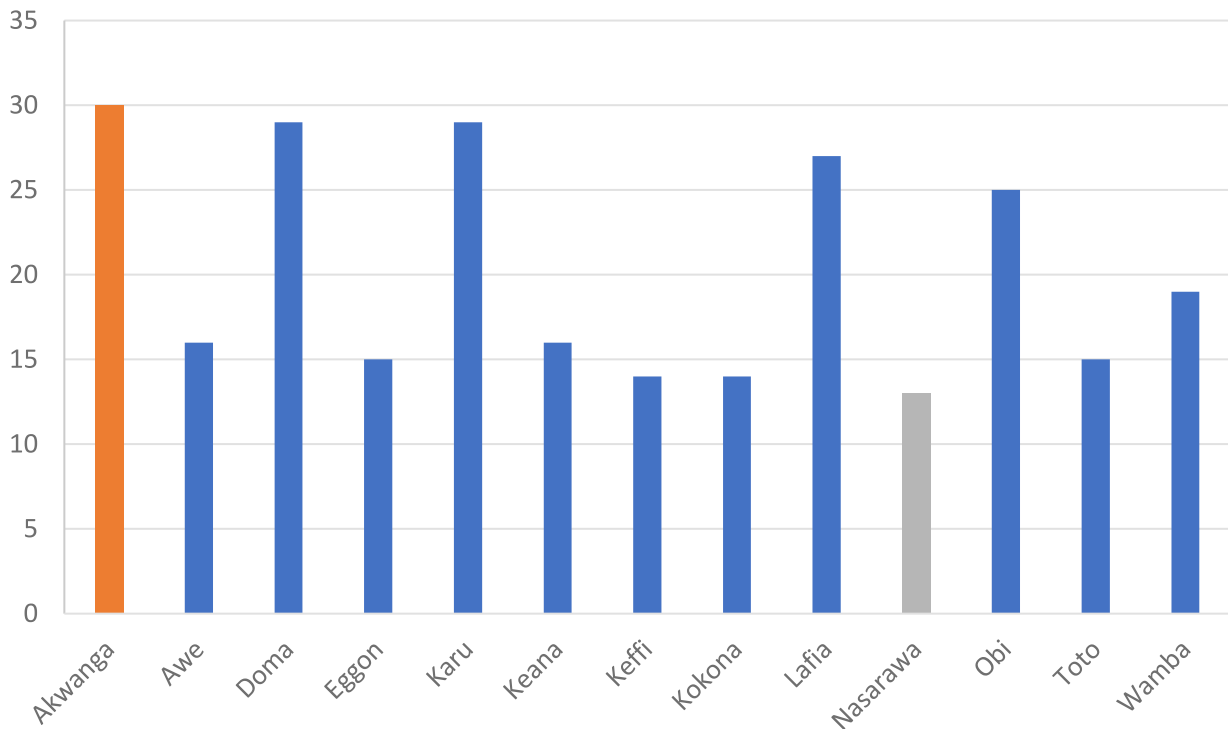


Figure 1.6: Community Respondents by LGA

Communities attribute varied rainfall and temperature patterns as the key change they have experienced due to climate change. More than 45% of the respondent agreed to that. They also described the impact as increasing. In most cases, they do not receive support from the government. However, areas of support to the impact of climate change received in the communities are mainly

focused on provision of agricultural inputs and weather information. Access to market, availability of new technologies and storage facilities are not readily available in the communities. About 60% of the respondents believed that government should be responsible for the environment while less than 50% opined it is the responsibility of the community or individuals.

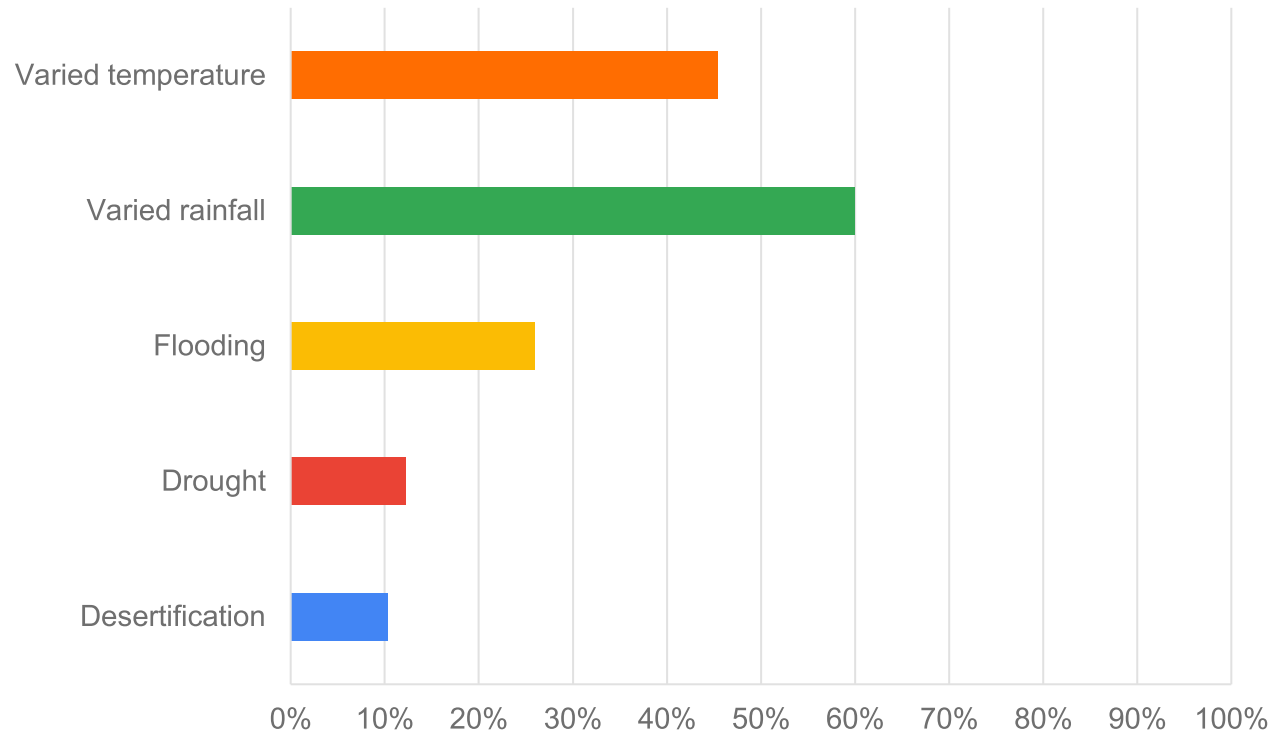


Figure 1.7: Community's Impacts of Climate Change

Many people believe that they are active in the climate process because they engage more in climate education and joint community actions to tackle climate change issues within their communities. However, the adoption of new technologies (16%) and adaptation measures (19%) are not popular among the people. Generally, communities believe that the impacts of the actions taken to ameliorate the changes they are

experiencing due to climate change either been medium or low. Communities do not perceive that the mainstream climate movements represent their needs, only about 17% of respondents rated them so high. However, they see government agencies, NGOs and Citizen Organized community groups as the active stakeholders who are addressing climate issues. Only a few identified elected officials,

business community and religious groups as active stakeholders in addressing climate issues. About 76% of the respondents reported they had not received support from or entered into partnership with any of the stakeholders towards addressing climate change while 20% agreed they had received support or entered into a partnership in this regard. Such support includes awareness, capacity building, cash, free medical care, infrastructure, lecture and skills acquisition, most of which are from either government or CSOs and NGOs. There has been little or no such intervention from industries and companies. Most of the respondents quantified the support they had received as inadequate. Meanwhile, the aspect of their livelihood mostly impacted by the support is their health, followed by their food, income and energy. Few of the respondents believed that they were marginalized during the distribution of the

support which was mainly attributed to their lack of adequate awareness and improper planning and consultation from the support provider. The people believe that agriculture and industries are the biggest contributors to climate change. They also believe that households, businesses, transportation and power sectors contribute to climate change. The study identified traditional institutions, socio-economic status, population, religion and culture are identified as having the most influence on climate change. Gender and age were not seen to influence climate change issues as much as the previously listed. Less than 8% of the respondents selected gender and age as having the most influence on climate issues.

Support received from government and private organizations within the state toward climate change adaptation and mitigation include:

01 Awareness	02 Capacity building	03 Cash
04 Free medical care	05 Infrastructure	06 Lecture
07 Skills Acquisition		

According to the communities, Sectors of production/organizations/institutions that contributes most to climate issues are shown in the figure on the next page

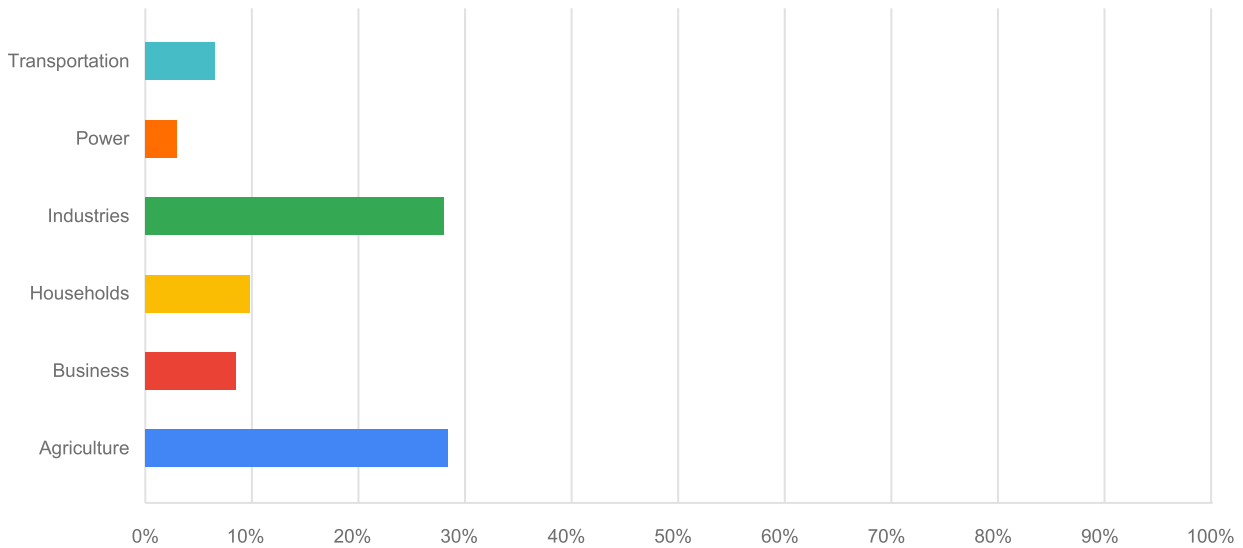


Figure 8: Sectors of Production

Suggestions on what the Government should do or engage in to address climate change in communities include:

- 01 Climate education and awareness
- 02 Tree planting
- 03 Proper waste management
- 04 Green energy
- 05 Capacity building on resilience
- 06 Cash support
- 07 Timely dissemination of market and weather information
- 08 Infrastructure
- 09 Climate-friendly Policy formulation, implementation and enforcement
- 10 Youth involvement in climate action
- 11 Climatesmart agriculture
- 12 Access to clean water and healthcare
- 13 Funding climate innovations and solutions
- 14 Encourage women participation in climate actions
- 15 Integrated partnership and approach to climate solutions

COMPANY OR PRIVATE SECTOR AUDIT

4.5

OCCUPATION 4.5.1

The analysis of respondents showed that the predominant private business or occupation is service delivery which includes vendors, sales services, and general outdoor services. These

represent 47% of the private sector. Agriculture, mining and manufacturing accounts for 40% of the private sector

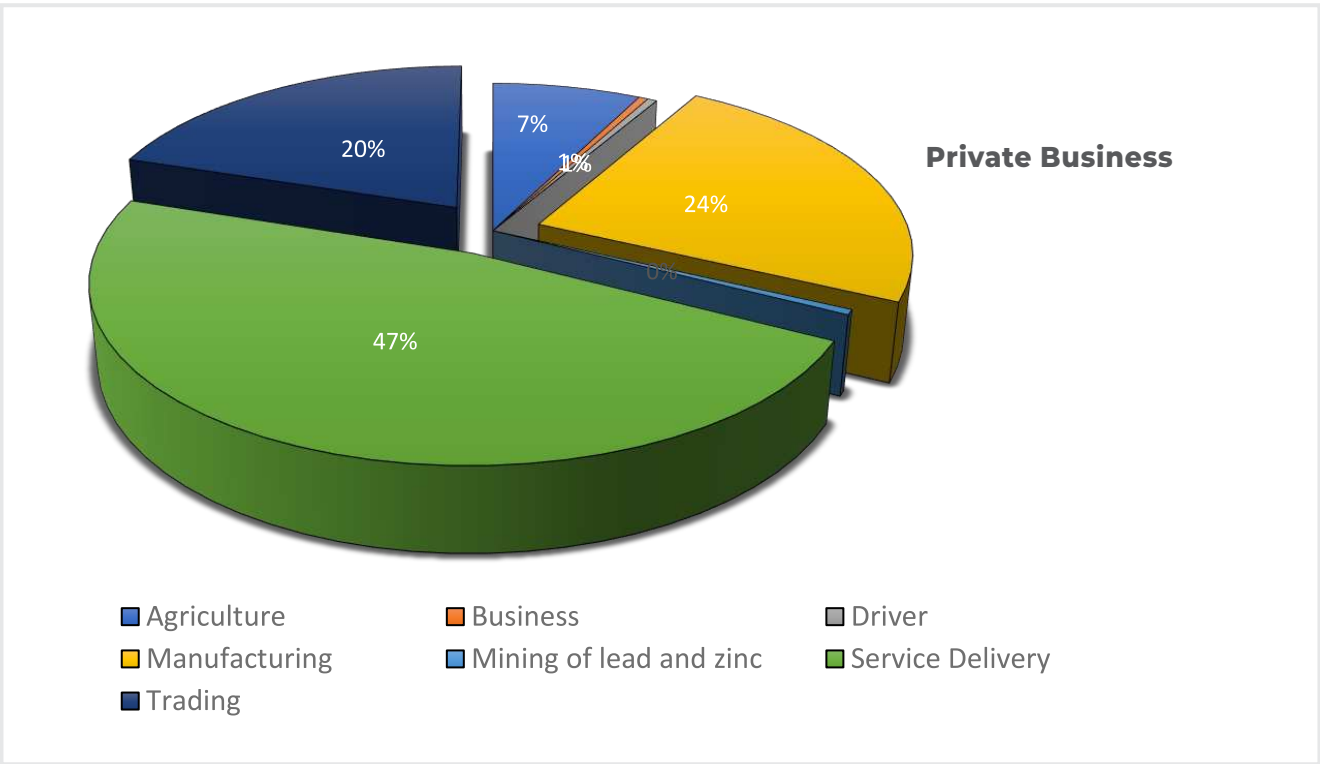


Figure 9. Private/company Sectors

PRIVATE SECTOR POWER USAGE 4.5.2

The study found that fossil fuels (diesel and premium motor spirit) contributes 50% to the

power needs of the private sector/companies.

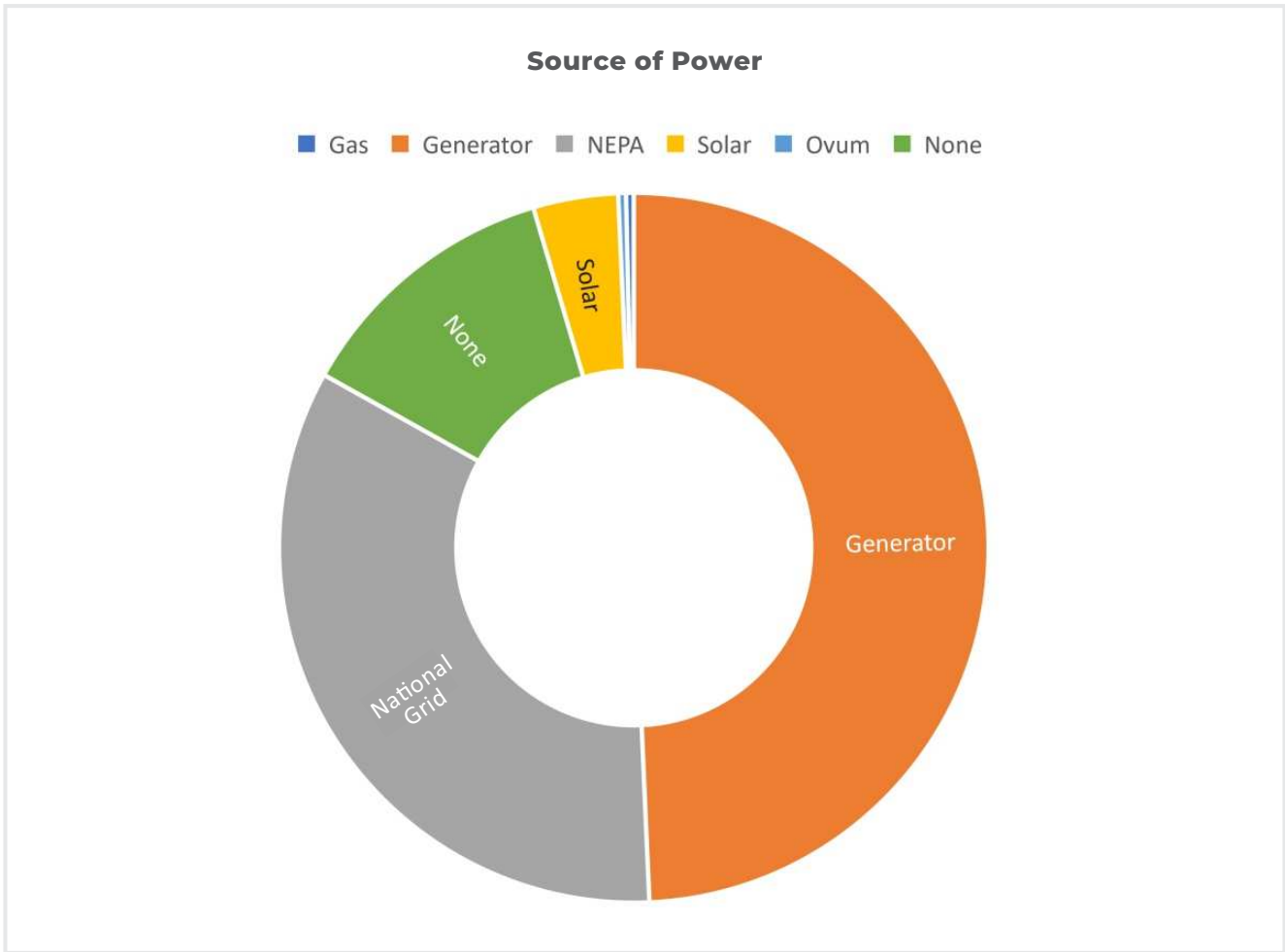


Figure 10. Power usage in Privat Sector

Corporate responsibility of the private sector towards a meliorating climate change impacts include;

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 01 Afforestation | 02 Cleaning of the Environment |
| 04 Water Supply | 05 Clean Energy |
| | 06 Awareness creation |

Respondents from the audit opined that emission levels are higher in Lafia, Obi, Doma, Keffi, Karu, and Akwanga LGAs as compared to the seven other LGAs which account for lower emission levels. This

is due to the number of private companies or organizations operating in the six LGAs(see Figure 11)

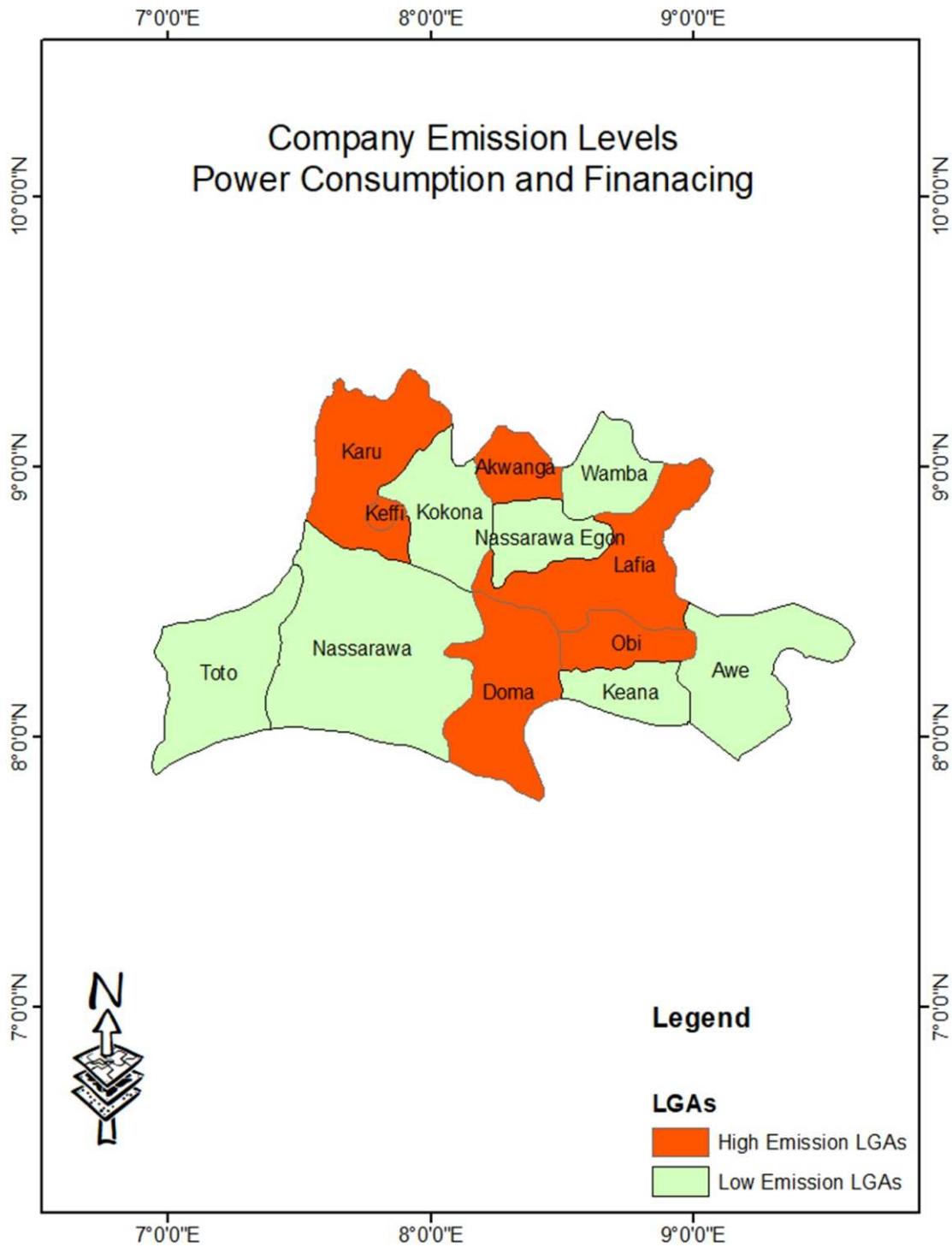


Figure 11. Company Emission Levels, Power Consumption and Financing

GOVERNMENT CLIMATE AUDIT

4.6

The government climate justice audit focused on assessing the various levels of inclusion of relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of climate change projects, financing, monitoring,

and evaluation. A total of 125 respondents which comprised 81% male and 19% female from the following Ministries, Departments and Agencies and LGAs officials responded to the questionnaire:

01 Local Government Secretariat	02 Ministry of Agriculture	
03 Ministry of Education	04 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	
05 Ministry of Finance, Budget, and Planning	06 Ministry of Information and Culture and Tourism	
07 Ministry of Women Affairs	08 Ministry of Youth and Sports Development	
09 Road and Transport	10 Trade and Investment	11 Ministry of Water resource
12 Finance and Economy Planning	13 Nasarawa State Waste Management and Sanitation Authority	

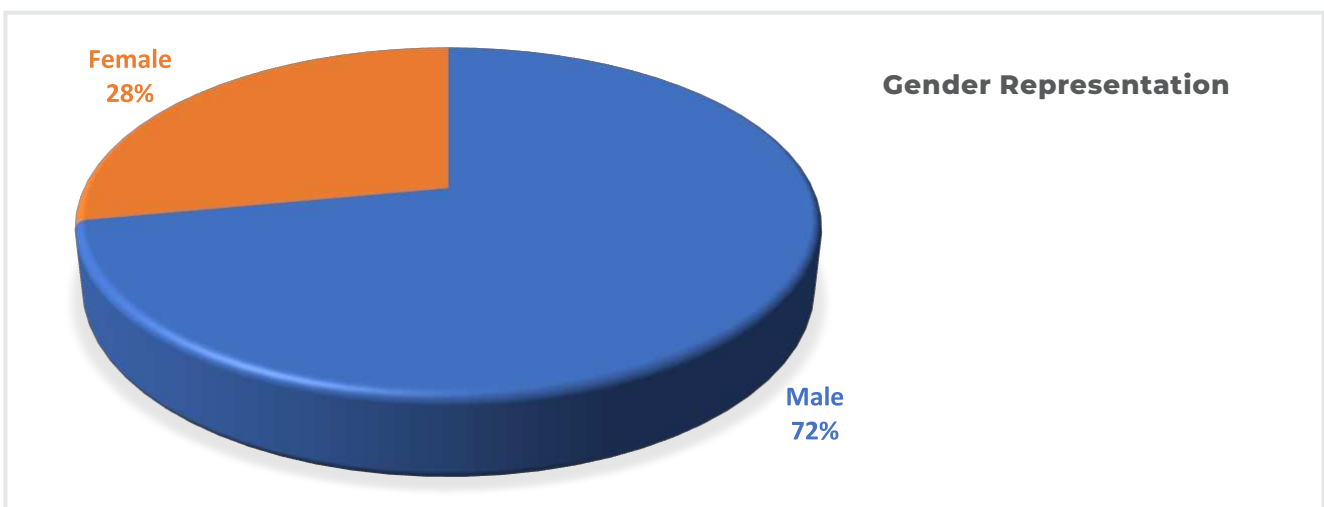


Figure 12. Gender Representation of Government Respondents

STAKEHOLDERS' INCLUSION IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE INTERVENTIONS 4.6.1

The general inclusion of communities and stakeholders in the design of projects targeted at adaptation and mitigation to climate change is low. According to respondents from the

government and its associated agencies, about 56% representing more than half of such projects are designed and implemented without the input of stakeholders.

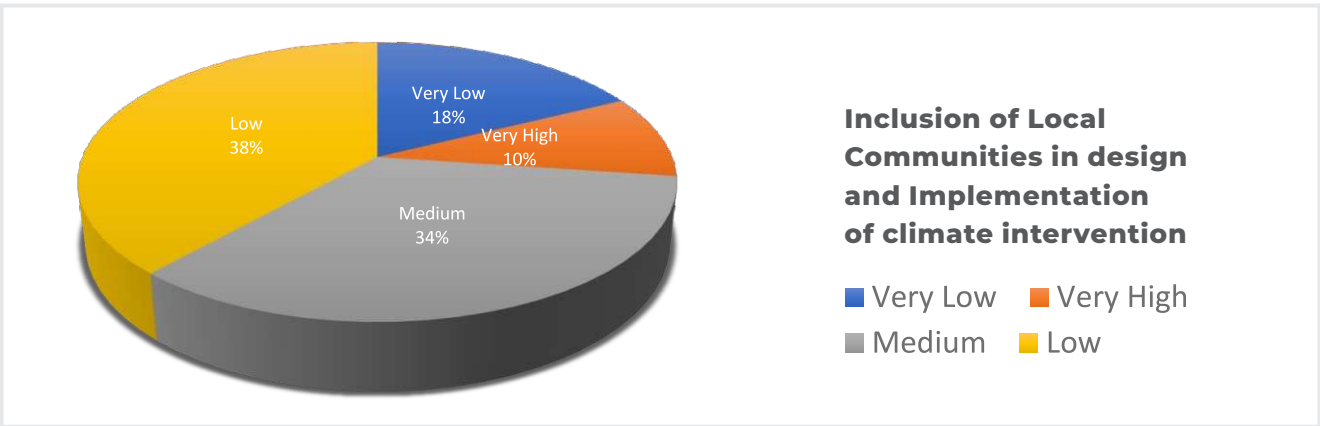


Figure 13. Inclusion of Communities in Design of Climate Interventions

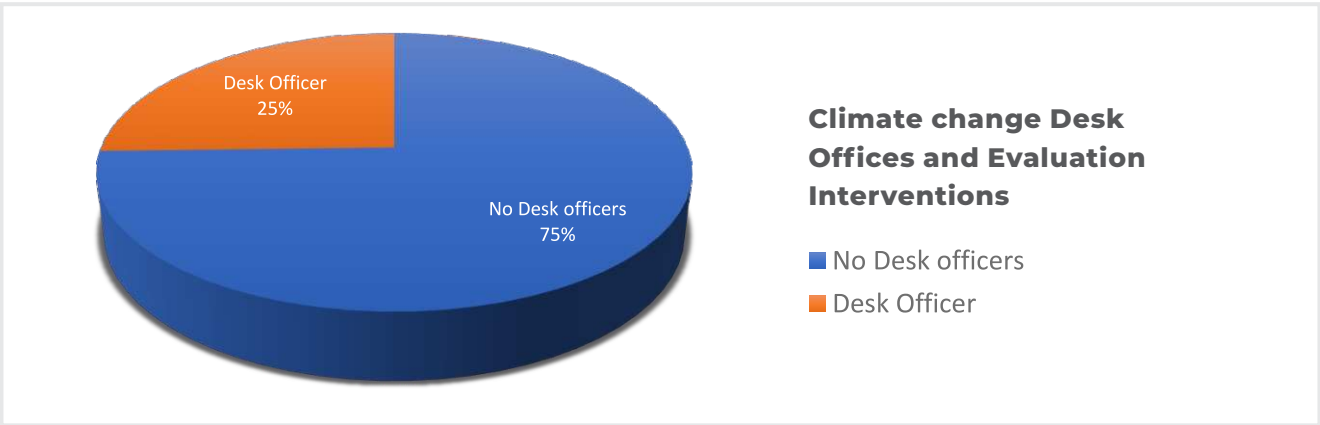


Figure 14. Climate change Desk Offices and Evaluation interventions

Only 25% of government agencies with the mandate to address climate change have desk offices or focal points for climate-related issues while 75% do not have any such offices.

In terms of evaluation of ongoing climate change interventions, the research found that only 20% of the desk officers or focal points carry out such evaluation.

Table 1. Audit indicators of Community, Private/Company, and Government

Audit		Community			Private/Company			Government		
S/N	Sections	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
01	Climate Impacts	✓			✓			✓		
02	Climate Mitigation			✓			✓		✓	
03	Climate Adaptation		✓				✓		✓	
04	Financing /Funding			✓			✓			✓
05	Monitoring			✓			✓			✓
06	Planning		✓				✓		✓	
07	Regulations			✓			✓		✓	
08	Compliance			✓			✓			✓
09	Performance			✓			✓			✓
10	Project Distribution		✓						✓	
12	Response	✓				✓				✓
13	Awareness		✓				✓		✓	

The major sectors of the economy within the State contributing to climate change include;

01 Industries

02 Power

03 Transportation

04 Local Business

05 Agriculture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0

The audit identified a number of policy tools in use to mitigate climate change. These include economic and legislative instruments (such as acts and regulations), voluntary agreements, and corporate responsibilities.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation require actions at all levels of and coordination among community, private, and government. Adaptation, in particular, requires coordination across different levels of government since people at the local/community levels experience greater adverse impacts of climate change.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: MINISTRIES/AGENCIES

01 The Ministries' adaptation actions are still at an early stage and are insufficient/inadequate to address the effects of climate change.

02 The possible cause of the gap in (1) above is the apparent lack of clear instructions to agencies to consider climate change impacts when planning and implementing public policies on economy and livelihood support.

03 There are no aggregated guidelines for Climate Change adaptation actions.

04 There exist deficiencies/inadequacies in the coordination, integration, governance, and accountability of government actions targeted at climate change, particularly, the lack of precise definition of roles of public agencies and the overlapping activities of institutions with the mandate to address climate change.

05 There is no government-wide consolidated monitoring and reporting of spending and performance information on climate change activities.

06 Supervision, control, and monitoring actions carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Its agencies have yielded some results in reducing climate change impacts. However, actions of other government agencies in the State have contributed to emissions of greenhouse gases.

- 07** The audit found that, despite initiatives indicating that these bodies are placing increasing importance on environmental issues, the initiatives were not enough to obtain significant results in environmental preservation.

THE AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS THUS: ON MINISTRIES/AGENCIES

- 01** Guidelines be set regarding adaptation actions for the various sectors in the State Plans on Climate Change.

- 02** Measures be taken to make data available for research for proper monitoring.

- 03** Private/Public managers be instructed to consider climate change when planning and implementing public policies for the sector.

- 04** The institution responsible for the implementation of the State Plan on Climate Change promote institutional and political coordination between the different sectors of the State government in order to produce a coordinated climate change risk and impact assessment.

- 05** The institutions responsible for the coordination of Climate Change Plan make an action plan with activities, roles, responsibilities, and resources necessary to implement measures and mitigation targets, as well as make information available on the actions and results achieved.

THE AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS ON EMISSIONS

- 01** Ensuring that emission reductions from the large emitter system are measurable, verifiable, and transparent.

- 02** Develop requirements for an emissions trading system that would ensure that emission reductions are measurable and verifiable.

03 Adopting an alternative approach for reporting greenhouse gas emissions reductions

04 Development and implementation of effective governance and accountability for the climate change issue within the State.

THE AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS ON EMISSIONS

01 In all LGAs, the energy consumption indicates that there are no intended reduction measures for GHGs due to the heavy dependence on generator sets.

02 The energy strategies and consumption patterns did not provide specific patterns.

03 The data on carbon dioxide emission reduction were based on assumptions and as such, no meaningful comparison could be made in terms of their climate impact in the LGAs in the state.

04 On the basis of the assumptions of the audit and given the scope of the work, the State government and various companies would need to invest in cleaner technology to reduce greenhouse gases.

05 Comprehensive data on the Carbondioxide savings/mitigation and emissions of all private organizations would be important for future audits and national contribution to climate change

06 The State Government should develop a consistent calculation method for carbon dioxide savings. On that basis, data should be collected on carbon dioxide savings from all programs to allow an evaluation of the funding efficiency.

THE AUDITS RECOMMENDATIONS ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 01 Setting clear and measurable objectives in terms of monitoring and evaluation.
- 02 Assessing and implementing appropriate risk mitigation strategies: The control and management of climate change risks could have been substantially improved.
- 03 Effective measuring and reporting on performance

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AUDIT FINDINGS

Dealing with climate change presents a formidable challenge for countries around the world. Climate change cuts across many economic sectors and levels of society and demands cooperative and coordinated action by governments at all levels, as well as coordination

with institutions, scientific bodies, private industry, non-governmental organizations, communities, and individuals. The audit found a range of efforts underway to address climate change within the Local Government Areas examined. Common findings include;

- 01 Emission reduction targets, objectives, or commitments are generally in place in terms of policies but are not always supported by comprehensive and specific sectoral strategies and plans.
- 02 The audits found that the targets in the sector plans and associated goals, where they exist, do not always add up to the state target, objective, or commitment to act. Strategies and plans are relatively short-term and therefore do not form the basis for achieving sustained success over the long term.
- 03 Conflicts between programs in other areas and climate change targets, objectives, or actions have impeded effectiveness of climate change interventions.

04

The audit identified lack of coordination or weak management structures within communities, private, and government. In all LGAs, no lead agency has been established to manage the government's climate change programmes, however in some cases, clear and distinct roles and responsibilities of the numerous government agencies involved in mitigation and adaptation efforts have not been clearly defined.

05

High-quality information on climate change efforts is important but often lacking. The audit found that a lack of reliable and comprehensive data on the many aspects of climate change may hinder the ability to make informed decisions and monitor actions or progress toward targets or longer-term objectives.

ANNEX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT COMMUNITY LEVEL

01

COMMUNITY CLIMATE JUSTICE PROFILING

Euid:

Date of Response:

Latitude:

Longitude:

State:

LGA:

Gender:

02 How long have you been living in this community/neighborhood?

Less than 1 year 1-10 years 10-30 years Over 30 years

03 What is your age?

18-25 years 26-65 years 65 years above

04 What is your Primary Vocation?

Farmer Business Artisan Civil Servant

Others:

05 What changes have you experienced due to climate change?

Varied rainfall Drought Flooding Varied temperature Desertification

06 Do extension agents come to your community?

Yes No

07 Do you receive any kind of support in any of the following areas?

Weather information <input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural inputs <input type="checkbox"/>	Storage facilities <input type="checkbox"/>
New Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Access to market <input type="checkbox"/>	

08 How do you describe the impacts of climate change?

Increased <input type="checkbox"/>	Remained unchanged <input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased <input type="checkbox"/>
Do not know <input type="checkbox"/>		

09 Who is responsible for the environment?

Individual <input type="checkbox"/>	Community <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

10 Do you consider yourself to be active in the climate process?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

11 What ways are you actively engaged in improving the climate issues within your community?

Adoption of newer Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Climate Education <input type="checkbox"/>	
Adaptation measures <input type="checkbox"/>	Joint community actions <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>

12 To what extent do you think that the mainstream climate movement represents the needs of communities?

High <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	Low <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

13 What actions/activities have been utilized in bringing about improvement?

Adoption of newer Technology <input type="checkbox"/>	Climate Education <input type="checkbox"/>		
Adaptation measures <input type="checkbox"/>	Joint community actions <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/>

14 What have been the impacts of the measures/actions taken to improve the changes experienced?

High Medium Low

15 In your opinion, who do you think is the most active stakeholder addressing the issue of climate?

Citizen Organized Community groups NGOs/non-profit organizations

Government Agencies The business community Religious groups

Elected officials Nobody is addressing these issues

16 To what extent are they effective in working to solve the problem?

High Medium Low

17a Have you received support/partnership with any groups/industry/companies or LGA/State/Federal Government in addressing the issues of climate change?

Yes No

17b If yes, What type of support?

Cash Capacity building Infrastructure

Others (please specify)

17c From who have you received support/intervention?

Industry/company B. 1-10 years Government None

17d Quantify the support/intervention in monetary terms

Adequate Just Adequate Inadequate None

17e List the sections of your livelihood that these supports have impacted

Income <input type="checkbox"/>	Health <input type="checkbox"/>	Food <input type="checkbox"/>	Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

17f Were these supports or interventions targeted towards a particular group in your community?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

17g Do you think you were marginalized during the distribution of the support/intervention?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Maybe <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------

17h If yes, Why do you think you were marginalized?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Maybe <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------

18 Which Sector of production/organizations/institutions is contributing the most to climate issues?

Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Industries <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Power <input type="checkbox"/>
Households <input type="checkbox"/>	Business <input type="checkbox"/>		

19 What do you think they should do to contribute to supporting these issues?

20 What other stakeholders are involved in addressing these climate issues?

Community Organization <input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional institution <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious Institution <input type="checkbox"/>
None <input type="checkbox"/>		

21 List the sections of your livelihood that these supports have impacted

Religion	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Traditional Institution	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Culture	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Socio-economic status	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Population	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Age	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

22 What would you want the Government to improve or engage within your community in relation to climate issues?

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT COMPANIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

02

COMPANIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS PROFILING

Latitude:

Longitude:

Date:

Company / Organization:

LGA:

Occupation:

Gender:

01 What is your age?

18-25 years 26-65 years 65years above

02 How long have you been in business?

Less than 1 year 1 years 2 - 5 years 5 years above

03 1.What kind of business do you do?

Agriculture Manufacturing Service Delivery Trading

04 Do you have any expansion plans in the next five (5) years

Yes No

05 What are the factors that will drive your expansion plans?

Favorable government policy Access to investments Demand/supply Not Sure

06 Does your business affect the environment in any of the following ways?

Noise pollution <input type="checkbox"/>	Water pollution <input type="checkbox"/>	Land pollution <input type="checkbox"/>
Waste generation <input type="checkbox"/>		

07 What source of electricity do you use for your business?

NEPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Generator <input type="checkbox"/>	Solar <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

08 How much do you spend monthly on electricity?

₦1,000 - ₦5,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦5,100 - ₦15,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦15,100 - ₦50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>
₦50,100 above <input type="checkbox"/>		

09 Does your business has any strategy/policy on the environment

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

10 Do you have any Corporate Social Responsibility action that addresses climate change?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

11 Does your business affect the environment in any of the following ways?

Lack of awareness <input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation <input type="checkbox"/>	Clean Energy access <input type="checkbox"/>
Cleaner environment <input type="checkbox"/>	Others:	

12 Who do you think are the most critical stakeholders in addressing climate change in Nasarawa State.

Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Individuals <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/>
Religious Institution <input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional Institution <input type="checkbox"/>	

13 Do you think your business should contribute to support climate action?

Yes

No

14 Are you aware of carbon as a cause of climate change?

Yes

No

15 If yes, Does your business emit gases?

Yes

No

16 Does your business carry out Environmental Impact Assessment for its projects?

Yes

No

17 If yes, what do you do with the report of the assessment?

Implement the recommendations

Nothing

I Don't Know

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CLIMATE JUSTICE AUDIT MINISTRIES AGENCIES

03

MINISTRIES CLIMATE JUSTICE PROFILING

Euid:

Date of Response:

Latitude:

Longitude:

State:

LGA:

Gender:

Ministry/Agency/Organization:

Department

01 Does your organisation/agency/ministry have personnel responsible for climate change-related issues

Yes

No

02 Have your organization/agency/ministry/department acted on any climate-related issue in the last 5 years?

Yes

No

03 How do you describe the impacts of climate change?

Increased

Remained unchanged

Decreased

Do not know

04 Do you consider your organization/agency/ministry/department to be active in the climate process?

Yes

No

04 What have been the measures/actions taken to improve the changes in climate experienced?

A. Budgetary allocations for climate action	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Establishment of a desk office for climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Increase awareness creation on climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Policy implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>

05 Which measure/action has proved to be the most effective?

A. Budgetary allocations for climate action	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Establishment of a desk office for climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Increase awareness creation on climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Policy implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>

06 What areas does your organization/agency/ministry actively engage in to improve the environment?

Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/>	Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/>	Renewable Energy <input type="checkbox"/>
Energy Efficiency <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>	

07 What mechanism does your organisation/agency/ministry have to receive reports on environmental issues?

Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/>	Desk office <input type="checkbox"/>	Email/phone number <input type="checkbox"/>
Townhall meetings <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>	

08 What determines the choice of location for intervention by your organisation/ agency/ministry?

Field Report <input type="checkbox"/>	Recommendation <input type="checkbox"/>	Protest/activism <input type="checkbox"/>
Political influence <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>	

09 Who are the primary target beneficiaries for your interventions?

Women Youth Children Elderly

Physically Challenged

10 At what level are these projects/interventions distributed over the various communities/regions?

Ward level LGA level Senatorial District None

11 Does your organization/agency/ministry make her budget public?

Yes No

12 Can Civil Society organizations have access to your annual budget when requested?

Yes No

13 What areas of climate action do your organization/agency/ministry budget for annually?

Renewable energy <input type="checkbox"/>	Tree planting <input type="checkbox"/>
Water conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Climate-Smart Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>
Waste management <input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental awareness <input type="checkbox"/>

14 At what level are these projects/interventions distributed over the various communities/regions?

Very Low High Medium Low Very Low

15 What is the level of your organization/agency/ministry's involvement in staff capacity building towards climate issues?

Very Low High Medium Low Very Low

16 Are there desk officers for climate change in your organization/agency/ministry?

Yes No

17 Are there climate change officers from your organization/agency/ministry in all the LGAs?

Yes No

18 Does your organisation/agency/ministry evaluate climate change interventions?

Yes No

19 If yes, How regularly?

Bi-annual Annual Quarterly Monthly

20 What is the level of inclusion of local communities in the design and implementation of climate interventions?

High Medium Low

21 In your opinion, who do you think is the most active stakeholder addressing the issue of climate change?

Citizen Organized Community groups NGOs/non-profit organizations
 Government Agencies Elected Officials Religions Groups
 The business community Nobody is addressing these issues

22 To what extent is the stakeholder effective in working to solve the problem?

High Medium Low

23 Which Sector of production/organizations/institutions is contributing the most to climate issues?

Agriculture Industries Transporation Power
 Households Business

24 What do you think these Sectors of production/organizations/institutions should contribute to support these climate issues?

Text input area for question 24, consisting of three stacked empty text boxes.

25 Are climate risk and disaster policies and plans available?

Yes No

26 Do you have policies on climate change?

Yes No

27 If yes, What are they?

Text input area for question 27, consisting of three stacked empty text boxes.

28 Are there policies on carbon footprints?

Yes No

29 Are they being measured?

Yes No

30 Which of the following groups can influence climate change issues?

Religion Culture Gender Age
 Traditional Institution Population Socio-economic status

31 What other stakeholders should be engaged in addressing climate issues?



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