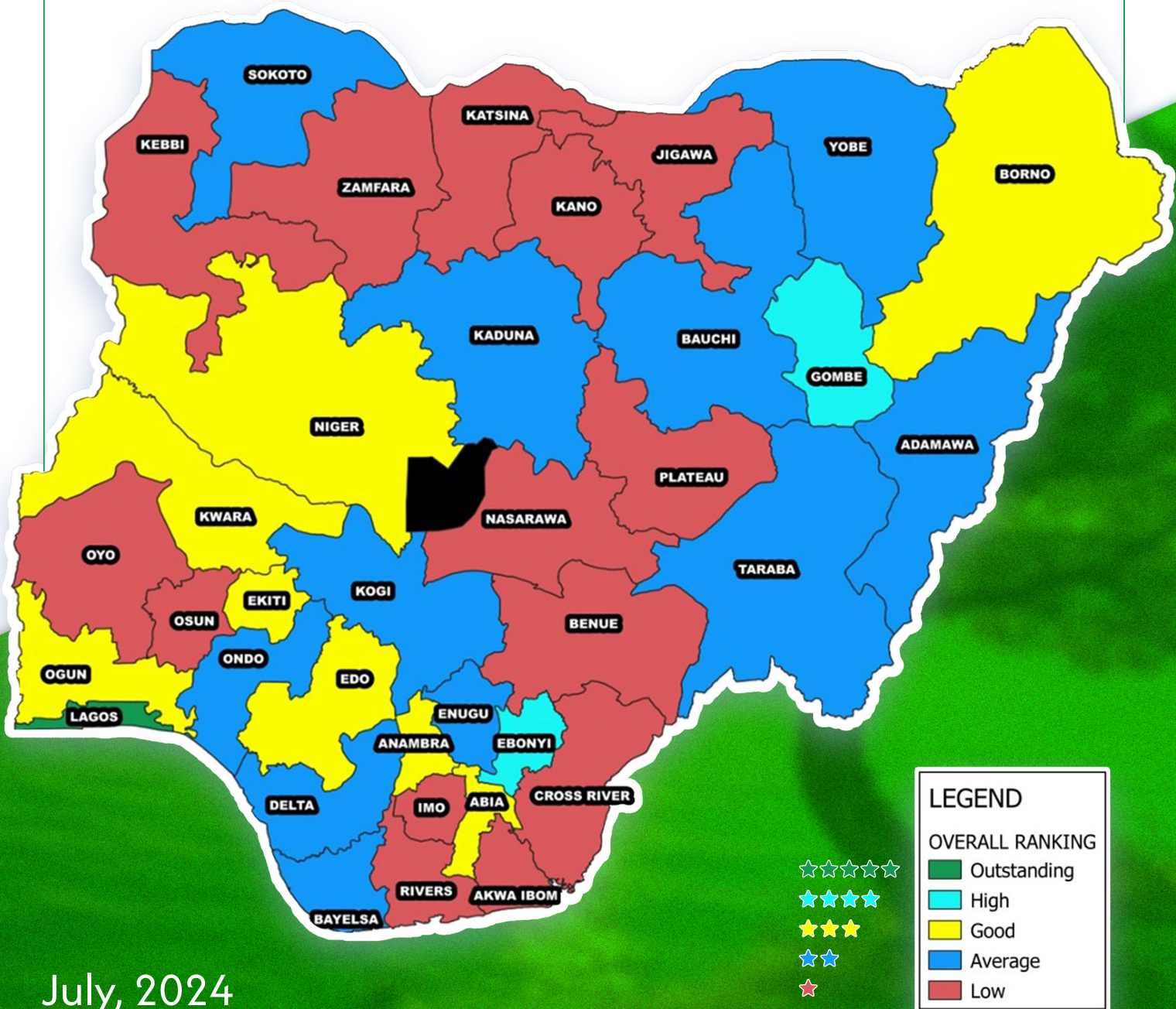




# CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

## PERFORMANCE RATING AND RANKING OF NIGERIA'S 36 STATES



July, 2024

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## CONTEXT AND FOCUS OF WORK

While there is a variety of climate change initiatives at the federal level, limited attention has been paid to climate governance at the state level. The lack of support for states to develop and implement climate policies is a major gap in Nigeria's climate governance effort since states bear a great deal of climate impacts and, sometimes are the best-placed to take action given their proximity to points of climate impact and understanding of the local situation.

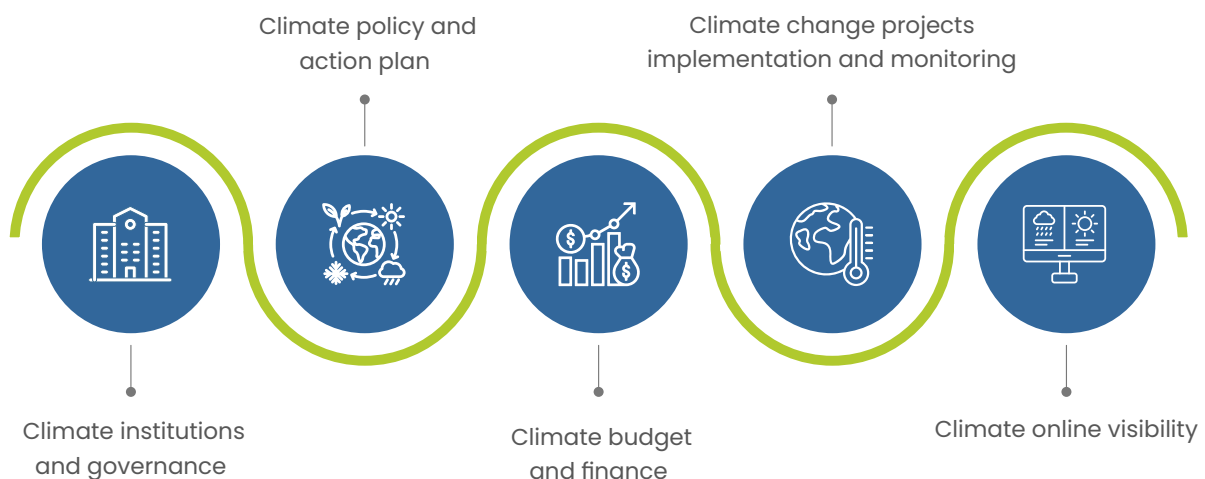
As a federating state, most policies and Acts of the National Assembly are not binding on the states. For instance, the issue of the environment (and climate change) which is under the concurrent list requires that state-level policies, action plans, and laws be enacted and adopted to guide state, local, and community-level climate actions for each state. It follows then that as part of their efforts at addressing climate change, states must also develop climate change policies and action plans, and even climate change laws, to guide climate actions in their respective states.

**Furthermore, aligning climate action at the state level with the climate objectives of the federal government is crucial to achieving a sustainable green transition and meeting Nigeria's net zero carbon goal by 2060.**

The current situation calls for an improved climate change governance effort across Nigerian states and better integration of state and federal government climate efforts. At the same time, some states are doing brilliant work on various aspects of climate governance which can serve as an example and encouragement for the rest of the states. It is only right that these states are recognized and rewarded for their effort.

**The Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP), in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE) embarked on producing a single Climate Governance Performance Ranking (CGPR) of Nigeria's 36 states based on five governance performance criteria, namely;**

**Figure 1: Climate Governance Performance Ranking Themes**



The CGPR is aimed at producing a comprehensive single ranking of climate governance and actions in states based on internationally recognized criteria for measuring the quality of climate governance at subnational levels with the objectives of highlighting good practices and efforts, spotlighting gaps, and ultimately drawing stakeholders attention to where more efforts and collaborations are necessary.

The rating and ranking exercise is intended to recognize the efforts and achievements of states that are leading the way in climate action with the view to encouraging others to adopt more robust and effective environmental policies. It is also hoped that the project will help promote climate awareness and encourage greater action at the subnational level.

## RESULTS

- 1 A total of **46 respondents completed the survey across all 36 states of Nigeria**, out of which 37 were male and nine (9) female. The respondents include: Four (4) Hon. Commissioners, One (1) Permanent Secretary, 25 Directors and 16 Desk Officers, from the states' ministries of environment.
- 2 Lagos, Gombe and Ebonyi states are **the top three (3) performing states with scores** of 182, 125 and 123 out of a possible total of 325 respectively.
- 3 Borno and Ekiti states are joint 4th with 115 points each.
- 4 **Lagos is the only state rated as 'Outstanding' in performance**, while Gombe and Ebonyi are rated as 'High' in performance. States rated as 'Good' performance, which fell within the 4th to 12th position in the rating, are Borno, Ekiti, Edo, Niger, Abia, Ogun, Kwara, Anambra, Bayelsa, Delta, and Yobe.
- 5 Adamawa, Kaduna, Sokoto, Enugu, Taraba, Kogi, Bauchi, and Ondo, occupying the 15th to 22nd position, in that order, are rated as 'Average' in the ranking performance.
- 6 States with "Low" scores are positioned within 23rd to 36th position. They are Cross-River, Imo, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Benue, Plateau, Rivers, Osun, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Jigawa, Oyo, Kano and Zamfara, in that order with Zamfara having the lowest score at 35 points.
- 7 Gombe, Lagos, and Ekiti States rank the highest in Institutional Arrangements and Administrative Structure for Subnational Climate Leadership.
- 8 Lagos, Borno, and Niger are the first 3 states in the Thematic Rating for Climate Project Implementation and Monitoring.
- 9 Lagos, Anambra, Edo, Ogun, Taraba, Kaduna, Ondo, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina have functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/Climate Change and with several pages showing dynamic web activities.
- 10 To some degree all states capture climate and climate-related projects in their budgets. However, only 21 states specifically tagged the allotted projects as climate change projects.
- 11 No state has issued a Green Bond. Only Gombe indicated issuance of Green Bond in its 2024 budget but this has not been implemented.



## OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Two (2) states (Enugu and Taraba) have a Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change. In other words these are the states that have climate change explicitly mentioned in the title of state commissioners
- **There are 14 states that have a Directorate of Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment.** Sixteen (16) states have a Unit for Climate Change, and four (4) states have neither a directorate nor a unit for climate change but only have climate change desk officers.
- **Eleven (11) states have an Office of the Senior Special Adviser/ Special Adviser/Special Assistant on Climate Change, 25 states do not have such office.**
- Ten (10) states have climate change focal persons at the local government levels in their states, while 26 states do not have local government climate focal persons.
- Only eight (8) states have regular or periodic state-level conferences on climate change, while 28 states do not.
- In 32 states, the House Committee on Environment handles all climate change-related issues, while in three (3) states, Imo, Ebonyi and Plateau, there is a standing Committee on Climate Change in the state House of Assembly; however, there is no House Committee on Environment or climate change in the state Assembly in one state, Adamawa.
- Of the thirty-six states, only five (5) states have both climate change policy and action plan. These are Lagos, Ebonyi, Borno Delta and Niger states. Nasarawa and Bayelsa have only climate change policies
- **Nine (9) states have only Climate Action Plans.** These are Ekiti, Edo, Yobe, Bauchi, Cross-River, Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Oyo, Sokoto While 15 states- Gombe, Abia, Ogun, Kwara, Anambra, Adamawa, Kaduna, Enugu, Katsina, Plateau, Benue, Osun, Taraba, Imo, Kano -have their Climate Policies and Action Plans being developed.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

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**Nigeria is ranked as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world even though its contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is minimal.** The country is vulnerable due to its complex agroecological zones, burgeoning urban and rural populations, extensive coastlines which is susceptible to sea level rise, and weak climate governance systems.

With its significant impact on health, food security, livelihood, and economic development, climate change is emerging as a hot topic in Nigeria, increasingly featuring in national discussions and political debates. **The Nigerian government is committed to achieving net zero by 2060 and has initiated some projects** at different levels to facilitate the process.

While there have been a growing awareness and an increase in climate change initiatives at the federal level, climate activities at the state level have not received as much attention.

The current situation calls for an improved climate change governance landscape in Nigeria in which policies and initiatives will be properly and vertically integrated for implementation among the Federal, state and Local Government actors with well-defined roles and responsibilities.

In light of the above, in 2023, the **Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP) in close collaboration with the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE), and the Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF) concluded a highly successful project** that built an evidence base to promote climate awareness and action at subnational levels in Nigeria. The project provided a mapping of climate governance in Nigeria covering climate impact, the extent of climate change awareness, online visibility; and existence of climate change policies and action plans, among others.

This single climate governance ranking project builds on the previous mapping project further incorporating a few additional internationally recognized criteria for measuring the quality of climate governance at subnational levels.

The project is implemented as a follow-up to the first step to spur awareness for climate action at subnational levels in Nigeria and ensure improved climate change action and resilience among state actors.



## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To develop **a single comprehensive ranking of climate governance for states** following the mapping project previously completed by the SPP, the DCC, and the NGF.
- To consolidate **the success of the mapping of climate impacts**, policies and action plans at the subnational level project in the evaluation of state performance and governance to improve the quality of diplomacy, mechanisms and response measures in administrating climate leadership at the state level, using standard metrics and rating criteria.
- To **increase awareness of subnational climate performance and publicize the ranking** so that the top performers can be rewarded and others can be encouraged to strive for improvement.
- To **provide a platform for collaboration amongst subnational stakeholders**, bringing together focal points or climate change desk officers and directors of climate change directorates in various states' Ministry of Environment to discuss climate performance amongst states.



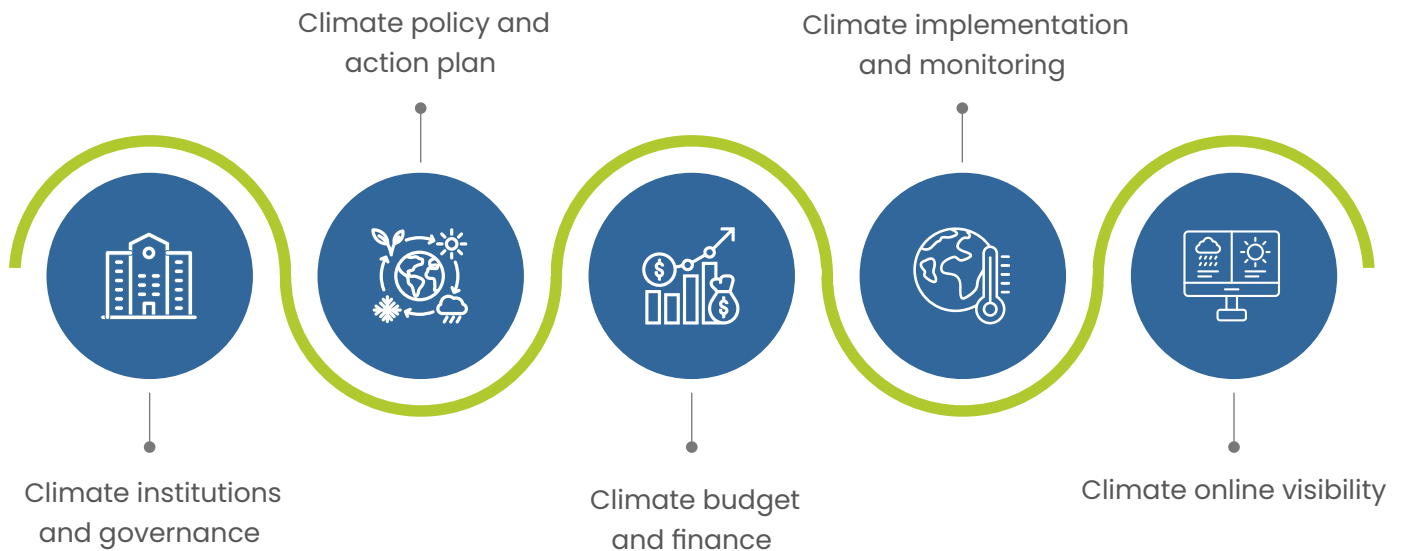
## METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed includes the following:

- A set of questions was developed for each of the five governance themes alongside a scoring matrix based on clearly defined criteria.

### Figure 2 - Themes for Subnational Climate Governance Rating

Scoring, as contained in the survey context, was based on five parts/themes as follows:



- A simple questionnaire developed with Google Forms was sent to Honourable Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries, Directors, and Climate Change Desk Officers in the Ministries of Environment across Nigeria's 36 states.
- Responses received from the survey were collated, reviewed, verified, and validated using multiple sources.
- Verified and validated responses were allocated scores which were tabulated to determine the scores and ranks for states under each of the governance theme as well as the overall ranking when the scores for the five themes are combined. The validation process involved independent searches and follow-up communication with the respondents to request proof and evidence to confirm the responses provided.
- Consultation and collaborative meetings were held with partners to validate and review the preliminary results and key findings of the survey; ascertaining the quality of the result collation process.
- It is important to stress that the analysis was based on the responses received between April to July 2024; this means that progress or achievements recorded by states after the period has not been captured in the analysis.
- Data received as responses from the questionnaire survey were scored based on a given weight of points, which were decided in-house by a panel. The accumulated scores of all responses were provided as the aggregated score used for the overall single ranking. The given score points, allotted per question, are presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Scoring Scheme for The Performance Rating**

S/N.	SURVEY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	ALLOTTED SCORE
<b>A. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>			
1.	<b>How is climate change governance/office structured in your state?</b>	The state has a Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change	15
		The state has a Commissioner for Environment, but the ministry has a Directorate/Department of Climate Change	10
		There is a Climate Change Unit in the Environment Ministry, but not a Department/Directorate	5
		There is a Climate Desk Officer but there is no unit or directorate of climate	2
		The Ministry of Environment has no Desk Officer, Unit or Directorate of Climate Change	0
2.	<b>What is the extent of the provision of legislative oversight for climate change in your state House of Assembly?</b>	There is a Standing Committee on Climate Change in the state House of Assembly	10
		The House Committee on Environment handles all climate change-related issues	5
		There is no House Committee on Environment or Climate Change in the State Assembly	0
3.	<b>Does your state have an Office of the Senior Special Adviser/ Special Adviser/ Special Assistant on Climate Change; Or Is there a designated office created for the Senior Special Adviser/ Special Assistant/ on Climate Change?</b>	Yes	5
		No	0

S/N.	SURVEY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	ALLOTTED SCORE
4.	<b>Are there climate change Focal Persons at the Local Local Government Area level in your state?</b>	Yes	10
		No	0
5.	<b>Does your state organize capacity building and training for climate change staff?</b>	Yes, quarterly (4 times a year)	10
		Yes, bi-annual	5
		Once or twice since inception	2
		Never	0
6.	<b>Does your state hold periodic (annual/ bi-annual/quarterly) climate change conferences?</b>	Yes	10
		No	0
7.	<b>Does your state replicate the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change</b>	Yes, and they meet regularly	10
		Yes, but they have rarely met	5
		No	0

S/N.	SURVEY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	ALLOTTED SCORE
8.	Does your state have a focused dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Environment Government to align climate action and priorities?	Yes, regularly	10
		Occasionally	5
		Only if national government officials contact us	2
9.	How often has your state sent delegates to delegates to the United Nations Conference on Climate Change COP meetings?	5 times and above	10
		Less than 5 times	5
		Attended Once	2
		Never	0
10.	Does your state Ministry of Environment/Climate Change have an online registry of CSOs/ NGOs with which they collaborate?	Yes, online	10
		Yes, but it is not online	3
		No	0
11.	Does your state have an advisory board composed of NGOs/ CSOs leaders, private sector leaders, and academics that are engaged regularly to discuss climate change/ environment issues in the state as part of the decision-making mechanism	Yes, the Meeting is regular	10
		Yes, but meetings are not regular	5
		None	W0

S/N.	SURVEY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	ALLOTTED SCORE
<b>B. CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND ACTION PLAN</b>			
12.	<b>Does your state have a climate change Action Plan or Climate change policy(ies) in place?</b>	Yes, both the Action plan and Policy are in place	15
		Action Plan only	7
		Climate change policy only	7
		Both Action Plans and Policy are currently being developed	5
		Only an Action Plan or Policy is currently being developed	3
		None	0
13.	<b>Do the climate change action plan and/or policy documents set emission reduction targets that contribute to the national efforts reflecting key commitments of the state to a global climate ambition (Paris Agreement 1.5C, Net Zero Emission etc)?</b>	Yes	10
		No	0
		Not Sure	0

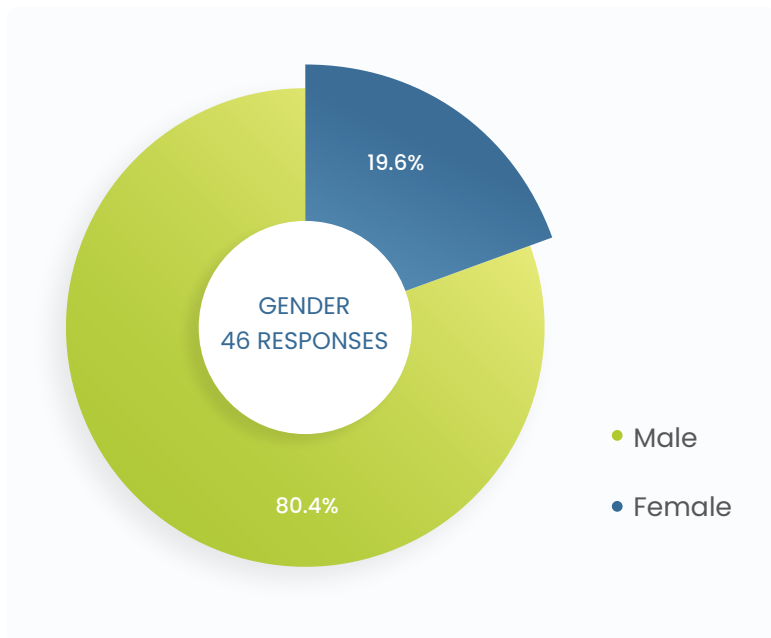
S/N.	SURVEY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	ALLOTTED SCORE
<b>C. CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
14.	Which of the following projects were recently implemented by your states (select the ones that apply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Distribution of electric vehicles</li> <li>✓ Distribution of CNG buses</li> <li>✓ Donation of climate-resilient seeds to farmers</li> <li>✓ Provision of LPG for women</li> <li>✓ Provision of efficient clean cookstoves for households</li> <li>✓ Establishment of electric vehicle charging points</li> <li>✓ Establishment of a retrofitting center to convert vehicles using PMS to CNG</li> <li>✓ Installations of Solar powered streetlights</li> <li>✓ Installations of solar powered-source of energy in schools/hospitals/government institutions</li> <li>✓ Construction of Greenhouse Farm technology to enhance climate smart agriculture</li> <li>✓ Construction of hydroponic farm technology</li> <li>✓ Other: Please specify</li> </ul>	<p>5 each (for Project implemented by the state government)</p> <p>3 each (for Projects implemented by the Federal government, CSOs/NGOs, donors and development partners in the state)</p>
15.	Does your state have a system for effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) of climate impact and/or action	<p>Yes, and it is active</p> <p>No</p>	<p>10</p> <p>0</p>

S/N.	SURVEY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	ALLOTTED SCORE
<b>D. CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCE &amp; BUDGET</b>			
16.	Did your state consider climate change in the 2024 annual budget?	Yes, with clear and specific projects captured	15
		There are relevant projects, but they have not been specifically tagged climate change projects	5
17.	Is there a provision in the state budget or policy to issue a green bond?	Yes, implemented	15
		Yes, but not yet implemented	7
		No	0
<b>E. ONLINE VISIBILITY</b>			
18.	States with functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/ Climate Change and with several pages showing dynamic web activities	High	15
19.	States that have functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/Climate Change but it is static with only one or more mentions of climate change.	Medium	5
20.	States that have a functional website but no reference to Climate change	Low	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>235</b>

# DEMOGRAPHY OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The survey was attended to by a total of forty-six (46) respondents representing all 36 states of Nigeria; with 80.4% (37) Male and 19.6% (9) Female.

**Figure 3: Gender of Distribution Of Survey Respondents**



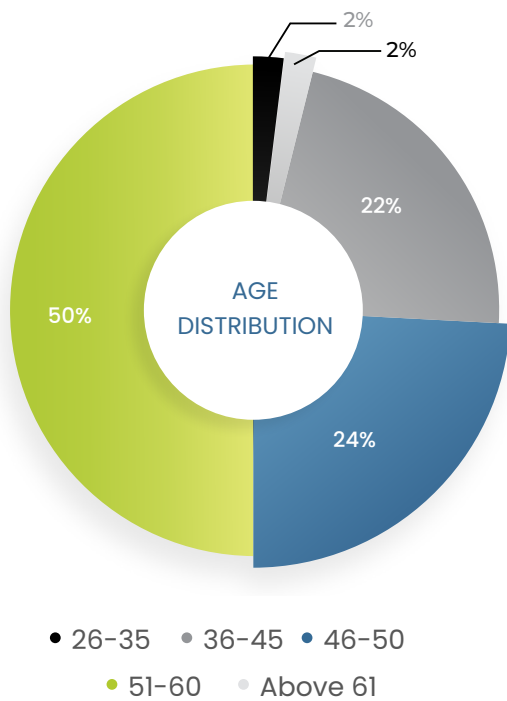
Respondents aged 51 to 60 years dominated the response as seen in the table and chart below.

**Table 2: Age Distribution of Survey Respondents**

Age Bracket	Number	Percentage %
18 – 25	0	0
26 – 35	1	2.2
36 – 45	10	21.7
46 – 50	11	23.9
51 – 60	23	50
Above 61	1	2.2

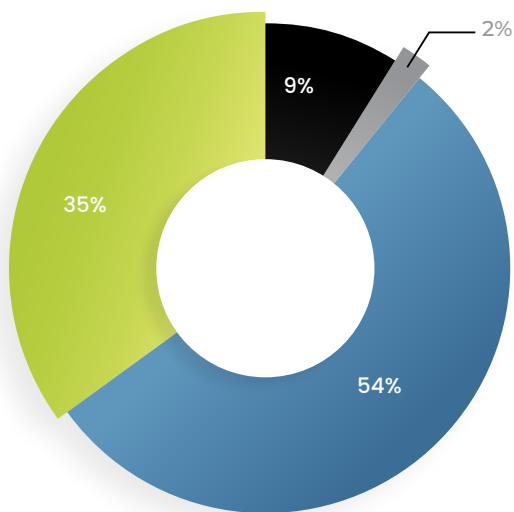


**Figure 4: Age Distribution of Respondents**



Analysis of the survey respondents also showed that more responses came from the Directors of the Climate Change Department in the states' Ministry of Environment; as shown in Table below.

**Figure 5: Distribution of Respondents by Administrative Position/Designation**



- Honourable Commissioner for Environment, Climate Change
- Permanent Secretary, state Ministry of Environment
- Director, Climate Change Department/Unit
- Climate Change Desk Officer

**Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Administrative Position/Designation**

Respondents Type	Number	Percentage %
Commissioner	4	8.7
Permanent Sec.	1	2.2
Director	25	54.3
Desk Officer	16	34.8



# ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AT THE STATE LEVEL

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For **climate action to be effectively conceptualized, articulated, and implemented**, there is a need for a strong political will backed by a well-organized administrative structure (See Appendix I - Subnational Climate Governance Template).

Effective climate change governance at the subnational level demands the consideration and mainstreaming of climate action into all aspects of government policy-making and development planning. This must be strategically done with with clearly set goals and an articulation of the method that will be used to attain the spelt-out goals.

**With proper institutional arrangement and administrative structure for subnational climate governance, the following can be achieved:**

- Ensure coherence between **local, national and international plans and policies**.
- Promote collaboration, innovation and learning among **actors and authorities at various levels**.
- Integrate the knowledge, ideas and perspectives of the different levels and sections of society.
- Establish objectives, mechanisms, policies and solutions jointly, ensuring that they maintain a certain level of harmony.
- Establish tools or structures for information exchange, decision-making, follow-up, monitoring and reporting.



For this rating and ranking project, we identified eleven (11) questions concerning administrative structure and governance arrangements. Some of these include whether or not the state has:

- A stand-alone Commissioner for Climate Change or has climate change as part of the title of the Commissioner for Environment.
- A full climate change department with a climate change director.
- An Office of the Senior Special Adviser/ Special Adviser/Special Assistant on Climate Change to the Executive Governor of the state.
- An inter-ministerial committee on climate change to enhance the coordination of climate action across different ministries.
- Climate change focal persons at the Local Government levels of the state.
- Effective legislative oversight with a climate change committee in the state House of Assembly.
- Periodic (annual/bi-annual/quarterly) climate change conferences.
- Organizes regular training and capacity building for climate change staff.
- Sends delegates to international climate change fora especially the UNFCCC COPs.
- An advisory board composed of NGOs/CSOs leaders, private sector leaders, and academics that are engaged regularly to discuss climate change/ environment issues in the state as part of the decision-making mechanism.
- An online registry of CSOs/NGOs with which they collaborate.



The following Tables (4 to 14) present the overview of the various metrics and survey results as they relate to the administrative structure and institutional arrangements for climate leadership at the state level.

**Table 4: States' Climate Institutional Arrangements**

HOW IS CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE/ OFFICE STRUCTURED IN YOUR STATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
The state has a Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change	2 states	Enugu and Taraba.
The state has a Commissioner for Environment, but the ministry has a Directorate of Climate Change	14 states	Ebonyi, Ekiti, Plateau, Gombe, Bayelsa, Kogi, Lagos, Abia, Borno, Edo, Delta, Kebbi, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina
There is a Climate Change Unit in the Environment Ministry, but it is NOT a Directorate	16 states	Imo, Kaduna, Benue, Rivers, Jigawa, Anambra, Niger, Ogun, Kwara, Yobe, Sokoto, Bauchi, Cross-River, Ondo, Zamfara, Adamawa
There is a Climate Desk Officer but there is NO Unit or Directorate of Climate	4 states	Osun, Nasarawa, Oyo, Kano

**Table 5: Creation of Climate Offices in the States' Government Houses**

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE AN OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SPECIAL ADVISER/ SPECIAL ADVISER/SPECIAL ASSISTANT ON CLIMATE CHANGE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
YES	11 states	Gombe, Ekiti, Bayelsa, Kogi, Enugu, Kaduna, Imo, Benue, Rivers, Osun, Jigawa
NO	25 states	Lagos, Ebonyi, Anambra, Niger, Abia, Adamawa, Borno, Edo, Ogun, Kwara, Yobe, Delta, Taraba, Sokoto, Bauchi, Cross-River, Plateau, Ondo, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Oyo, Kano, Zamfara

**Table 6: Presence of an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change at the State Level**

DOES YOUR STATE REPLICATE INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, and they meet regularly	11 states	Abia, Adamawa, Anambra, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Plateau, Sokoto
Yes, but they have rarely met	18 states	Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Delta, Edo, Enugu, Imo, Kaduna, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, Osun, Oyo, Rivers, Taraba, Yobe
No	7 states	Cross-River, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Ondo, Zamfara

**Table 7: Creation of Climate Change Focal Persons at the Local Government Levels**

ARE THERE CLIMATE CHANGE FOCAL PERSONS AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS IN YOUR STATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes	10 states	Abia, Adamawa, Bayelsa, Benue, Enugu, Gombe, Lagos, Nasarawa, Ondo, Yobe
No	26 states	Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Borno, Cross-River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Niger, Ogun, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Zamfara

**Table 8: Legislative Provision on Climate Change in the States' Houses of Assembly**

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE PROVISION OF LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN YOUR STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
There is a Standing Committee on Climate Change in the state House of Assembly	3 states	Imo, Ebonyi, Plateau
The House Committee on Environment handles all climate change-related issues	32 states	Gombe, Ekiti, Bayelsa, Kogi, Enugu Kaduna, Benue, Rivers, Osun, Jigawa Lagos, Anambra, Niger, Abia, Borno Edo, Ogun, Kwara, Yobe, Delta, Taraba, Sokoto, Bauchi, Cross-River, Ondo, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Akwa-Ibom Katsina, Oyo, Kano, Zamfara
There is no House Committee on Environment or Climate Change in the state Assembly	1 states	Adamawa

**TABLE 9: Dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Environment to Align Climate Action and Priorities**

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE A FOCUSED DIALOGUE WITH THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT TO ALIGN CLIMATE ACTION AND PRIORITIES?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, regularly	12	Abia, Anambra, Cross-River, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Kogi, Kwara, Osun, Yobe
Occasionally	15	Adamawa, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Sokoto, Taraba, Zamfara.
Only if national government officials contact us	9	Bauchi, Delta, Jigawa, Katsina, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau, Rivers

**Table 10: Subnational Periodic Conference Meetings on Climate Change**

DOES YOUR STATE HOLD PERIODIC (ANNUAL/BI-ANNUAL/QUARTERLY) CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCES?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
YES	8 states	Lagos, Ebonyi, Gombe, Ekiti, Anambra, Niger, Abia, Adamawa
NO	28 states	Borno, Edo, Bayelsa, Ogun, Kwara, Yobe, Delta, Taraba, Kogi, Sokoto, Enugu, Bauchi, Kaduna, Cross-River, Imo, Plateau, Benue, Rivers, Ondo, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Osun, Jigawa, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Oyo, Kano, Zamfara

**Table 11: Capacity Building of State-level Climate Change Officers**

DOES YOUR STATE ORGANIZE CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE STAFF?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, quarterly (4 times a year)	7	Adamawa, Bayelsa, Gombe, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Yobe
Yes, bi-annual	4	Anambra, Delta, Ekiti, Niger
Once or twice since inception	16	Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross-River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, Katsina, Nasarawa, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Rivers, Sokoto
Never	9	Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi, Kogi, Plateau, Taraba, Zamfara

**Table 12: Representation or Participation in International Climate Change Fora (UNFCCC COPs)**

HOW OFTEN HAS YOUR STATE SENT DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE FORA INCLUDING THE UNFCCC COPS?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
5 times and above	6	Adamawa, Anambra, Kaduna, Lagos, Kwara, Yobe
Less than 5 times	16	Bauchi, Bayelsa, Borno, Cross-River, Delta, Edo, Ekiti, Gombe Kano, Kebbi, Kogi, Niger, Ogun, Sokoto, Taraba, Zamfara
Attended Once	2	Akwa-Ibom, Katsina
Never	12	Abia, Benue, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo, Jigawa, Nasarawa, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers

**Table 13: Advisory Board and Stakeholders Composition for Climate-Related Decision-Making**

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE AN ADVISORY BOARD COMPOSED OF NGOS/CSO LEADERS, PRIVATE SECTOR LEADERS, AND ACADEMICS THAT ARE ENGAGED REGULARLY TO DISCUSS CLIMATE CHANGE/ENVIRONMENT ISSUES IN THE STATE AS PART OF THE DECISION-MAKING MECHANISM?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, the Meeting is regular	8	Anambra, Cross-River, Gombe, Kwara, Lagos, Ogun, Osun, Plateau
Yes, but meetings are not regular	11	Abia, Adamawa, Bayelsa, Borno, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Kaduna, Kogi, Rivers, Sokoto, Yobe
None	17	Akwa-Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Delta, Edo, Enugu, Imo, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Niger, Ondo, Oyo, Taraba, Zamfara

**Table 14:** Availability of Registry of CSOs/NGOs State Government Collaborate with on Climate-Related Decision-Making

DOES YOUR STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE AN ONLINE REGISTRY OF CSOS/NGOS WITH WHICH THEY COLLABORATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, online	1 states	Lagos
Yes, but it is not online	25 states	Gombe, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Borno, Edo, Abia, Ogun, Kwara, Anambra, Bayelsa, Yobe, Delta, Adamawa, Kaduna, Sokoto, Enugu, Kogi, Bauchi, CrossRiver, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Plateau, Benue, Rivers, Osun
No	10	Niger, Taraba, Ondo, Imo, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Jigawa, Oyo, Kano, Zamfara

Collation of the points assigned to the preceding tables to identify the level of climate governance as regards the existing institutional arrangements and administrative structure in the states presents the following ranking:



**Table 15: Overall Score and Ranking for Institutional Arrangements and Administrative Structure for Subnational Climate Leadership**

S/NO	STATES (IN RANKING ORDER)	RATING/SCORE
1	Gombe	88
2	Lagos	87
3	Ekiti	73
4	Anambra	68
5	Adamawa	68
6	Abia	65
7	Kwara	63
8	Bayelsa	63
9	Yobe	63
10	Ebonyi	60
11	Enugu	55
12	Ogun	53
13	Kogi	48
14	Plateau	45
15	Kaduna	43
16	Osun	42
17	Borno	40
18	Edo	40
19	Sokoto	40
20	Cross-River	40
21	Benue	40
22	Niger	37
23	Delta	35
24	Taraba	35
25	Akwa-Ibom	32
26	Rivers	32
27	Imo	30
28	Bauchi	27
29	Ondo	27
30	Nasarawa	26
31	Kebbi	25
32	Katsina	24
33	Zamfara	20
34	Oyo	19
35	Jigawa	17
36	Kano	17



# CLIMATE POLICIES AND ACTION PLANS AT THE STATE-LEVEL

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Addressing climate change demands having a clear set of policy and action plan. Policies set the strategic goals and direction for government while action plans provide details on how and when, actions will be completed, who is responsible for the action, and how success will be measured (See Appendix I - Subnational Climate Governance Template).

The importance of having clear policy and action plan has long been underscored by several global governance institutions including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

As a Party to the UNFCCC, Nigeria has adopted several policies and legal frameworks to help her meet her climate change obligations. Some of these include the Climate Change Act; Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, The Nigerian National Policy on Plastics Management, National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change in Nigeria, National Climate Change Policy, Updated NDCs 2021, Furthermore, considering Nigeria's commitment to net zero emissions by 2060 with the attendant development of the Energy Transition Plan, LT-

LEDS, and the Deep Decarbonization Pathways, it was important to see which of these states set emissions reduction targets in their policies/Action Plans.

As a federating state, most policies and Acts of the National Assembly are not binding on the states. For instance, the issue of the environment (and climate change) which are under the concurrent list requires that state-level policies, Action Plans, and laws be enacted and adopted to guide state, local, and community-level climate actions for each state. It follows then that as part of their efforts at addressing climate change, states must also develop climate change policies and action plans, and even climate change laws, to guide climate actions in their respective states.

Given the above, this project assessed and ranked the presence or otherwise of climate change policies and/or Action Plans within the thirty-six states of the federation. The intention was not only to determine their existence but to also interrogate whether or not they are being implemented.

The provision of project analysis on the status of the subnational climate policies and action plan is presented below.



**Table 16: Status of Climate Policies and Action Plans at the State Level**

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE A CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN OR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Both the Action Plan and Policy in place	5	Lagos, Ebonyi, Borno, Delta, Niger
Action Plan only	9	Ekiti, Edo, Yobe, Bauchi, Cross-River, Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Oyo, Sokoto
Climate change policy only	2	Bayelsa, Nasarawa
Both Action Plans and Policy are currently being developed	15	Gombe, Abia, Ogun, Kwara, Anambra, Adamawa, Kaduna, Enugu, Katsina, Plateau, Benue, Osun, Taraba, Imo, Kano
Only an Action Plan or Policy is currently being developed	Nil	Nil
None	5	Kogi, Ondo, Kebbi, Jigawa, Zamfara

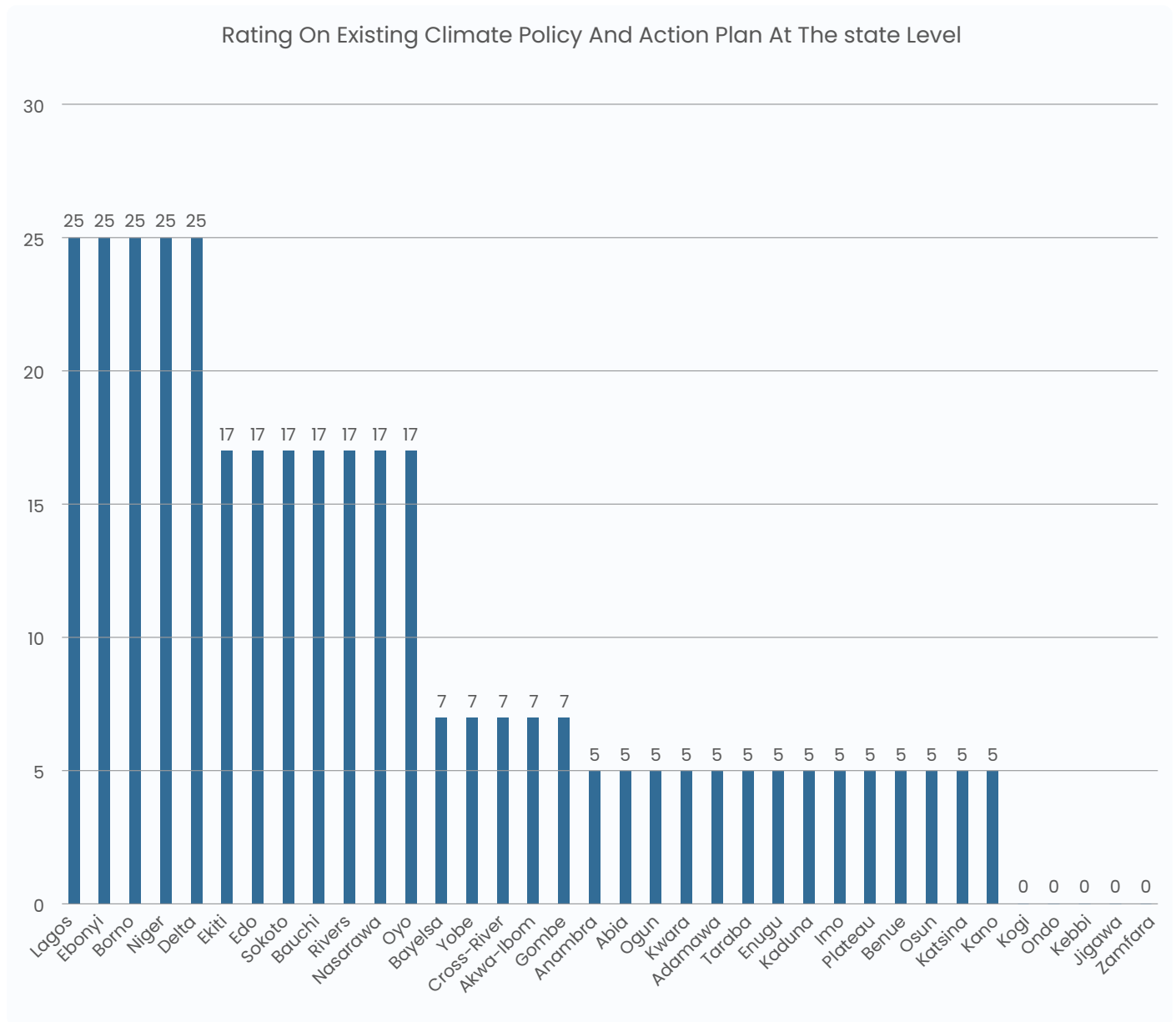
- Of the thirty-six states, Lagos, Rivers, Ebonyi, Delta, and Borno states are the only ones with both Climate Change Action Plans and Policies.
- Bayelsa and Nasarawa have only climate change policies.
- Nine (9) states states have existing Climate Action Plans: Ekiti, Edo, Yobe, Bauchi, Cross-River, Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Oyo, Sokoto.
- Fifteen (15) states namely, Gombe, Abia, Ogun, Kwara, Anambra, Adamawa, Kaduna, Enugu, Katsina, Plateau, Benue, Osun, Taraba, Imo, Kano have their Climate Policies and Action Plans being developed.
- Five (5) states, namely, Kogi, Jigawa, Ondo, Kebbi, and Zamfara do not have either of both and are currently not developing any.

**Table 17: : Total Score and Rating for Subnational Climate Policy And Action Plan for the States**

NO.	STATES (IN RANKING ORDER)	RATING/SCORE
1.	Lagos	25
2.	Ebonyi	25
3.	Borno	25
4.	Niger	25
5.	Delta	25
6.	Ekiti	17
7.	Edo	17
8.	Sokoto	17
9.	Bauchi	17
10.	Rivers	17
11.	Nasarawa	17
12.	Oyo	17
13.	Bayelsa	7
14.	Yobe	7
15.	Cross-River	7
16.	Akwa-Ibom	7
17.	Gombe	7
18.	Anambra	5
19.	Abia	5
20.	Ogun	5
21.	Kwara	5
22.	Adamawa	5
23.	Taraba	5
24.	Enugu	5
25.	Kaduna	5
26.	Imo	5
27.	Plateau	5
28.	Benue	5
29.	Osun	5
30.	Katsina	5
31.	Kano	5
32.	Kogi	0
33.	Ondo	0
34.	Kebbi	0
35.	Jigawa	0
36.	Zamfara	0



**Figure 6: Rating for Climate Policies and Action Plans at state level**



# CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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While drafting policies and action plans are important, making policy documents operational and carrying out proposed climate-related activities are very vital in ensuring high performance of climate governance.

In the data collection form, we invited respondents to make a list of climate projects implemented in their states. The projects listed were verified and the appropriate points assigned to each considering the scale of the project, the stage of implementation and whether the project was a state-owned project, or a project implemented by the federal government, private sector, or CSOs. Furthermore we also sought to ascertain whether states have effective structure and process for project implementation monitoring.

The assigned points provide the performance rating as provided in the table and graph below:



**Table 18: Thematic Rating for Climate Project Implementation and Monitoring**

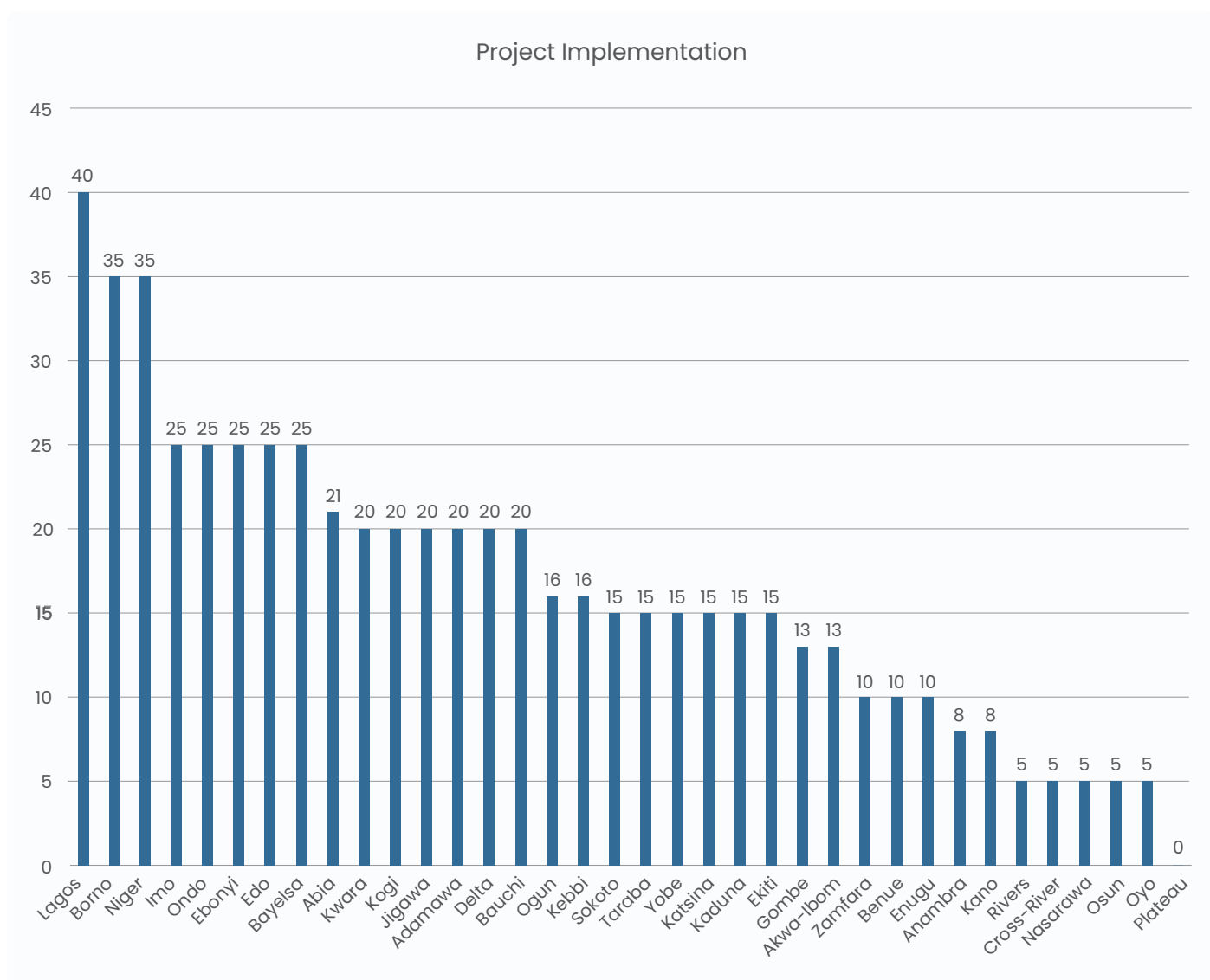
NO.	STATES (IN RANKING ORDER)	RATING/SCORE
1.	Lagos	40
2.	Borno	35
3.	Niger	35
4.	Imo	25
5.	Ondo	25
6.	Ebonyi	25
7.	Edo	25
8.	Bayelsa	25
9.	Abia	21
10.	Kwara	20
11.	Kogi	20
12.	Jigawa	20
13.	Adamawa	20
14.	Delta	20
15.	Bauchi	20
16.	Ogun	16
17.	Kebbi	16
18.	Sokoto	15
19.	Taraba	15
20.	Yobe	15
21.	Katsina	15
22.	Kaduna	15
23.	Ekiti	15
24.	Gombe	13
25.	Akwa-Ibom	13
26.	Zamfara	10
27.	Benue	10
28.	Enugu	10
29.	Anambra	8
30.	Kano	8
31.	Rivers	5
32.	Cross-River	5
33.	Nasarawa	5
34.	Osun	5
35.	Oyo	5
36.	Plateau	0



**Table 19: Subnational Monitoring System for Climate Projects**

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE A SYSTEM FOR EFFECTIVE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING (MER) OF CLIMATE IMPACT AND/OR ACTION?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, and it is active	3 states	Lagos, Abia, Kwara
No	33 states	Borno, Niger, Imo, Ondo, Ebonyi, Edo, Bayelsa, Kogi, Jigawa, Adamawa, Delta, Bauchi, Ogun, Kebbi, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Katsina, Kaduna, Ekiti, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Zamfara, Benue, Enugu, Anambra, Kano, Rivers, Cross-River, Nasarawa, Osun, Oyo, Plateau

**Figure 7: Rating for Climate Project Implementation Plans at the State Level**



# PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ONLINE VISIBILITY

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Online visibility is an essential aspect of climate governance. Online presence is important for a government that wishes to operate efficiently, build trust, and engage with their respective audiences. It enables the leveraging of the power of the internet to improve reach, transparency, and effectiveness, ultimately contributing to better outcomes and stronger relationships with customers and citizens. With effective online tools and platforms, governments can coordinate and communicate with citizens and organizations effectively including during emergencies. Online platforms are key for timely dissemination of information and updates to the public. Online platforms ensure that a wider range of voices is heard, promoting inclusive governance and better policy-making. Consistent online presence helps in building climate awareness, and also makes it easier for citizens and stakeholders to engage with the government to promote climate action (See Appendix 1 – Subnational Climate Governance Template).

For online visibility we ranked states according to the following criteria.

- States with functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/Climate Change and with several pages showing dynamic web activities.
- States that have functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/Climate Change but it is static with only one or more mentions of climate change.
- States that have a functional website but no reference to climate change.
- The table below shows the responses on online visibility.



**Table 20: Online Visibility and Publicity on Climate Change Issues at the state-level**

WHAT IS YOUR STATE'S ONLINE VISIBILITY STATUS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
States with functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/Climate Change and with several pages showing dynamic web activities	9 states	Lagos, Anambra, Edo, Ogun, Taraba, Kaduna, Ondo, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina
States that have functional websites (or links on the state official website) for the Ministry of Environment/Climate Change but they are static with only one or more mention of climate change.	3 states	Ekiti, Delta, Plateau
States that have a functional website but no reference to Climate change	24 states	Ebonyi, Gombe, Borno, Niger, Abia, Bayelsa, Kwara, Yobe, Adamawa, Kogi Sokoto, Enugu, Bauchi, Cross-River, Imo, Benue, Rivers, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Osun, Jigawa, Oyo, Kano, Zamfara



**Table 21:** Performance Rating and Ranking for Online Visibility for Nigeria's 36 States

NO.	STATES (IN RANKING ORDER)	RATING/SCORE
1.	Lagos	15
2.	Anambra	15
3.	Edo	15
4.	Ogun	15
5.	Taraba	15
6.	Kaduna	15
7.	Ondo	15
8.	Akwa-Ibom	15
9.	Katsina	15
10.	Ekiti	5
11.	Delta	5
12.	Plateau	5
13.	Ebonyi	0
14.	Gombe	0
15.	Borno	0
16.	Niger	0
17.	Abia	0
18.	Bayelsa	0
19.	Kwara	0
20.	Yobe	0
21.	Adamawa	0
22.	Kogi	0
23.	Sokoto	0
24.	Enugu	0
25.	Bauchi	0
26.	Cross-River	0
27.	Imo	0
28.	Benue	0
29.	Rivers	0
30.	Kebbi	0
31.	Nasarawa	0
32.	Osun	0
33.	Jigawa	0
34.	Oyo	0
35.	Kano	0
36.	Zamfara	0



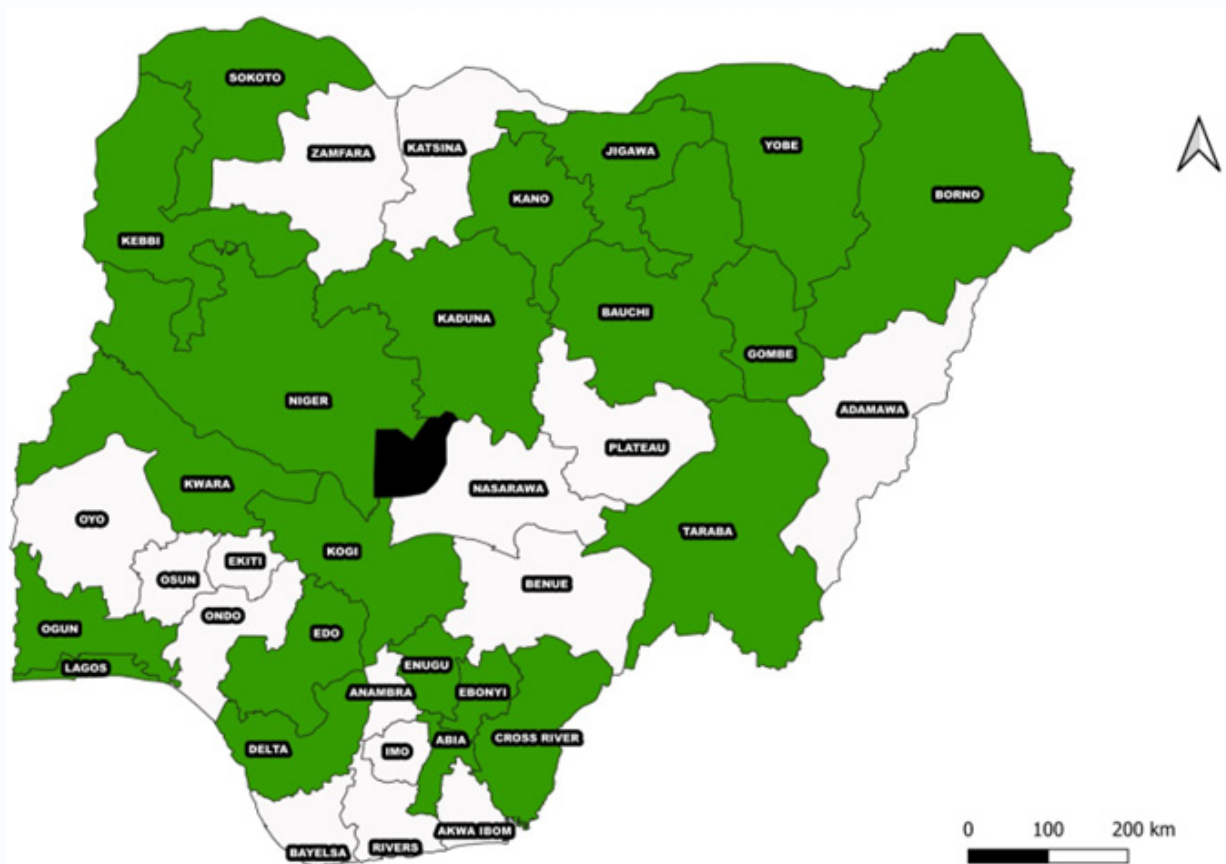
# BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Finance is a critical enabler for climate action. At the same time the lack of finance is a major barrier against action on climate change across multi-scales of governance. While Nigeria has ambitious climate goals enshrined in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – a pledge under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions – achieving them hinges on a crucial factor: climate finance. Climate finance serves as a crucial instrument for Nigeria to confront its climate change challenges. It encompasses various funding sources, including, multilateral aid in the form of grants and concessional loans provided by developed countries and international organizations; investments from banks, insurers, and asset managers in climate-smart projects that emanate as private sector investment and

carbon pricing mechanisms which are revenue generated from carbon taxes or emissions trading schemes; etc.

Governments both at the national and subnational levels in Nigeria are well placed to identify opportunities for mitigation and the need for adaptation to climate change. However, the cost of these efforts can have important implications for budgets already constrained by high levels of fiscal deficits. Faced with looming environmental threats, governments are expected to gradually deploy climate-sensitive Public Financial Management or green budgeting to align their policies with climate and environmental commitments (OECD, 2021b). Green budgeting involves using budgetary policymaking tools to help achieve climate and environmental goals (IMF, 2021).

**Figure 8: States with Specific Allocation for Climate Change in the Annual Budget**



**Table 22: Status of Climate Finance at the Subnational Level: Allocation for Climate Change in State Budget**

DID YOUR STATE CONSIDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE 2024 ANNUAL BUDGET?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, with clear and specific projects captured as climate change projects	21 states	Gombe, Lagos, Ebonyi, Edo, Niger, Kwara, Delta, Kogi, Abia, Bauchi, Kaduna, Sokoto, Taraba, Borno, Ogun, Yobe, Enugu, Cross-River, Jigawa, Kano, Kebbi
There are relevant related projects, but they have not been specifically tagged as climate change projects	15 states	Ekiti, Bayelsa, Adamawa, Plateau, Anambra, Imo, Rivers, Akwa-Ibom, Benue, Ondo, Katsina, Nasarawa, Zamfara, Oyo, Osun

To reflect the need to integrate climate finance into subnational climate governance, we see no state has a Green Bond as a financial instrument in its budget. Only Gombe and Niger states stated they have such a provision, however, not been implemented.

**Table 23: Green Bond Provision in the State Budget**

IS THERE A PROVISION IN THE STATE BUDGET OR POLICY TO ISSUE A GREEN BOND?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, implemented	0	
Yes, but not yet implemented	1 states	Gombe
No	35 states	Lagos, Ebonyi, Edo, Niger, Kwara, Delta, Kogi, Abia, Bauchi, Kaduna, Sokoto, Taraba, Borno, Ogun, Yobe, Enugu, Cross-River, Jigawa, Kano, Kebbi, Ekiti, Bayelsa, Adamawa, Plateau, Anambra, Imo, Rivers, Akwa-Ibom, Benue, Ondo, Katsina, Nasarawa, Oyo, Zamfara, Osun

**Table 24: Thematic Rating for State's Coverage on Climate Budgeting/Finance**

NO.	STATES (IN RANKING ORDER)	RATING/SCORE
1.	Gombe	22
2.	Lagos	15
3.	Ebonyi	15
4.	Edo	15
5.	Niger	15
6.	Kwara	15
7.	Delta	15
8.	Kogi	15
9.	Abia	15
10.	Bauchi	15
11.	Kaduna	15
12.	Sokoto	15
13.	Taraba	15
14.	Borno	15
15.	Ogun	15
16.	Yobe	15
17.	Enugu	15
18.	Cross-River	15
19.	Jigawa	15
20.	Kano	15
21.	Kebbi	15
22.	Ekiti	5
23.	Bayelsa	5
24.	Adamawa	5
25.	Plateau	5
26.	Anambra	5
27.	Imo	5
28.	Rivers	5
29.	Akwa-Ibom	5
30.	Benue	5
31.	Ondo	5
32.	Katsina	5
33.	Nasarawa	5
34.	Oyo	5
35.	Zamfara	5
36.	Osun	5



# OVERALL PERFORMANCE RANKING

## RESULTS OF THE 36 STATES IN NIGERIA

The collation of the results of the thematic score points in the above sections provides the overall result of the aggregated score points. The final ranking resulting from the validation and analysis of the survey data is presented below.

- Lagos state stands out as Nigeria’s best/first state regarding Climate Governance Performance. Although the state is on course to attaining the Excellent status, it maintains an **‘Outstanding’** scoring position that sets it apart as a pacesetter for other states in Nigeria on climate governance.
- Gombe and Ebonyi states are the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> highest ranked respectively and rated **‘High’**.
- States rated **‘Good’** score are in the 4<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> position and include: Borno, Ekiti, Edo, Niger, Abia, Ogun, Kwara, Anambra, Bayelsa, Delta, and Yobe.
- States with **‘Average’** score points occupy the 15<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> position. They include Adamawa, Kaduna, Sokoto, Enugu, Taraba, Kogi, Bauchi, and Ondo, in that order.
- States with **‘Low’** score points are positioned within 23<sup>rd</sup> to 36<sup>th</sup> position, Cross-River, Imo, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Benue, Plateau, Rivers, Osun, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Jigawa, Oyo, Kano and Zamfara, in that order; with Zamfara as the least performing state.

The rating scores for the benchmarking aggregated score are given below:

**Table 25: Result of Aggregated Score**

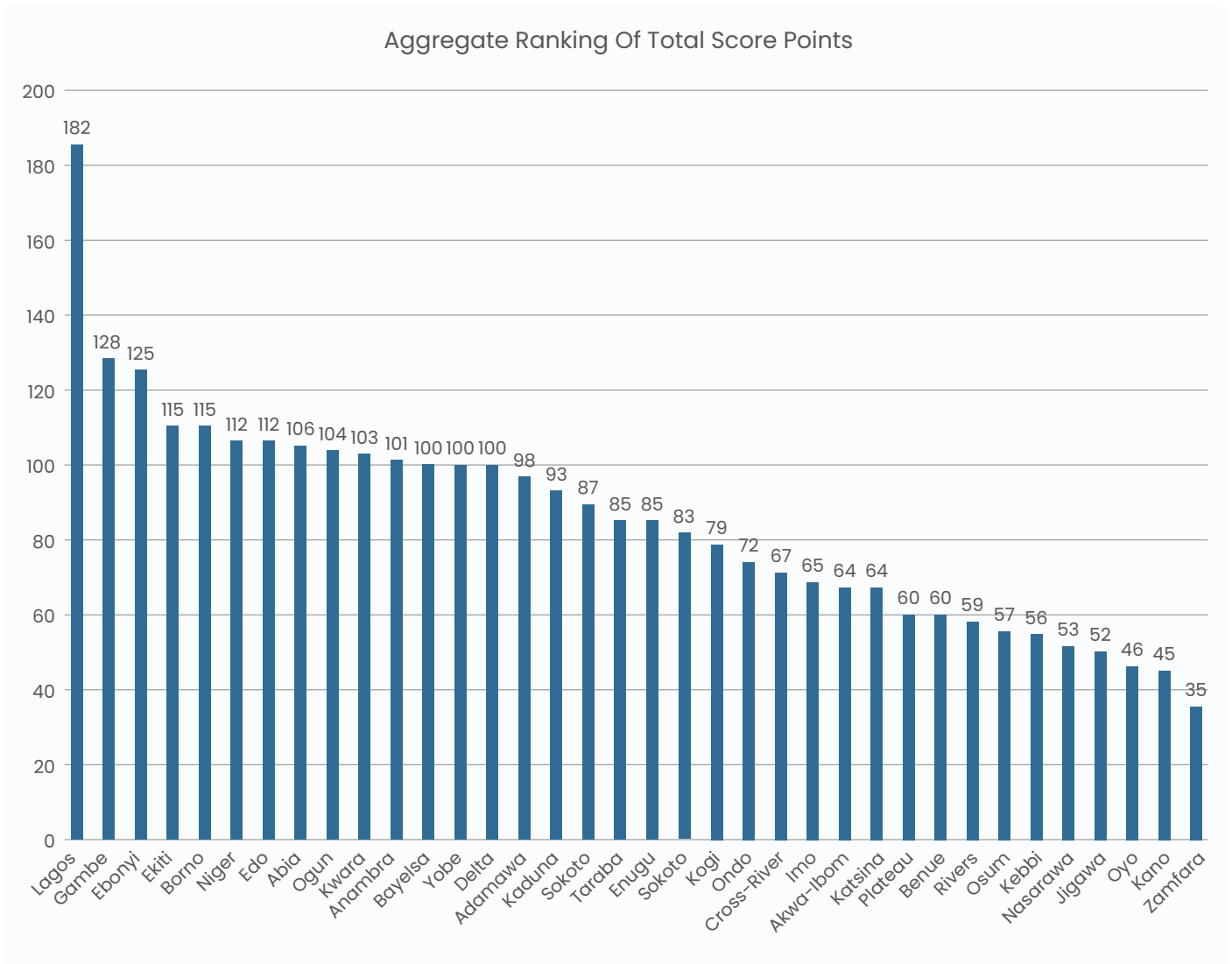
RATING	OUTSTANDING	HIGH	GOOD	AVERAGE	LOW
Percentage (%)	76 – 100%	51 – 75%	43 – 50%	30 – 42%	0 – 29%
Score	171 – 235	120 – 170	101 – 119	71 – 100	0 – 70

The results are shown in the table and figures below.

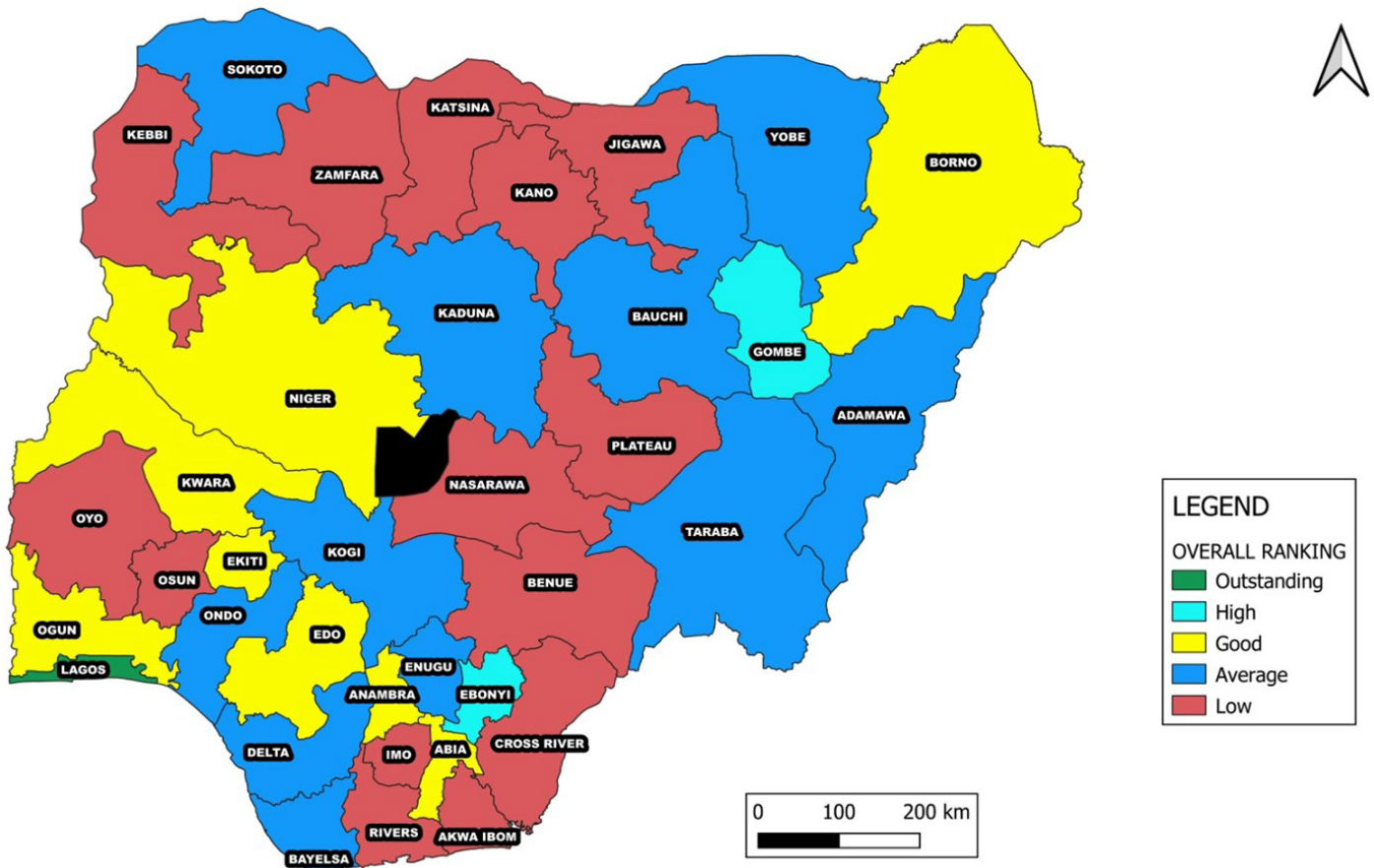
**Table 26: Final Ranking Result on the Climate Governance Performance of the 36 states**

STATES	TOTAL SCORE	RANKING	RATING
Lagos	182	1st	Outstanding
Gombe	128	2nd	High
Ebonyi	125	3rd	High
Borno	115	4th	Good
Ekiti	115	4th	Good
Edo	112	6th	Good
Niger	112	6th	Good
Abia	106	8th	Good
Ogun	104	9th	Good
Kwara	103	10th	Good
Anambra	101	11th	Good
Bayelsa	100	12th	Good
Delta	100	12th	Good
Yobe	100	12th	Good
Adamawa	98	15th	Average
Kaduna	93	16th	Average
Sokoto	87	17th	Average
Enugu	85	18th	Average
Taraba	85	18th	Average
Kogi	83	20th	Average
Bauchi	79	21st	Average
Ondo	72	22nd	Average
Cross - River	67	23rd	Low
Imo	65	24th	Low
Akwa-Ibom	64	25th	Low
Katsina	64	25th	Low
Benue	60	27th	Low
Plateau	60	27th	Low
Rivers	59	29th	Low
Osun	57	30th	Low
Kebbi	56	31st	Low
Nasarawa	53	32nd	Low
Jigawa	52	33rd	Low
Oyo	46	34th	Low
Kano	45	35th	Low
Zamfara	35	36th	Low

**Figure 9: States Climate Performance Overall Ranking**



**Figure 10: A Map of the Overall Rating and Ranking Result**



# CONCLUSION

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The fight against climate change is a global imperative, necessitating coordinated efforts across all levels of government. While national governments and international bodies often receive the spotlight, state governments play a crucial and sometimes underestimated role in mitigating climate change. State governments are indispensable players in the fight against climate change. Their ability to tailor solutions to regional needs, implement policies swiftly, foster innovation, engage communities, and exercise regulatory authority positions them as vital agents of change. As climate challenges intensify, the role of state governments will become increasingly important, underscoring the need for robust state-level action and intergovernmental cooperation to achieve a sustainable and resilient future.

Nigerian state governments possess an intimate understanding of their geographic, economic, and social landscapes. This knowledge enables them to design and implement climate policies that are finely tuned to their specific environmental conditions and needs. Their proximity to the people allows them to tailor solutions to regional specificities, implement policies swiftly, and foster innovation and community engagement in ways that are often challenging for larger bureaucratic

entities. Such targeted approaches ensure that the measures are effective and relevant to the local context, thereby enhancing their impact. State governments are closer to their constituents, allowing for greater community engagement and the mobilization of grassroots movements. This proximity enables state leaders to build coalitions with local governments, businesses, and non-profit organizations, fostering a collaborative approach to climate action.

Environmental rating and ranking such as been undertaken here are essential tools in the pursuit of sustainability and environmental stewardship. They drive transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement by providing benchmarks, incentivizing positive change, and promoting best practices. Additionally, rating and ranking projects support policy development, raise public awareness, and facilitate global comparisons, contributing to a more informed and engaged society committed to addressing environmental challenges. As environmental concerns continue to escalate, the importance of these initiatives will only grow, underscoring the need for robust and comprehensive environmental rating and ranking systems.



# APPENDIX 1: TEMPLATE FOR EFFECTIVE CLIMATE GOVERNANCE AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

An effective subnational climate governance framework requires a comprehensive and integrated approach, emphasizing collaboration, transparency, and continuous improvement. By following this template, subnational governments can develop robust strategies to address climate change and build resilient communities. Here is a template to guide the development of a comprehensive climate governance framework:

THEME	SUBTHEMES	DETAILS/REMARKS
1	Vision and Objectives  Vision  Goals and Objectives	Establish a clear vision statement reflecting the commitment to climate action, green growth and sustainable development. Climate action are most effective when they not only address climate mitigation and adaption but also contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development.  Translate the grand vision into Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART) objectives. These should be context specific while also aligning with national and international climate goals.
2	Political Will  Long-term commitment	Climate change requires long-term strategies and commitments, often beyond electoral cycles. Strong political will is needed to enact and implement stringent climate policies and regulation, devote resources to climate action and ensure continuity and consistency in climate policies, irrespective of changes in government. The statements and actions from the governor should indicate a strong commitment to climate action.

THEME	SUBTHEMES	DETAILS/REMARKS
3	Institutional Arrangements	<p>Governance Structure</p> <p>Establish a dedicated climate governance institutional structure responsible for coordinating climate action. Options include having a commissioner for climate change, a commissioner for environment and climate change; a climate change directorate, unit, and desk officers. Others include climate agencies, commissions and climate councils, special advisers, special assistants and climate task forces.</p>
		<p>Inter-ministerial Coordination</p> <p>Establish an interministerial committee on climate change comprising relevant officials in key departments to enhance coordination and climate mainstreaming.</p>
		<p>Local Government Involvement</p> <p>Create a focal point and team at the local government level and empower local governments to implement climate policies and programs.</p>
		<p>Roles and Responsibilities</p> <p>Directorates, departments, agencies, units, committees, stakeholders and individuals involved in climate governance should have clearly defined the roles and responsibilities designed to promote synergy and avoid redundant overlaps.</p>
4	Policy Framework	<p>Quantitative and Qualitative Assessments</p> <p>Use climate models, emission inventories, energy audits, vulnerability mapping and risk assessment to establish the energy flow, emission profile and climate vulnerabilities of the state.</p>
		<p>Climate Policy</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive climate policy outlining goals, strategies, and actions to address climate</p>
		<p>Early Warning Systems</p> <p>Establish systems for predicting and responding to extreme weather events.</p>

THEME	SUBTHEMES	DETAILS/REMARKS
5	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Enact and implement laws that support climate action, including the electricity act, waste management act and renewable energy adoption, and environmental protection laws.
	Regulations	Enact and implement policies and regulations that support climate action, including emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, and environmental protection.
	Incentives	Provide incentives for businesses and individuals to adopt sustainable practices.
6	Climate Action Plan and Policy Implementation	Develop and implement strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as promoting renewable energy, enhancing energy efficiency, and sustainable transportation.
	Climate Adaptation Strategies/Measures	Identify and implement measures to enhance resilience to climate impacts, including infrastructure upgrades, disaster risk reduction, and ecosystem conservation.
	Sector-Specific Plans	Develop and implement tailored action plans for key sectors like energy, transportation, agriculture, and urban planning.
7	Financial Mechanisms	Ensure dedicated funding for climate actions within the subnational budget.
	Funding Sources	Explore diverse funding sources, including government funds, international grants, private investments, and public-private.
	Incentives	Provide financial incentives and subsidies to promote green technologies and practices.
	Private Sector Investment	Encourage private sector investment in green technologies and projects

THEME	SUBTHEMES	DETAILS/REMARKS
8	Stakeholder Engagement	Create mechanisms for involving citizens, businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders in the decision-making process.
	Partnerships	Foster partnerships with academic institutions, private sector, and civil society to leverage expertise and resources.
	Community Participation	Involve communities in planning and implementing climate initiatives. Individuals to adopt sustainable practices.
9	Training and Capacity Building	Conduct regular training and capacity-building programs for government officials, stakeholders, and communities.
	Knowledge Sharing	Promote knowledge sharing and best practices through workshops, conferences, and online platforms.
	Research and Innovation	Support research on local climate impacts and solutions.
	Technology Development	Promote the development and deployment of climate-friendly technologies.
10	Monitoring and Evaluation	Develop key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress towards climate goals.
	Data Collection	Establish systems for collecting and analyzing climate-related data.
	Reporting Mechanisms	Establish transparent reporting mechanisms to communicate progress and challenges to stakeholders.
	Continuous Improvement	Regularly review and update climate policies and actions based on performance evaluations and feedback.

	THEME	SUBTHEMES	DETAILS/REMARKS
11	Communication and Awareness	<p>Public Awareness Campaigns</p> <p>Educational Programs</p> <p>Transparency</p>	<p>Enact and implement laws that support climate action, including the electricity act, waste management act and renewable energy adoption, and environmental protection laws.</p> <p>Integrate climate education into school curricula and offer training programs for adults.</p> <p>Maintain transparency in climate governance by publicly sharing data, reports, and outcomes.</p>
12	Integration with National and Global Efforts	<p>Alignment with National Policies</p> <p>Global Commitments</p>	<p>Ensure alignment with national climate policies and strategies.</p> <p>Contribute to global climate goals and agreements, such as the Paris Agreement.</p>



# AUTHORS

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- Professor Chukwumerije Okereke, CEO/President, Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP).
- Timothy Ogenyi, Team Lead, The Subnational Climate Governance Ranking Project, SPP.
- Gboyega Olorunfemi, Project Lead, SPP.
- Elochukwu Anieze, Data Analyst, SPP.
- Wole Adegbule, Senior Communication Officer/Policy Analyst, SPP.
- Nnaemeka Oruh, Senior Policy Analyst (Climate Change), SPP.

# CONTACT INFORMATION

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For enquiries, please contact



[www.sppnigeria.org](http://www.sppnigeria.org)



[contacts@sppnigeria.org](mailto:contacts@sppnigeria.org)



The Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP) Suite 129, Befs Plaza,  
Utako, Abuja, Nigeria

