



Yobe State Climate Change Policy 2025



FUNDED BY
ACReSAL YOBE PROJECT

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The development of the Yobe State Climate Change Policy is a significant milestone in our collective effort to build a climate-resilient and sustainable future for the people of Yobe State. This achievement would not have been possible without the vision, leadership, and support of His Excellency, (Dr) Hon. Mai Mala Buni, CON, COMN, Executive Governor of Yobe State, whose unwavering commitment to climate governance and environmental sustainability has provided the foundation for this groundbreaking initiative.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the Secretary to the State Government and Chairman of the Yobe State Council on Climate Change, Erosion, and Restoration (YOCCER), for his strategic guidance and coordination throughout the policy development process. Our gratitude also extends to the Honourable Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment and the leadership of the Yobe State House of Assembly for their invaluable input and legislative support.

We acknowledge the technical and financial support of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project, which played a pivotal role in funding and facilitating the development of this policy document. Special thanks go to the National Project Coordination Unit and the Yobe State ACReSAL team for their active engagement and cooperation.

We sincerely appreciate the expertise and coordination provided by Huntercombe Consulting Ltd, the lead consultancy firm, for their role in the research, drafting, and finalisation of this policy.

Special recognition is also extended to the Milestones Centre for Sustainable Development, Food Security and Climate Action, for their exceptional contributions and technical inputs throughout the policy process.

We also recognise the invaluable contributions of civil society organisations, community-based groups, academia, traditional institutions, youth representatives, persons with disabilities, and all other stakeholders who participated in consultations, shared their insights, and helped shape this inclusive and forward-looking policy.

This policy is the product of shared vision, cooperation, and tireless effort. We hope that it will serve as a guiding framework for coordinated climate action across all sectors and communities in Yobe State.

Hon. Sidi Yakubu Karasuwa
Commissioner, Ministry of Environment



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FOREWORD

Climate change presents one of the greatest challenges of our time, affecting livelihoods, ecosystems, health, and economic development across the globe. For Yobe State, the impacts are particularly acute: increasing droughts, desertification and unpredictable rainfall patterns threaten our predominantly agrarian economy, the well-being of our people, and the sustainability of our natural resources. Recognising the urgency of this threat, the Government of Yobe State has taken a bold and necessary step to develop a Climate Change Policy that will serve as a strategic framework for action. This policy reflects our commitment to safeguarding the environment, building resilience among our communities and contributing meaningfully to global efforts to combat climate change.

The Yobe State Climate Change Policy seeks to align our development pathways with sustainability, innovation and inclusivity principles. It provides a roadmap for integrating climate considerations into planning, budgeting, infrastructure development, agricultural practices, waste management, urbanisation, energy transitions and disaster risk reduction. We aim to build a climate-resilient Yobe State that ensures social, economic and environmental well-being for current and future generations. This will only be possible through collective action: from government institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia, traditional institutions and most importantly, our communities.

I call upon all stakeholders to embrace this policy's provisions and actively contribute to its successful implementation. Together, we can build a Yobe State that survives and thrives in the face of climate change.

Let us act decisively. Let us act now.

Hon. Mai Mala Buni CON CONM
Executive Governor, Yobe State

Foreword



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PREFACE

The development of the Yobe State Climate Change Policy marks a significant milestone in our collective effort to address the pressing challenges posed by a changing climate. As climate variability increasingly threatens our environment, livelihoods, and development gains, it has become imperative for Yobe State to adopt a structured, strategic and evidence-based approach to climate action. This Policy was conceived out of the urgent need to provide a comprehensive framework that will guide the state's response to climate change in alignment with Nigeria's Climate Change Act (2021), the National Climate Change Policy (2021–2030), and global commitments such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It outlines strategic objectives and concrete actions across mitigation, adaptation, institutional coordination, capacity building and financing mechanisms tailored to Yobe's unique ecological, social and economic context. The policy development process was grounded in extensive stakeholder engagement and technical consultation. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), civil society organisations, academia, traditional and religious leaders, development partners and community representatives all made valuable contributions that enriched this document. Their insights have helped ensure the policy is both locally relevant and globally responsive. We gratefully acknowledge the **Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACRESAL) Yobe Project** for providing the financial support that made the development of this policy possible. We also commend **Huntercombe Consulting LTD**, the lead consulting firm, for their technical expertise, strategic guidance and commitment throughout the drafting process. The Yobe State Council on Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER) has played a pivotal role in steering this process. Under its leadership, the policy has been carefully coordinated to ensure institutional alignment, ownership and long-term sustainability. This policy is not an end, but a beginning a living framework that will evolve through implementation, learning and adaptation. On behalf of YOCCER, I extend our gratitude to all partners and stakeholders. It is our hope that this policy will serve as a transformative tool for achieving climate resilience, environmental stewardship and sustainable development across Yobe State.

Signed,


Baba Malam Wali, mni
Secretary to the Government of Yobe State and Chairman, Yobe State Council on Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER)

Preface



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GLOSSARY

A

ACMI Africa Carbon Markets Initiative

ACRESAL Agro-Climate Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape

AI Artificial Insemination

B

BTRs Biennial Transparency Reports

BURs Biennial Update Reports

C

CPEIR Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review

CSA Climate-Smart Agriculture

D

DCC Department of Climate Change

DBN Development Bank of Nigeria

DAEs Direct Access Entities

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

E

EWS Early Warning Systems

ETP Energy Transition Plan

ETF Enhanced Transparency Framework

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

F

FGN Federal Government of Nigeria

G

GCF Green Climate Fund

GHG Greenhouse gas

I

ICRC Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IDPs Internally Displaced Persons

ITMOs Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes

L

LGAs Local Government Areas

LGCCCs Local Government Climate Change Committees

LT-LEDS Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy



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M

- MTNDP Medium Term National Development Plan
- MTEF Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies

- MPGs: Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
- MRV Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

N

NASPA-CCN National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria

- NARF National Agricultural Resilience Framework
- NATIP National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy
- NBS National Bureau of Statistics
- NDCCP National Climate Change Policy
- NCs National Communications
- NCCC National Council on Climate Change

NESREA National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

- NIMET National Meteorological Agency

NREEEP National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy

- NDCs Nationally Determined Contributions**
- NCCRS Nigeria Climate Change Response Strategy**
- ESP Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan**
- NAF Nigeria's National Adaptation Framework

O

- OIMP Other International Mitigation Purposes

P

PWSNs Persons with Special Needs

- PPPs Public-Private Partnerships

Q

- QA/QC Quality assurance and quality control



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R

REDD+ **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation**

S

STCCC State Technical Committee on Climate Change

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

U

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Y

YAPPIIP Yobe State Agency for Public-Private Partnerships and Investment Promotion

YOCCER Yobe State Council on Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration

YSCCP Yobe State Climate Change Policy

YECCAP **Yobe State Environmental Climate Change Adaptation Project**

YOGIS Yobe State Geographic Information Service



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change poses an unprecedented threat to the socio-economic stability, environmental health and sustainable development of Yobe State. Rising temperatures, recurring droughts, desertification, flooding, and biodiversity loss are increasingly disrupting lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems. The need for urgent, coordinated and strategic action has never been greater.

The Yobe State Climate Change Policy represents a comprehensive framework designed to guide the State's response to the multifaceted challenges of climate change. It reflects our determination to integrate climate resilience into all development sectors, ensuring that environmental sustainability becomes a core pillar of our progress.

This policy addresses key climate vulnerabilities across critical sectors, including agriculture, water resources, urban development, waste management, energy, health, education, transportation, biodiversity conservation. Specific focus areas include:



Enhancing Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promoting drought-tolerant crops, sustainable irrigation practices and agroforestry systems to ensure food security.

Accelerating Renewable Energy Transition: Expanding access to solar, wind and biomass energy, while improving energy efficiency in public institutions.



Managing Water Resources: Improving water harvesting techniques, protecting water bodies and establishing flood and drought management mechanisms.

Mainstreaming Climate Education: Strengthening public awareness, educational curricula and institutional capacity on climate change and environmental sustainability.





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Building Climate-Resilient Urban Areas: Integrating green infrastructure, resilient housing standards and sustainable waste management systems.



Fostering Green Economic Growth: Supporting green jobs, promoting eco-innovation and encouraging sustainable business practices.



Protecting Natural Ecosystems: Implementing large-scale reforestation programmes, protecting biodiversity hotspots and promoting sustainable land management.



The implementation strategy adopted a phased approach. The policy also outlines a robust governance framework led by the Yobe State Council, ensuring comprehensive stakeholder engagement and establishing a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track progress.

Financing mechanisms are identified to support the policy, including leveraging state resources, accessing international climate finance and fostering public-private partnerships. This policy is grounded in Nigeria's global and national commitments, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement,

the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the National Climate Change Policy, and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). It also proposed the enactment of enabling state legislation to institutionalise climate governance. Through the collective efforts of government, communities, the private sector, development partners and civil society, Yobe State will forge a resilient and sustainable path to a secure development future.



1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Yobe State is one of the 36 states in Nigeria, covering an area of 47,153 km². It is located at latitudes 10.578-13.3770N and longitudes 9.654- 12.6890E. Yobe State's population was 2,321,339 people at the last census (2006). In the absence of updated official figures, population projections are often used as a substitute. Assuming an annual growth rate of approximately 3%, Yobe State's population in 2025 is estimated to be around **3.6 million based on accepted national projections.**

and sparse vegetation cover (ACReSAL, n.d.; Mshelia et al., 2025; Musa Kehinde et al., 2021; Shettima et al., 2019). Yobe State shares boundaries with Jigawa and Bauchi States to the west, Gombe and Borno States to the south-east, and an international boundary of 323 km with the Niger Republic to the north. Yobe State has 17 Local Government Areas (LGAs) distributed within three geographic regions (South, East, and the North). The LGAs are Bade, Bursari, Damaturu, Fika, Fune, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Karasuwa, Machina, Nangere, Nguru,

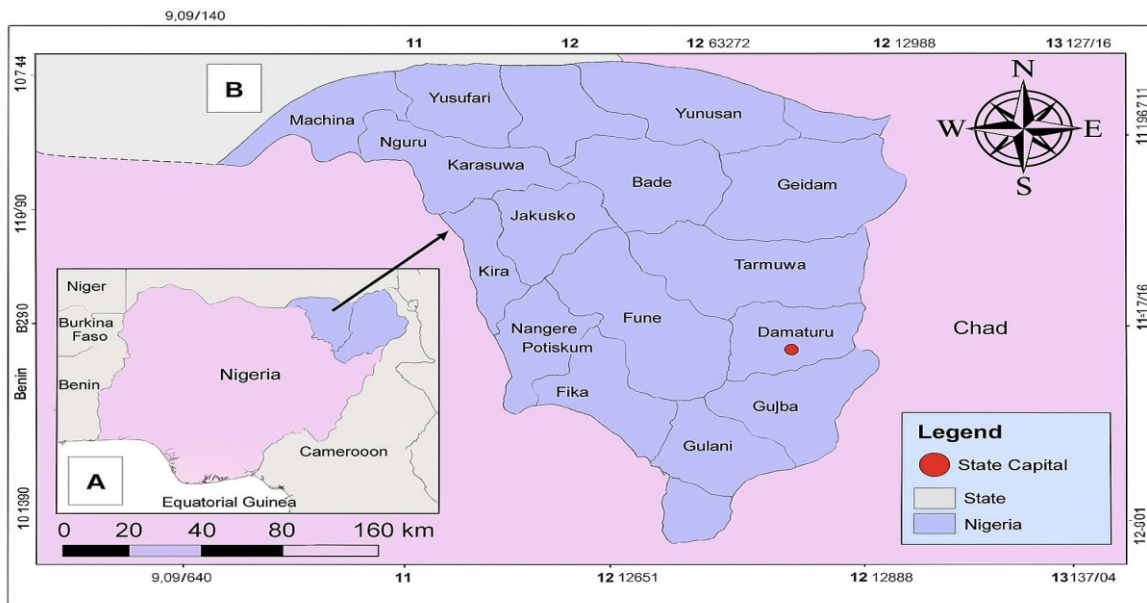


Figure 1: Map of Nigeria showing the location of Yobe State in the north-east (Source: Google, 2016).

Desertification and drought are the primary environmental issues in the region, which experiences long dry seasons, recurrent droughts, skeletal soil,

Potiskum, Tarmuwa, Yunusari and Yusufari. Overall, climate change is further exacerbating the environmental challenges of the State.



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Climate change has emerged as one of the most significant challenges of our time, necessitating global solutions due to its far-reaching implications worldwide. The threat posed by climate change is complex, with effects that cross national boundaries. According to projections from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2023), if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise at their current rate, the world will face severe consequences, including rising sea levels, altered growing seasons, loss of biodiversity and an increase in the frequency and severity of climate-related events such as heatwaves, storms, floods and droughts. Developing nations, especially those in Africa, along with poor and marginalised populations, will bear the brunt of these impacts, despite the majority of historical and current global greenhouse gas emissions originating from developed countries (ICPC, 2023). Nigeria's economy is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, affecting key sectors such as health, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, water resources, land, fisheries, and forestry.

As a signatory to the UNFCCC, Nigeria has undertaken various initiatives to address climate change. Numerous initiatives are underway and require effective coordination to maximise

benefits and synergies that support the national development agenda while reducing the risks and vulnerabilities of the people in Yobe to climate events. This document, the Yobe State Climate Change Policy (YSCCP), represents Yobe State's comprehensive approach to addressing climate change issues within the state. It has been developed within the framework of national sustainable development priorities, including the goals of Yobe State. The policy outlines a clear strategy for confronting the challenges posed by climate change within Yobe's socio-economic context. During its implementation, the YSCCP will also focus on effectively coordinating all climate-related initiatives. A 3-step approach is used in the development of this Policy document. The first step outlines the policy, assesses the current situation, and establishes the overarching policy vision and objectives. Next, a more detailed account of the challenges, initiatives, and programmes identified in the YSCCP is presented as an action programme for implementation. The final step involves elaborating on how the climate change programmes and actions identified in step two can be integrated and incorporated into the annual work plans of implementing units in a timely and budgeted manner within a functional, legal, and institutional framework.



1.2 CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND SECTORAL IMPACTS IN YOBE STATE

Yobe State, located in the semi-arid northeastern region of Nigeria, is highly vulnerable to climate variability. Key observed climatic trends include:

- i. Increasing temperatures, especially during the dry season.
- ii. Erratic rainfall patterns, with shorter, intense rainy seasons and longer dry spells.
- iii. Frequent droughts and desert encroachment in northern zones.
- iv. Reduced agricultural output due to low rainfall patterns. Drying up of rivers, wetlands, and shallow aquifers.
- v. More intense and less predictable extreme weather events like floods and heatwaves.

Some of the impacts of climate change and variability on different development sectors of the State are given in Table 1

Table 1: Sectoral Impacts of Climate Variability in Yobe State

S/No.	Sector	Climate-Related Impacts
1.	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delayed planting due to erratic rainfall ▪ Crop failure from prolonged dry spells or floods ▪ Decreased soil fertility from erosion and desertification ▪ Reduced livestock productivity due to pasture degradation and water scarcity ▪ Reduced pasture availability and overgrazing ▪ Livestock diseases due to heat stress and water scarcity ▪ Increased migration of herders, triggering conflicts ▪ Lower yields of dairy and meat production
2.	Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decreased groundwater recharge ▪ Shrinking of surface water bodies and wetlands ▪ Conflict over access to water points, especially in rural areas ▪ Increasing cost of water provision in urban areas

Climate



3.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher incidence of heat-related illnesses ▪ Spread of waterborne diseases during floods ▪ Increased respiratory problems due to dust and dry winds ▪ Malnutrition due to declining agricultural productivity
4.	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of forest cover from drought and overexploitation ▪ Decline in biodiversity, including medicinal plants ▪ Increased bushfires due to prolonged dry conditions ▪ Disruption of ecosystem services (pollination, soil stabilisation)
5.	Energy & Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pressure on biomass (firewood, charcoal) sources ▪ Disruption of solar energy output due to dust accumulation ▪ Increased energy demand for cooling in urban centres ▪ Washed-out roads and bridges due to flash floods ▪ Increased cost of transporting goods due to road damage ▪ Inaccessibility of remote communities during the rainy season ▪ Difficulty maintaining energy infrastructure in extreme weather
6.	Urban Development & Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding damages roads and buildings, especially in Damaturu and other towns ▪ Heat stress on asphalt and building materials ▪ Disruption of rural-urban connectivity during the rainy season
7.	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School closures during extreme weather events ▪ Reduced attendance due to water fetching and farming responsibilities during the crisis ▪ Damage to school infrastructure from floods or storms
8.	Commerce, Industry, and Ecotourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ , including extremely high daytime temperatures that sometimes exceed 41°C, frequent droughts and acute water shortages, and erratic and intense rainfall that causes floods and accelerates
9.	Gender and Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased workload for women (water, fuel, food collection) ▪ Higher vulnerability of female-headed households ▪ Displacement and social disruption affect children and older people disproportionately



1.3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE POLICY

Climate change represents one of the most pressing and complex challenges confronting humanity. Its multi-dimensional nature demands a coordinated and multi-sectoral policy response that evolves with the ever-changing climate landscape. Yobe State, situated in Nigeria's arid and semi-arid northeastern corridor within the Sahel ecological zone, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The state experiences a range of environmental stressors, including extremely high daytime temperatures that sometimes exceed 41°C, frequent droughts and acute water shortages, and erratic and intense rainfall that causes floods and accelerates desert encroachment and land degradation (ACReSAL, Mshelia et al., 2025; Musa Kehinde et al., 2021; Shettima et al., 2019). These changes pose critical risks to agricultural productivity, public health systems and overall economic stability and development in Yobe State. The essence of Yobe State Climate Change Policy (YSCCP) is to provide a strategic document that will address the following elements from Yobe's perspective:

- i. Assessing sector-based impacts and identifying feasible opportunities for

- their reduction
- ii. Drafting appropriate adaptation measures in response to increasingly frequent and severe extreme weather events;
- iii. Mainstreaming climate change considerations into state-level development planning and policy;
- iv. Leveraging financial mechanisms such as Green Bonds to fund mitigation and adaptation initiatives;
- v. Exploring the benefits of global climate finance instruments to help the state achieve its emission targets.
- vi. Strengthening the role of scientific research, innovation and technological development in climate response; and
- vii. Promoting effective climate governance and inclusive decision-making processes.

14 POLICY LINKAGES AND STRATEGIC INTEGRATION

Generally, every policy document must align with all related policies, both internationally and within its own domain, as well as with national and regional policies. Thus, this policy aligns with the climate change frameworks of all UN agencies,



particularly targeting the 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC and Nigeria's Climate Change Policy 2021, as well as other

related and relevant national policies in the environment, agriculture, water, and other sectors. Some policies this document aligns with are given in Table 2:

Table 1: Federal and Yobe State Policies that YSCCP Aligns With

S/no.	Title	Year	Remarks
1.	National Policy on Environment (First Edition)	1991	First major environmental policy in Nigeria.
2.	National Agenda 21	1999	Nigeria's Localisation of the Global Agenda 21 Post-Earth Summit.
3.	National Energy Policy	2003	Addresses renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainability.
4.	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act	2007	Established the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Agency (NESREA) to enforce environmental laws and regulations.
5.	Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP)	2005/2006	Promotes the use of renewable energy sources.
6.	National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)	2011	Nigeria's official adaptation plan guides national resilience.
7.	National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP)	2015	Supports transition to a low-carbon energy economy.
8.	Nigeria Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)	2015	Comprehensive strategy for mitigation and adaptation.
9.	Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Updated emission targets under the Paris Agreement.
10.	National Forest Policy	2020	Supports REDD+ and sustainable forest management.
11.	Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP)	2020	This includes green jobs, solar energy expansion, and climate-smart agriculture.
12.	National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy	2020	Integrates climate risk in disaster preparedness.



13.	Climate Change Act	2021	Legally backs climate action, and the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) has been established.
14.	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)	2022	2050 Climate Vision for Net-Zero Emission Pathways.
15.	Energy Transition Plan (ETP)	2022	Nigeria's pathway to net-zero by 2060.
16.	National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change	2022	Integrates gender equity into climate planning.
17.	National Cooling Plan	2023	Promotes climate-friendly and energy-efficient cooling solutions.
18.	Agricultural Transformation Agenda	2011	Modernisation of Agriculture with a component on irrigation and resilience
19.	National Food Security Programme	2008	Promotes food access and resilience to drought and irrigation problems
20.	Sustainable Development Goals (7, 11, 12, 13, and 15)	2015	Promote livelihood and sustainable development
21.	Yobe State Water Policy	2010	The State's first water policy
22.	Yobe State Agricultural Policy	2021	The state's first Agric Policy after the revitalisation
23.	Yobe State Socio-Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA IV & V)	2016	The State's long-term, medium-term and short-term action plan

Yobe State has initiated several frameworks and strategies to address climate and environmental challenges while embedding sustainability in socio-economic development. These policies and plans provide a robust platform for developing targeted, climate-resilient strategies compatible with broader development goals. Below are some of the Yobe State policies that have a significant focus on the climate challenge of the State:

I.YOBE STATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC REFORM AGENDA (YOSERA IV & V):

YOSERA IV & V aims to achieve inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development in Yobe State through economic diversification,

THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO:

- Diversify the economy with agriculture, industry, and services investments.
- Improve education, healthcare, and social protection.
- Strengthen climate resilience and natural resource management.
- Empower youth, women, and vulnerable groups through skills and livelihoods.
- Enhance governance, transparency, and partnerships to deliver effective services.



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II. YOBE STATE COUNCIL ON CLIMATE CHANGE, EROSION AND RESTORATION (YOCCGER):

The goal of establishing the council is to develop a climate-resilient Yobe State by reducing erosion, restoring degraded ecosystems, and promoting sustainable management of natural resources.

The Specific Objectives are to;

- a) Strengthen institutional capacity for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.
- b) Prevent and control soil erosion through watershed management, afforestation, and sustainable land use practices.
- c) Restore degraded lands, wetlands, and forest ecosystems to support livelihoods and biodiversity.
- d) Promote renewable energy and climate-smart technologies for resilience and sustainability.
- e) Enhance community participation, awareness, and inclusion of vulnerable groups in climate and restoration programmes.
- f) Mobilise resources and partnerships to implement climate and restoration initiatives effectively.

III. YOBE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT (YECCAP):

This project aims to enhance Yobe State's resilience to climate change by protecting the environment, reducing disaster risks, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The Specific Objectives are to;

- a) Strengthen climate adaptation capacity through policy support, institutional coordination, and community engagement.
- b) Reduce vulnerability to droughts, floods, and desertification through sustainable land, water, and ecosystem management.
- c) Promote climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and green technologies for sustainable livelihoods.
- d) Restore degraded ecosystems, forests, and wetlands to improve biodiversity and resource availability.
- e) Support vulnerable groups—youth, women, and rural communities—in building adaptive capacity and accessing resources.



15

POLICY FORMULATION PROCESSES

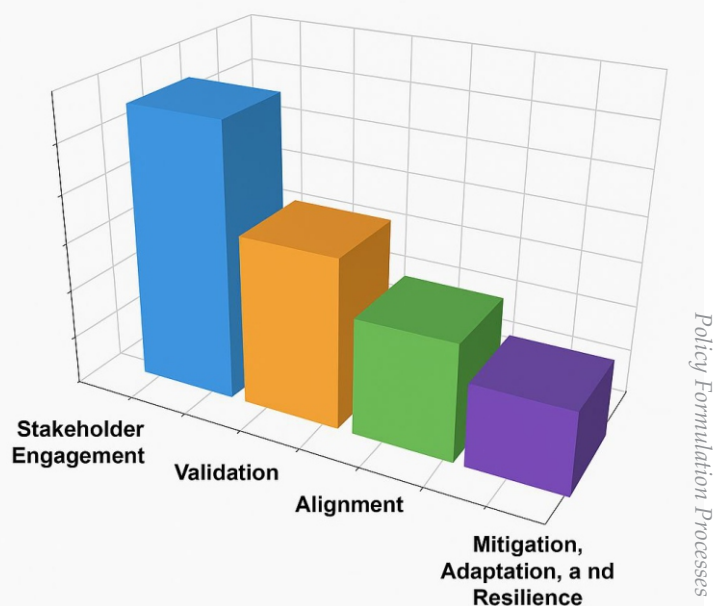
The Yobe State Climate Change Policy was developed through extensive engagement with key stakeholders across multiple sectors. These included state Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the State House of Assembly, academic institutions, civil society groups, organisations representing women and persons with special needs (PWSNs), traditional leaders, the media and private sector actors. A series of data collections and targeted consultations were held using tailored engagement frameworks to ensure inclusive input from all affected groups to ascertain the state's vulnerability.

Afterwards, the policy draft was validated to ensure the policy is robust and holistic in addressing and managing climate change in the state. Global climate policy developments informed the entire process. It was aligned with national initiatives such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021, the National Climate Change Policy 2021 and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. These alignments helped ensure the policy outcomes were realistic, evidence-based, implementable and

guided by frameworks. Additionally, the development of this policy acknowledged Yobe State's commitment to regional climate action, as stated after the northeast Governors Forum in November 2023, to align with any regional efforts. Thus, this Yobe State Climate Change Policy draft is underpinned by national, regional, and international best practices.

After rigorous scrutiny, the validated draft produced a policy document that ensures the primary policy focus is on mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. The policy is tailored to address some of the state's significant climate change challenges, thus making it an NDC.

Development of the Yobe State Climate Policy



Policy Formulation Processes



20

VISION, MISSION AND POLICY OBJECTIVES

21

VISION STATEMENT

The Vision of the policy is “A climate-resilient Yobe State for climate compatible and sustainable development.”

22

MISSION STATEMENT

“Effective integration of climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience strategies across all sectors of development in Yobe State”

23

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY

The Yobe State Climate Change Policy is grounded in guiding principles that reflect the state's commitment to sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience. These principles will inform decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate-related actions across sectors and communities. They include:

RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

- All climate actions must align with the broader goal of sustainable development, meeting current needs without compromising the needs of future generations.
- Climate initiatives must prioritise long-term thinking, proactive planning and safeguarding ecosystems, biodiversity and livelihoods.
- Priority shall be given to building community, sectoral and institutional resilience through adaptive management, early warning systems, and livelihood diversification.
- In the face of uncertainty, the lack of complete scientific certainty will not deter preventive measures aimed at avoiding environmental degradation.

INCLUSIVITY, EQUITY AND PARTICIPATION

- Climate actions must address inequality and prioritise the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, rural dwellers, and persons with disabilities.
- Community ownership and participation shall be central to climate

program design, implementation and monitoring.

- Local knowledge and traditional practices will be integrated with scientific approaches to enhance effectiveness and sustainability.
- Equitable access to climate finance, technologies and opportunities must be ensured for all communities and stakeholder groups.

SCIENCE-DRIVEN, CROSS-SECTORAL AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

- All interventions must be grounded in credible data, climate risk assessments and continuous learning to stay responsive to emerging realities.
- Climate considerations shall be mainstreamed across all sectors from agriculture and water to health, urban development and education.
- Strong collaboration among government, private sector, civil society, academia, and development partners is essential to scale climate solutions and mobilise resources.



STRATEGIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

Yobe State stands at the forefront of addressing the challenge of climate change effectively. The impacts of a changing climate, intensifying droughts, vanishing vegetation, recurrent floods, and extreme heatwaves are no longer distant projections but today's harsh realities. These changes are already disrupting the state's lives, livelihoods, ecosystems, and infrastructure.

With its fragile Sahelian ecology, arid to semi-arid climate, and heavy reliance on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, livestock, and water resources, Yobe is particularly vulnerable. For a state where most of the population is rural and depends on rain-fed farming and pastoralism, adaptation is not a choice but a necessity for survival.

The State is committed to transforming vulnerability into resilience by advancing a home-grown, inclusive, forward-looking adaptation agenda that leaves no one behind. Grounded in science, informed by local realities, and aligned with Nigeria's National Climate Change Policy (2021) and Climate Change Act, this framework marks a transformative shift in how the state plans, builds, and safeguards its future.

A Dual Approach: Adaptation and Mitigation

While adaptation is critical, Yobe State also recognises the need for proactive climate mitigation. Although the state's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are relatively low due to its agrarian economy and limited industrialisation, its climate vulnerability remains disproportionately high. Thus, the State is committed to a bold mitigation strategy that balances emission reductions with socio-economic growth, resilience-building, and sustainable livelihoods. By pursuing low-carbon development, the state will contribute to national and global climate goals, unlocking co-benefits such as improved energy access, enhanced food security, increased green jobs, improved public health to reduce emissions, promote sustainable development, and support threat, Yobe State is taking urgent action, reducing emissions, promoting sustainable development, and supporting Nigeria's commitments under the Paris Agreement. Through integrated adaptation and mitigation efforts, it is determined to build a resilient, green economy that secures a sustainable future for its people.

The following strategic objectives guide the Yobe State Climate Change Policy.



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- **Drive Green Economic Transformation and Institutional Capacity for Effective Climate Governance:** To foster a low-carbon development pathway by promoting green jobs, eco-innovation, and circular economy models, while also strengthening legislative and institutional frameworks and mobilising climate finance for long-term sustainability.
- **Build Climate-Resilient Ecosystems, Livelihoods, and Infrastructure:** To safeguard its natural resources, promote climate-smart agriculture, and enhance the resilience of urban and rural communities through sustainable management of land, water, biodiversity, and infrastructure.
- **Promote Inclusive Climate Governance and Societal Awareness:** To focus on mainstreaming climate education, raising public awareness, and ensuring inclusive participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth, and traditional institutions, in climate policy development, decision-making and implementation.



SECTORAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

To address the challenge of climate change in the state comprehensively and coordinatively, the following sector-specific policy directives are designed to achieve a green economic transition and climate resilience through

mitigation and adaptation strategies. Emphasis is placed on agriculture, water resources, health, environment, energy, transport, urban development, infrastructure, education, commerce, industry, ecotourism, humanitarian and social inclusion, and disaster risk

2.5.1 AGRICULTURE

The agriculture sector faces several challenges, including erratic rainfall and recurring droughts that reduce crop production and shorten farming seasons. Land degradation and desertification are shrinking fertile land and grazing areas, while floods and soil erosion damage farms and reduce soil quality. Climate change is driving the spread of pests and diseases. Farmers have limited access to water, irrigation, and climate-smart technologies. Additionally, poor coordination and policy gaps weaken the sector's response to climate impacts.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Promote inclusive, climate-resilient agriculture to enhance food security,

protect ecosystems, support livelihoods, and empower vulnerable groups through sustainable practices and innovation.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PROMOTE CLIMATE-SMART AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

- Promote adoption of drought-tolerant crops and climate-smart agronomic practices.
- Train farmers on organic and regenerative farming techniques.
- Expand integrated agroforestry systems across ecological zones.
- Deploy solar-powered irrigation systems in key agricultural



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clusters.

- Establish and disseminate seasonal climate forecasts and early warning systems.

STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- Recruit and train more extension workers focusing on climate-smart agriculture (CSA).
- Establish Farmer Field Schools and demonstration plots.
- Design gender-responsive and youth-targeted training curricula.

ENHANCE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND ANIMAL HEALTH

- Improve local breeds through AI and breed selection.
- Develop feedlots, grazing reserves, and pilot ranching models.
- Expand veterinary outreach, mobile clinics, and vaccination programmes.
- Introduce digital livestock identification and tracking.
- Promote community-based conflict resolution between farmers and herders.

DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

- Conduct resource mapping for inland fisheries.
- Establish hatcheries and small-scale aquaculture pilot schemes.
- Support local feed production and cold-chain infrastructure.
- Train smallholder fish farmers and form cooperatives.

BOOST AGRICULTURAL MARKET ACCESS AND VALUE CHAINS

- Form and strengthen climate-smart farmer cooperatives.
- Provide climate-responsive subsidies and financial services.
- Construct livestock markets, abattoirs, and mobile sales infrastructure.
- Support fish and meat processing value chains.





2.5.2 WATER RESOURCES

Climate change is significantly impacting water resources in Yobe State. Irregular rainfall and prolonged dry spells are reducing both surface and groundwater supplies. Seasonal floods often destroy water infrastructure and contaminate clean water sources. The drying up of wetlands and rivers is disrupting agricultural and fishing activities. As water becomes increasingly scarce, competition intensifies among farmers, herders, and households. Much of the water infrastructure is old and inadequate to meet growing needs. Ineffective policies and weak coordination further hinder an adequate response. Vulnerable groups, particularly women and rural populations, face greater difficulty accessing safe and consistent water.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Ensure sustainable and equitable access to water, strengthen water infrastructure, conserve, rehabilitate, and manage wetlands and river ecosystems, and promote conflict-sensitive and inclusive water governance.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

ENHANCE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE

- Invest in resilient and climate-adaptive water infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, dams, treatment plants) to improve equitable distribution.
- Prioritise underserved regions to reduce disparities in water access.

- Implement regular maintenance programs to prevent system failures.
- Integrate innovative water management technologies for efficiency.

PROMOTE WETLAND & RIVER ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION

- Establish and enforce protected zones for critical wetlands and rivers.
- Rehabilitate degraded wetlands through reforestation and pollution control.
- Implement sustainable land-use policies to prevent encroachment.
- Partner with local communities in ecosystem restoration projects.

STRENGTHEN CONFLICT-SENSITIVE WATER GOVERNANCE

- Develop inclusive water-sharing agreements between competing users (e.g., farmers, industries, urban areas).
- Establish multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue and dispute resolution.
- Integrate traditional and indigenous water management knowledge.
- Ensure transparency in water allocation to prevent conflicts.



EXPAND COMMUNITY-BASED WATER MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

- Empower local communities through participatory water governance.
- Train community water committees in sustainable management.
- Support small-scale rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge projects.
- Provide incentives for water conservation at the household level.

IMPLEMENT WATER PRICING & ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR CONSERVATION

- Introduce tiered water pricing to encourage responsible usage.
- Subsidize water costs for low-income households to ensure equity.
- Offer tax breaks for industries adopting water-efficient technologies.
- Fund conservation programs through water user fees.

IMPROVE MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- Deploy real-time water quality and

quantity monitoring systems.

- Use satellite and Internet of a Things-based sensors to track water resources.
- Develop early warning systems for droughts and floods.
- Share data openly to improve decision-making and public awareness.

25.3 HEALTH

In Yobe State, climate change is intensifying health challenges by driving up the incidence of diseases such as malaria, cholera, and meningitis, mainly due to rising temperatures and irregular rainfall. Water scarcity and flooding have made access to clean water difficult, increasing the risk of waterborne infections. Crop failures are worsening food insecurity, resulting in malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant women. Many healthcare facilities lack the resilience to withstand extreme weather, while rural and displaced populations face growing barriers to medical care. Additionally, climate-related stress is fueling mental health concerns, yet support systems remain limited.



POLICY OBJECTIVES

To strengthen the health care system by improving climate-related risk response, promoting resilient infrastructure, ensuring access for vulnerable groups, and integrating climate actions into health planning and education.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES ENHANCE CLIMATE-RESPONSIVE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- Establish climate-informed disease surveillance platforms for malaria, cholera, meningitis, and heat-related illnesses.
- Integrate meteorological data into health early warning and forecasting systems.
- Strengthen community-level data collection and reporting mechanisms.

STRENGTHEN CLIMATE-RESILIENT HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

- Climate-proof primary healthcare centres (PHCs) through improved ventilation, water storage, solar power, and flood protection.
- Conduct climate risk assessments on existing health facilities.
- Build mobile clinics for remote and disaster-prone areas.

BUILD HEALTH WORKFORCE CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- Train health workers on climate-sensitive diseases and emergency response.
- Integrate climate and health modules into pre-service and in-service training curricula.
- Promote the One Health approach to address human, animal, and environmental health risks.

ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Provide mobile health services to internally displaced persons (IDPs), nomadic communities, and flood-affected populations.
- Implement gender- and disability-sensitive health outreach programmes.
- Reduce financial barriers for poor and climate-impacted households to access care.

MAINSTREAM CLIMATE INTO HEALTH SECTOR POLICY AND PLANNING

- Integrate climate risk assessments into health policies, budgets, and emergency preparedness plans.
- Develop a climate-resilient health strategy and implementation roadmap.



- Participate in national climate-health dialogue and planning forums.

IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS

- Conduct climate-health awareness campaigns through radio, schools, and community leaders.
- Promote personal hygiene, safe water storage, and heatwave preparedness.
- Use mobile platforms to disseminate climate-health alerts and educational content.

STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- Leverage international health and climate funds to support system strengthening.
- Establish multi-sectoral climate-health working groups.
- Facilitate public-private partnerships in resilient health infrastructure and services.

causing the loss of vegetation and fertile soil. Droughts, floods, and dust storms are becoming more frequent, disrupting ecosystems and endangering plant and animal life. Wetlands and forest areas are shrinking, reducing biodiversity and weakening natural support systems. Climate pressures, along with poor land use practices, are driving deforestation and worsening soil erosion. These environmental shifts are also fueling competition over natural resources, making communities more vulnerable and less able to cope with environmental stress.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

To build a climate-resilient, zero-waste economy in Yobe State by reducing emissions and environmental degradation, promoting green jobs, restoring ecosystems, and ensuring sustainable land use.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY & REDUCE EMISSIONS

- Scale up solar, wind, and biomass energy projects to replace fossil fuels, targeting households, businesses, and public institutions.

2.5.4 ENVIRONMENT

Climate change is severely impacting Yobe State's environment. Irregular rainfall and rising temperatures are speeding up desertification and land degradation,



IMPLEMENT A STATEWIDE ZERO-WASTE POLICY

- Enforce waste segregation, recycling, and composting programs while banning single-use plastics and promoting circular economy practices.

RESTORE DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS & PROMOTE REFORESTATION

- Launch large-scale tree-planting initiatives, revive wetlands, and combat desertification through community-led restoration projects.

CREATE GREEN JOBS & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- Establish training centres for renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable agriculture to boost youth employment in green sectors.

PROMOTE CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE & SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

- Support farmers with drought-resistant crops, agroforestry, and irrigation techniques to enhance food security and soil health.

STRENGTHEN CLIMATE ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Develop early warning systems,

flood defences, and drought-resistant infrastructure to protect vulnerable communities.

FOSTER PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR GREEN INVESTMENT

- Incentivise private sector involvement in clean energy, waste-to-wealth initiatives, and eco-tourism through tax breaks and grants.

ENHANCE PUBLIC AWARENESS & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE CAMPAIGNS

- Conduct community education programs on climate resilience, waste reduction, and sustainable living through media and local leaders.

2.5.5 ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

Climate change reduces the efficiency of solar panels through extreme heat, dust buildup, and cloudy weather, lowering energy output, damaging solar-powered equipment, and putting stress on energy systems. Flooding due to heavy rains damages roads, bridges, and power lines, making transportation difficult. Poor infrastructure in rural areas worsens the impact, especially during the rainy season.



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POLICY OBJECTIVES

To expand clean energy and sustainable transport in Yobe State to reduce emissions, improve health, create jobs, and support climate-resilient mobility

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES SCALE UP RENEWABLE ENERGY DEPLOYMENT

- Accelerate solar mini-grid and rooftop solar installations in urban and rural areas.
- Develop wind and biomass energy projects in viable locations.
- Promote solar-powered irrigation systems for farmers.

INCENTIVISE CLEAN ENERGY ADOPTION

- Introduce tax incentives and subsidies for households and businesses using solar energy.
- Establish a Yobe Green Energy Fund to finance renewable energy startups.
- Mandate solar power for government buildings and public institutions.

TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- Introduce electric buses and tricycles (EVs) for urban transport.

- Expand and modernize non-motorized transport (bicycle lanes, pedestrian walkways).
- Convert government fleets to electric or compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles.

IMPROVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE & POLICIES

- Implement fuel efficiency standards for vehicles.
- Enforce regular vehicle emissions testing to reduce pollution.
- Develop climate-resilient roads to withstand extreme weather.

PROMOTE GREEN JOBS & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- Train youth and women in solar installation, EV maintenance, and waste-to-energy tech.
- Partner with technical schools to offer certifications in renewable energy.
- Support local clean energy entrepreneurs through grants and low-interest loans.

RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

- Launch campaigns on the benefits of clean energy and sustainable transport.



- Engage schools and communities in climate action programs.
- Promote carpooling, cycling, and public transport usage.

STRENGTHEN POLICY & ENFORCEMENT

- Adopt a Yobe State Clean Energy and Transport Policy.
- Enforce bans on high-emission vehicles in urban centres.

Establish a multi-stakeholder task force for implementation monitoring

2.5.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Climate change negatively impacts urban development and infrastructure by increasing the risk of floods, heatwaves, and storms. Flooding damages roads, buildings, and drainage systems, while extreme heat stresses power supplies. Urban areas face greater risks, and informal settlements are especially vulnerable due to inadequate infrastructure and services.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

To develop inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient urban areas in Yobe State by reducing emissions and pollution, enhancing public health and living standards, and ensuring equitable access to essential services for all

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PROMOTE GREEN URBAN PLANNING & INFRASTRUCTURE

- § Adopt climate-responsive urban planning policies to reduce sprawl and enhance resilience.
- § Expand green spaces, urban forests, and flood-resistant drainage systems.
- § Mandate energy-efficient building codes for new constructions.

TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGY & REDUCE EMISSIONS

- § Scale up solar street lighting and rooftop solar installations in public buildings.
- § Phase out diesel generators in urban areas by incentivizing renewable energy adoption.
- § Introduce waste-to-energy projects to reduce landfill emissions.

IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY & REDUCE POLLUTION

- § Develop pedestrian-friendly walkways and dedicated bicycle lanes.
- § Introduce electric buses and tricycles for public transport.
- § Enforce stricter vehicle emissions standards and promote car-free



zones in city centers.

ENHANCE WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUTION CONTROL

- § Implement a state-wide waste segregation and recycling program.
- § Ban single-use plastics and promote alternatives.
- § Establish community-led clean-up initiatives and proper landfill management.

ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

- § Upgrade water, sanitation, and healthcare facilities in underserved urban settlements.
- § Expand affordable housing programs with climate-resilient designs.
- § Improve last-mile electricity and clean cooking access for low-income households.

STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH & CLIMATE ADAPTATION

- § Conduct air and water quality monitoring to reduce pollution-related diseases.
- § Establish urban cooling centers and heat-resistant infrastructure.
- § Train community health workers on climate-related health risks.

FOSTER INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- § Establish multi-stakeholder urban resilience committees.
- § Involve women, youth, and marginalized groups in decision-making.
- § Launch public awareness campaigns on sustainable urban living.

MONITOR PROGRESS & ENFORCE POLICIES

- § Set up a Yobe Urban Sustainability Dashboard for tracking key indicators.
- § Enforce penalties for non-compliance with green building and pollution laws.
- § Regularly review and update policies based on climate risk assessments

2.5.7 EDUCATION

Climate change impacts education by interrupting school attendance and creating poor learning conditions. Floods and severe weather events damage schools infrastructure, cut off access routes, and lead to unplanned school closures. High temperatures make classrooms uncomfortable,



affecting students' focus and well-being. In drought hit areas, children drop out of schools to support their families. Climate related displacement also disrupts learning, especially for already vulnerable groups.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

To promote climate awareness and enhance institutional and community capacity in Yobe State through inclusive education, green skills training, and the empowerment of youth, women, and vulnerable groups, supporting a climate-resilient economy

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

INTEGRATE CLIMATE EDUCATION INTO FORMAL & INFORMAL LEARNING

- § Develop and incorporate climate change modules into school curricula (primary to tertiary levels).
- § Establish community climate education centres for adult and out-of-school learning.
- § Train teachers and educators on climate science, adaptation, and mitigation strategies.

LAUNCH GREEN SKILLS TRAINING & EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS

- § Provide vocational training in

renewable energy (solar installation, biogas), sustainable agriculture, and eco-tourism for youth and women.

- § Partner with technical institutions to offer certifications in green jobs (waste management, clean energy, climate-smart farming).
- § Set up innovation hubs to support climate-focused startups and social enterprises.

STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE ACTION

- § Conduct workshops for government agencies on climate policy, budgeting, and project implementation.
- § Establish a Yobe Climate Resilience Unit to coordinate state-wide climate programs.
- § Develop toolkits and guidelines for local governments to mainstream climate adaptation into planning.

EMPOWER WOMEN & VULNERABLE GROUPS IN CLIMATE DECISION-MAKING

- § Organise women-led climate cooperatives for sustainable farming and clean energy projects.
- § Ensure 40% participation of women and marginalised groups in climate forums and policy dialogues.



- § Provide microgrants for female entrepreneurs in green businesses (e.g., recycling, clean cookstoves).

MOBILISE COMMUNITIES THROUGH AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

- § Launch radio/TV programs and social media campaigns on climate risks and solutions in local languages.
- § Organise annual Yobe Climate Action Week with tree-planting drives, clean-ups, and innovation contests.
- § Engage religious and traditional leaders as climate ambassadors to drive behavioural change.

FOSTER YOUTH LEADERSHIP IN CLIMATE ADVOCACY

- § Create Youth Climate Clubs in schools and universities to lead awareness projects.
- § Sponsor youth delegates to regional/national climate conferences.
- § Establish a Green Innovation Challenge Fund for youth-led climate solutions.

MONITOR PROGRESS & ENSURE ACCOUNTABILITY

- § Track participation rates in

education/training programs and green job placements.

- § Conduct annual reviews of institutional climate capacity and policy implementation.
- § Publish progress reports with input from communities and civil society.

25.8 COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND ECOTOURISM

Climate shocks disrupt market access, trade routes, and tourism potential. Degraded landscapes reduce opportunities for sustainable growth.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

To promote green industrial growth, climate-resilient and ecotourism services in key natural and cultural sites as a means of adaptation, livelihood diversification, and conservation.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES FOSTER GREEN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

- Incentivise industries to adopt cleaner production technologies (e.g., solar energy, waste recycling).
- Establish an Eco-Industrial Park with renewable energy, water recycling, and low-emission standards.
- Provide tax breaks and grants for SMEs transitioning to sustainable practices.



DEVELOP CLIMATE-RESILIENT ECOTOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

- Upgrade key ecotourism sites (e.g., Dagona Waterfowl Sanctuary, Nguru Wetlands) with climate-smart facilities (solar-powered lodges, flood-resistant walkways).
- Train local guides and hospitality workers in sustainable tourism practices.
- Create eco-friendly visitor codes (e.g., waste-free tourism, wildlife protection rules).

PROMOTE COMMUNITY-BASED ECOTOURISM & LIVELIHOODS

- Support cooperatives for homestays, handicrafts, and agro-tourism led by women and youth.
- Develop cultural tourism trails showcasing heritage sites with conservation messaging.
- Link ecotourism revenues to community conservation funds (e.g., reforestation projects).

STRENGTHEN POLICIES & PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMERCE

- Enforce regulations on sustainable resource use in tourism and industrial zones.
- Partner with NGOs and private investors for green enterprise

development.

- Certify businesses with a "Yobe Green Seal" for eco-compliance.

ENHANCE MARKETING & VISITOR ENGAGEMENT

- Launch a "Visit Green Yobe" campaign highlighting eco-destinations and low-carbon travel options.
- Use digital platforms to promote off-season tourism, reducing overcrowding.
- Collaborate with travel agencies to offer carbon-offset tourism packages.

MONITOR IMPACT & ADAPT STRATEGIES

- Track tourism footfall, job creation, and conservation outcomes annually.
- Conduct climate risk assessments for ecotourism sites to guide upgrades.
- Hold stakeholder forums to refine policies based on community feedback.

2.5.9 HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of disasters, including droughts, floods, and heatwaves. These events displace communities, strain emergency



response systems, and worsen living conditions, especially in camps and rural areas. Vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, persons with special needs and internally displaced persons (IDPs) face greater challenges accessing basic services like food, water, shelter, healthcare, and education. Social inequalities are exacerbated as these groups have limited access to resources and representation in decision-making processes. Climate-induced shocks also fuel conflicts over scarce resources, increasing insecurity and humanitarian needs across the state.

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To ensure the protection, empowerment, and sustainable inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised populations through equitable access to humanitarian assistance, economic opportunities, disaster resilience, and gender-responsive social services.

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

EMPOWERMENT & WEALTH CREATION

- Establish vocational training centres for women, youth, and persons with disabilities.
- Implement microfinance and cooperative schemes for

marginalised communities.

- Partner with the private sector to create job opportunities and support entrepreneurship.

GENDER EQUALITY & SOCIAL EQUITY

- Strengthen laws and awareness campaigns against gender-based violence (GBV).
- Promote women's participation in leadership and economic activities.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- Train communities in disaster preparedness and early warning systems.
- Pre-position emergency supplies and ensure inclusive evacuation plans.

SOCIAL INCLUSION & ACCESSIBILITY

- Ensure disability-friendly infrastructure and inclusive education.
- Combat discrimination against minorities and displaced populations.



3.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The successful implementation of the Yobe State Climate Change Policy requires a coherent, participatory, multi-sectoral and phased approach. This strategy provides a roadmap for operationalising the policy objectives and ensuring that the State progresses towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient and sustainable future. A major aspect of this strategy is alignment with national policies and strategies, as well as the adoption of an international framework under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which aims to incentivise developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, and sustainably manage forests. This mechanism, which pays countries for protecting their forests and reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, is known as the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiative. Yobe State recognises the critical role of forests and woodlands in mitigating climate change, conserving biodiversity and supporting rural livelihoods. Although largely Sahelian with sparse vegetation, the state has dryland forests, wetlands, and community-managed woodlands that are increasingly threatened by desertification, fuelwood extraction, and unsustainable

land-use practices. In line with Nigeria's National REDD+ Strategy (2020), Yobe State commits to integrating REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus sustainable forest management, forest conservation, and enhancement of carbon stocks) as a climate mitigation and land restoration tool.

The policy will support the establishment of a state-level REDD+ coordination desk within YOCCER, promote sustainable forest management practices, and encourage community-based governance of natural resources. Capacity building, forest mapping, afforestation and agroforestry initiatives will be scaled up, particularly in high-risk LGAs such as Fune, Tarmuwa and Yunusari. Strategic partnerships will be pursued with the National REDD+ Secretariat, development partners and indigenous communities to access climate finance, carbon markets and technical assistance.

Yobe's REDD+ efforts will align with its broader climate adaptation and green economy goals, ensuring that forest-based interventions generate co-benefits, including improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and neutral land use.



3.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

3.1.1 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY ALIGNMENT

Legal Framework and Institutional Coordination

The Yobe State Climate Change Policy establishes a strong legislative and regulatory foundation to guide climate action in the state, ensuring complete alignment with national and international frameworks. Rooted in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which mandates environmental protection and sustainable development (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999), this policy further strengthens Yobe's climate governance architecture.

At the national level, the policy is informed by the Climate Change Act, 2021, which establishes the National Council on Climate Change and outlines the obligations of federal, state, and local governments to address climate change (FRN, 2021). Yobe State commits to aligning its climate strategies with the Act's requirements, including establishing climate desks in key ministries, adopting annual carbon budgets and integrating climate concerns across all governance frameworks.

The policy also adopts the principles and targets of the National Climate Change

Policy (2021–2030), which calls for harmonised legislative and regulatory measures at all governance levels (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2021). This includes sector-specific actions in energy, water, agriculture and social inclusion, ensuring Yobe State's policy is entirely consistent with national commitments.

To ensure robust climate governance and compliance with international obligations, the policy also integrates sectoral laws such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, which mandates environmental due diligence in project planning and implementation and the National Policy on Environment, which provides a framework for integrating environmental considerations into development planning (FME, 1999; 2016).

Yobe State's Yobe State Council for Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER), established in November 2024, is the primary institution responsible for policy implementation, coordination and oversight within the state. YOCCER's legal mandate to lead the state's climate change response

Legislative and Regulatory Alignment



ensures that this policy is grounded in clear institutional responsibilities and accountability mechanisms.

Furthermore, Yobe's commitment to sustainable development is guided by the Yobe State Socio-Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA), which prioritises poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. These commitments are integrated into the climate policy's legislative alignment, strengthening the link between climate resilience and economic transformation in Yobe State (Yobe State Government, 2024).

Yobe State also commits to incorporating regional and international commitments into its legislative ecosystem, particularly

those arising from the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These instruments highlight the global consensus on limiting warming to below 2°C and achieving net-zero emissions by mid-century (United Nations, 2015).

In addition to state-specific policies and frameworks, Yobe State acknowledges the importance of integrating relevant national climate policy documents that provide overarching strategic guidance for climate change response across Nigeria. These federal instruments form part of the enabling environment for climate governance in Yobe State, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Nigeria Relevant Climate Change Policy Documents

Federal Policy Document	Responsible Entity
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Federal Government of Nigeria, DCC/NCCC
Long-Term Vision – Low Emissions Development Strategy (LTV-LEDS)	Federal Government of Nigeria (UNFCCC requirement)
Medium Term National Development Plan (MTNDP)	Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
Climate Change Act (2021)	National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
Energy Transition Plan (ETP)	Federal Government of Nigeria
National Adaptation Action Plan	Federal Ministry of Environment
Nigeria Green Bond Program	Debt Management Office, Federal Ministry of Environment
National Environmental Policy	Federal Ministry of Environment
National Adaptation Strategy Plan of Action (NASPA-CCN)	Federal Ministry of Environment (with international support)



Nigeria’s National Adaptation Framework (NAF)	Federal Ministry of Environment
National Agricultural Resilience Framework (NARF)	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP)	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
Nigeria Digital Agriculture Strategy (2020–2030)	NITDA, Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy
National Climate Change Policy (2021 – 2030)	Federal Ministry of Environment (NCCC/DCC)
National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change	Federal Ministry of Environment (NCCC/DCC)

By embedding these national policies and strategies within the state's legislative and regulatory framework, Yobe State ensures its climate change actions are consistent with federal goals and obligations. This approach fosters institutional coherence, facilitates access to climate finance and strengthens the state's capacity to address the challenges of climate change inclusively and sustainably.

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL MANDATES AND COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS

Effective implementation of the Yobe State Climate Change Policy requires a robust institutional framework that ensures coordination, accountability, and inclusivity across all levels of government and among key stakeholders. At the heart of this coordination lies a multi-tiered governance architecture designed to

integrate climate action into mainstream development planning while fostering synergies among public institutions, civil society, the private sector and development partners. At the state level, the Yobe State Council on Climate Change, Erosion, and Restoration (YOCCER) shall serve as the apex body responsible for guiding and overseeing the implementation of the policy. Chaired by the Governor or a designated representative, the Council will comprise key ministries and agencies (MDAs), including the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Finance and Women's Affairs. The Council will provide high-level political leadership, approve strategic climate plans and coordinate inter-ministerial collaboration to ensure policy coherence. During the implementation of programmes and projects under YOCCER, all relevant ministries will be



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involved to ensure synergy and proper coordination. Ministry of Environment and YOCCER are the custodians of the policy.

Yobe State's climate governance architecture is firmly grounded in a multi-level institutional framework that reinforces coordinated and accountable climate action across all sectors and actors within the state. YOCCER's mandate encompasses policy formulation, adaptation and mitigation activities coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and fostering partnerships with national and international stakeholders. At the local government level, Local Government Climate Change Committees (LGCCCs) have been established. These committees, chaired by the Local Government Chairpersons and coordinated by designated climate officers, will be responsible for contextualising and implementing climate initiatives at the grassroots level. They will engage in community sensitisation, mobilisation for local adaptation efforts and support data collection for climate vulnerability assessments. The LGCCCs will work in close collaboration with traditional rulers, women groups, community-based organisations, persons with special needs and youth groups to ensure that climate

responses are inclusive and culturally sensitive.

Aligned with the constitutional principles enshrined in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which mandates environmental protection and sustainable development (FRN, 1999), YOCCER is the focal point for integrating climate considerations into state development planning. This mandate is further strengthened by the Climate Change Act, 2021, which sets clear obligations for federal, state and local governments to adopt climate-compatible pathways, including compliance with national carbon budgets and integrating climate resilience into sectoral plans (FRN, 2021).

YOCCER's compliance functions are guided by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, which requires the incorporation of environmental and climate risk considerations in project planning and implementation across the state (FME, 1999). In addition, the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2018) mandates robust multi-stakeholder governance systems to ensure climate resilience and reduce disaster risks, a responsibility integrated within YOCCER's mandate to build institutional capacities for climate risk management and vulnerability reduction (National Emergency Management Agency, 2018).



To support the delivery of these mandates, YOCCER operates through a network of technical working committees, each tasked with specific climate-related responsibilities, including climate adaptation and mitigation, erosion control, research and planning, stakeholder engagement, and resource mobilisation. These committees provide a platform for multi-sectoral collaboration and ensure alignment with the National Climate Change Policy (2021–2030) and Nigeria's National Adaptation Framework (FME, 2020; 2021). Compliance mechanisms within the policy are reinforced by YOCCER's commitment to annual reporting and financial audits, ensuring transparency and accountability in climate-related interventions.

This approach aligns with the UNFCCC Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans, which emphasise participatory and transparent processes in climate governance (UNFCCC, 2024). Furthermore, YOCCER's mandate to integrate climate change adaptation into the state's socio-economic development planning aligns with the global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity and building resilience, as articulated in the Paris Agreement (UN, 2015).

By anchoring its climate action agenda within this comprehensive institutional and compliance framework, Yobe State reinforces its leadership in subnational climate governance in Nigeria. The policy's design ensures that climate change is addressed in an inclusive, transparent, and accountable manner, ultimately strengthening the state's capacity to implement transformative climate adaptation and mitigation measures in line with national and global climate goals.

3.3 STRATEGIES FOR SMOOTH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

The following strategies must be adopted to ensure the successful implementation of the Yobe State Climate Change Policy. These measures are essential for operational efficiency, stakeholder alignment and policy continuity at all levels of governance:

- **CLEAR ROLE DEFINITION AND MANDATE ALIGNMENT:**

Establish and disseminate clearly defined roles, responsibilities and reporting lines for all institutions involved, e.g YOCCER, MDAs, Local Governments, and Climate Change Desks. This avoids



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duplication of efforts, promotes inter-agency synergy and ensures that each actor works within its comparative advantage.

- **LEGAL AND REGULATORY BACKING:**

Enact a State Climate Change Law to institutionalise the climate governance structure, including establishing climate desk officers. This guarantees sustainability beyond administrative changes and secures budgetary provisions.

- **CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING:**

Conduct regular training and sensitisation programmes for government officials, local authorities and community-based actors on climate policy implementation, climate finance access, monitoring and evaluation, and integration of gender and inclusion principles.

- **Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusivity:** Institutionalise participatory mechanisms that engage civil society, academia, traditional rulers, religious leaders, youth and women in decision-making and implementation processes. This enhances transparency, trust, and

buy-in from grassroots to government levels.

- **Inter-Ministerial and Cross-Sectoral Coordination:** Strengthen the State Technical Committee on Climate Change (STCCC) and ensure regular coordination meetings, joint planning sessions and integrated reporting systems across sectors to align goals and optimise resource use.

- **DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPOWERMENT:**

Establish and empower Local Government Climate Change Committees with planning tools, implementation guidelines and fiscal support. Build their capacity to design and implement community-based adaptation and mitigation projects.

- **Communication and Public Awareness Strategy:** Design and roll out a statewide climate communication campaign leveraging traditional, digital and community media platforms. Collaborate with religious and traditional leaders to disseminate messages in culturally appropriate ways.
- **Monitoring, Reporting, and**



Verification (MRV) Systems: Institutionalise robust MRV mechanisms at the state and LGA levels. Define clear indicators, reporting templates and feedback loops to ensure transparency, learning and adaptive management of the policy.

- **POLICY MAINSTREAMING AND INTEGRATION:**
Integrate climate change priorities into the State Development Plan, sectoral strategies (agriculture, health, infrastructure), and budget processes. Utilise policy alignment tools to ensure that climate action is integrated into routine governance.
- **CONFLICT SENSITIVITY AND RISK MITIGATION:**
Anticipate and manage socio-political risks, land-use conflicts and community grievances through transparent grievance redress mechanisms, conflict-sensitive planning and equitable benefit-sharing models.

CARBON MARKET PARTICIPATION AND CLIMATE FINANCE REGULATION:

Yobe State recognises the critical role that carbon markets and climate finance play in achieving its climate mitigation and

adaptation objectives, while driving economic development. In line with Nigeria's Climate Change Act (2021) and the National Council on Climate Change's (NCCC) Regulatory Guidance on Nigeria's Carbon Market Approach, Yobe State seeks to create an enabling environment for its active participation in both compliance and voluntary carbon markets, integrating these efforts into its broader climate governance architecture (National Council on Climate Change, 2023).

At the federal level, Nigeria's approach to carbon market participation is anchored in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which enables voluntary cooperation among countries for the transfer of mitigation outcomes through internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) and other international mitigation purposes (OIMP) (UN, 2015; NCCC, 2023). Yobe State aligns with this framework by ensuring that its climate actions and emissions reductions are measurable, reportable, and verifiable, thereby strengthening its capacity to benefit from carbon trading opportunities and results-based climate finance mechanisms (FRN, 2021).

To support the activation of the carbon market, the NCCC mandates that all carbon credits generated in Nigeria,



including those at subnational levels, must adhere to integrity frameworks and obtain a "No-Objection" from the NCCC prior to issuance or transfer (NCCC, 2023). Yobe State will integrate this regulatory requirement within its policy framework to ensure alignment with national carbon market governance standards, enhance investor confidence, and promote transparency and accountability in carbon credit transactions (NCCC, 2023).

Furthermore, Yobe State will prioritise nature-based carbon market opportunities, such as the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiative and enhancing forestry sequestration potentials, recognising that these align with the state's low industrial emissions profile and abundant natural resource base (UNEP, 2022; ACMI, 2024). The Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) has highlighted the opportunity for subnational entities, such as Yobe, to participate in high-integrity, transparent carbon markets that deliver climate, economic, and social co-benefits (ACMI, 2024).

In terms of climate finance regulation, Yobe State will actively pursue diverse financing streams to implement its climate agenda. This includes leveraging the

federal government's initiatives, such as the Green Bond Program, which has already mobilised significant resources for low-carbon projects in Nigeria (FME, 2021). Yobe State will also align with the National Climate Change Policy (2021–2030), which calls for mobilising domestic and international resources and leveraging innovative financial instruments, including climate bonds and public-private partnerships (FME, 2021).

Importantly, Yobe State's climate finance efforts will be integrated into its budgetary and financial planning processes, guided by principles of equity and inclusivity to ensure that climate finance delivers tangible benefits to vulnerable communities and drives the broader socioeconomic transformation of the state (FRN, 2021). By fostering robust carbon market engagement and climate finance mobilisation, Yobe State reaffirms its commitment to a climate-resilient and inclusive green economy in line with national and global imperatives.

3.4 MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) FRAMEWORK

3.4.1 CLIMATE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A robust climate data collection and analysis framework is crucial for Yobe State to



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effectively monitor climate trends, assess their impacts, and inform adaptive and mitigation measures. In alignment with the principles outlined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, this framework establishes the foundation for generating accurate, reliable and transparent climate data in Yobe State (UNFCCC, 2009; FGN, 2021).

The State's data collection efforts will draw on international best practices, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance and Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2019). These practices emphasise the principles of consistency, transparency, comparability, completeness and accuracy in all climate-related data activities. The data collection framework will be harmonised with national standards set and led by the National Council on Climate Change and the Department of Climate Change (DCC) within the Federal Ministry of Environment (FGN, 2020; 2021).

Yobe State's climate data collection will be anchored on institutional structures and sectoral coordination to ensure continuous data flow and quality control.

Key data sources include meteorological records, sector-specific emissions data, land use and forestry records, and socio-economic indicators relevant to climate vulnerability and adaptation. The National Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) will serve as primary technical partners to ensure the integrity of climate datasets (FGN, 2021). Sectoral working groups comprising representatives from government agencies, research institutions, civil society and the private sector will be tasked with collecting, verifying and consolidating data within their respective sectors (FGN, 2021).

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures will be integral to the data collection process. These procedures will include systematic data validation, periodic recalibration of instruments, and transparent documentation of methodologies and data sources (IPCC, 2019). The data will be archived in a centralised climate data management system within the Yobe State Climate Change and Environmental Response (YOCCCER) Agency to facilitate retrieval, analysis and continuous improvement (YOCCCER, 2025).

The data collected will support the preparation of the State's Greenhouse Gas



Inventory and inform periodic reports to the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) in compliance with the Climate Change Act 2021 (FGN, 2021). Additionally, the data will underpin evidence-based decision-making for climate resilience planning, policy evaluation, and resource mobilisation for climate action.

By institutionalising a credible climate data collection and analysis framework, Yobe State will strengthen its capacity to implement climate-resilient policies, align with national and international climate obligations, and effectively engage with climate finance mechanisms (FGN, 2020; 2021; UNFCCC, 2009).

34.2 REPORTING MECHANISMS

The reporting mechanisms underpinning the Yobe State Climate Change Policy are structured to ensure compliance with international standards and national regulatory frameworks while accommodating state-specific contexts. Central to these mechanisms are the principles of transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness, as articulated in the UNFCCC guidelines and the modalities,

procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2020).

Reporting within Yobe State shall be aligned with Nigeria's national climate reporting obligations, including the preparation and periodic submission of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). These national reports encompass greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, information on mitigation actions, adaptation measures, financial and technological support received and institutional arrangements (UNFCCC, 2020; IPCC, 2019). Additionally, the ETF requires the use of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) to ensure ongoing alignment with the international climate governance system (UNFCCC, 2020).

At the local government level, Yobe State shall establish institutional arrangements to ensure the regular update and submission of climate-related data, consistent with federal guidelines. These arrangements will integrate inputs from sectoral MDAs and Yobe State Council for Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER), ensuring consistency and completeness in line with national and global best practices (FGN, 2021). To



enhance transparency and citizen engagement, Yobe State will develop a digital platform, the Yobe Climate Hub, providing public access to climate datasets, MRV scorecards, community-level monitoring results, and open feedback channels. This platform will enable data-driven advocacy, boost investor confidence and promote trust in the implementation process. YOCCER, supported by YOGIS and YITDA, will lead this initiative.

Furthermore, the institutional frameworks for reporting will be harmonised with the National Climate Change Policy (NCCC, 2021) and the Climate Change Act (FRN, 2021), providing a coherent reporting structure that meets Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other international obligations.

To strengthen the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms, capacity-building and technical support will be prioritised. This includes the development of sector-specific data collection protocols, the adoption of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and subsequent refinements for GHG inventories, and the establishment of robust verification and quality assurance systems at the state level (IPCC, 2019). Yobe State will leverage existing

frameworks for data validation and verification, ensuring that reported information is credible and verifiable.

The reporting frameworks will also incorporate flexibility provisions to account for the state's unique socio-economic and environmental circumstances, in alignment with national provisions under the ETF and the Climate Change Act (FRN, 2021). This approach will ensure that Yobe State's contributions to national and international climate change efforts are transparent, consistent and impactful, thereby reinforcing the state's commitment to climate-resilient development.

34.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND BENCHMARKS

Establishing robust performance indicators and benchmarks is central to ensuring that climate action in Yobe State aligns with global, national, and sub-national standards of transparency, accountability, and effectiveness. These indicators and benchmarks serve as quantitative and qualitative measures to assess progress, evaluate outcomes, and guide adaptive management within the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework.



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Performance indicators shall be designed in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) established under the Paris Agreement and adapted to the local realities of Yobe State (UNFCCC, 2015). They shall encompass both process and outcome metrics across key thematic areas, including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, adaptation efforts, and climate finance mobilisation (IPCC, 2019).

In line with Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Yobe State will adopt sector-specific and cross-cutting indicators that reflect its unique vulnerabilities and priorities. These indicators will be consistent with national commitments, such as those outlined in Nigeria's Updated NDC (FGN, 2021) and the Third National Communication (FME, 2020). They will include, but not be limited to, GHG emissions reduction targets by sector, percentage of climate-resilient infrastructure in critical sectors, adoption rates of sustainable land management practices, and gender-responsive climate actions (FME, 2020).

Benchmarks shall be aligned with the National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030), ensuring a harmonised approach to climate action across Nigeria (FME, 2021). These benchmarks will incorporate global

best practices, such as those highlighted in the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and the UNFCCC's Enhanced Transparency Framework, while ensuring flexibility to reflect evolving circumstances in Yobe State (IPCC, 2019; UNFCCC, 2015).

To operationalise these indicators and benchmarks, Yobe State shall integrate them into its Climate Change Action Plan and align them with existing data management systems, including the National GHG Inventory System (FME, 2021). Regular reviews and updates will be undertaken to ensure relevance, inclusivity, and responsiveness to stakeholder feedback, in line with the principles of participatory governance enshrined in the Nigeria Climate Change Act (2021).

In conclusion, these performance indicators and benchmarks will not only guide the effective implementation of climate actions in Yobe State but also inform the development of targeted strategies. Still, they will also enable robust reporting to national and international platforms, thereby reinforcing the state's commitment to global climate goals and its leadership in subnational climate governance.



4.0

FINANCING THE POLICY AND CLIMATE ACTION IN YOBE STATE

In view of the extreme susceptibility of Yobe State to the impacts of climate change, the cost of mitigating these impacts and enhancing human adaptation to them is enormous. Yobe State recognises that effective climate change action demands dedicated and predictable public financial resources. The following are some of the operational mechanisms and instruments that will be used to source funding for the effective implementation of the YSCCP. In general, they all call for the integration of climate change considerations into the state's fiscal framework.

Financing the Policy and Climate Action in Yobe State

4.1

STATE BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

Yobe State's commitment to climate-resilient development is rooted in the understanding that climate change adaptation and mitigation are public goods that warrant prioritisation in budgetary planning and execution. Anchored in the Yobe State Socio-Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA), the state government pledges to ensure climate responsiveness in its Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Annual Budget processes. This includes incorporating climate-

State Budgetary Allocations

sensitive programmes, activities, and projects within sectoral budgets to enhance climate-proofed development outcomes (YBSG, 2024).

In alignment with the Climate Change Act of 2021, Yobe State shall integrate climate finance considerations into its budgetary cycle, working closely with the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) and relevant federal entities (FRN, 2021). Climate-related budgetary allocations will reflect both direct investments in climate adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as indirect support for enabling systems and capacity-building initiatives. This dual-track approach ensures that climate change considerations are integrated into the state's fiscal architecture inclusively and sustainably.

To operationalise these commitments, the state will adopt a climate-tagging system to track and classify climate-related expenditures across ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). This system will be modelled on international best practices and aligned with the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) framework (UNDP, 2015). Such tracking will facilitate evidence-based resource allocation and enable the state to quantify its climate investments in alignment with national reporting



requirements under Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (FGN, 2021).

Yobe State further commits to periodic reviews of its climate-related budgetary allocations to ensure coherence with evolving national and global climate priorities. This will include mainstreaming gender-responsive budgeting to ensure that climate action also advances social equity and addresses the differentiated vulnerabilities of marginalised groups.

By integrating climate action into its fiscal governance, Yobe State underscores the vital role of public finance in fostering a climate-resilient and inclusive green economy. These budgetary commitments demonstrate leadership in advancing the state's climate agenda while contributing to national and global climate objectives.

4.2 GREEN CLIMATE FUND ACCESS

Yobe State recognises the strategic importance of accessing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as a vital tool for financing its climate resilience and low-carbon development goals. The GCF, established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the world's largest climate finance fund, plays a central role in supporting developing countries like

Nigeria in implementing climate-resilient strategies (UNFCCC, 2015). Accessing GCF resources aligns with the Climate Change Act of 2021, which emphasises leveraging global climate finance to meet Nigeria's climate targets (FRN, 2021).

The GCF Country Programme and Readiness Support Guidelines emphasise the importance of robust institutional and governance capacities in managing and utilising GCF resources effectively (Green Climate Fund, 2024). Yobe State, through the Yobe State Council for Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER), will integrate these guidelines to build institutional readiness and improve project pipeline development. This includes establishing clear focal points within YOCCER, enhancing technical expertise for proposal development, and ensuring alignment with national priorities such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Nigeria's National Adaptation Plan Framework (Nigeria National Adaptation Plan Framework, 2020; FME, 2021;).

A core priority is to identify and prioritise climate investment projects that address Yobe's climate vulnerabilities while delivering co-benefits in line with the GCF's investment criteria. This involves targeting adaptation investments in water,



agriculture, and natural resource management, alongside mitigation opportunities in renewable energy and low-carbon infrastructure (FME, 2021). The readiness phase, as outlined in the Green Climate Fund Readiness Guidebook, includes capacity building for project development, strengthening environmental and social safeguards, and integrating gender and social inclusion considerations throughout project cycles (UNDP, 2015; GCF, 2024).

Yobe State's approach to GCF access also acknowledges the importance of peer-to-peer learning and direct engagement with accredited Direct Access Entities (DAEs), such as the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN). The DBN's recent accreditation to the GCF opens pathways for subnational project implementation and co-financing in Yobe State (Landscape of Climate Finance in Nigeria, 2025). Leveraging DBN's experience and partnerships will be critical in mobilising resources for climate-resilient development and scaling up project delivery at the subnational level.

To ensure full compliance and sustainability, Yobe State will adopt the best practices recommended in the “Guide for Direct Access Entities on Strategic Planning of Readiness Support”

by the GCF, which advocates for a structured capacity-building programme, robust monitoring and evaluation systems, and effective risk management frameworks (GCF, 2024). This approach will be integrated into the climate policy implementation framework, ensuring that GCF-funded interventions in Yobe State are transparent, results-driven and supportive of inclusive green growth.

Through these actions, Yobe State positions itself as a proactive subnational actor in Nigeria's climate finance architecture. By aligning with national and international frameworks and strengthening institutional readiness, Yobe State aims to unlock GCF resources that will drive transformative climate action and advance the state's development priorities in a sustainable and climate-resilient manner.

4.3 ESTABLISHING A YOBE STATE CARBON REGISTRY UNDER YOCCER

To operationalise carbon market participation and access to climate finance, Yobe requires achieving its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with Yobe State facing similar challenges. The Climate Change Council on Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER) was established. The registry will serve as a centralised digital platform for tracking,



verifying, issuing, and trading carbon credits generated from mitigation activities across various sectors, including afforestation, renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and wetland restoration. This registry shall be harmonised with national systems coordinated by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) and aligned with the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) and international carbon accounting standards, including the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. The carbon registry will facilitate data transparency, support MRV processes, and build investor confidence for climate finance flows into the state. YOCCER will be empowered to accredit project developers, coordinate third-party verifiers, and facilitate carbon sales through voluntary and compliance markets.

4.4 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

Yobe State recognises the pivotal role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) as a strategic financing mechanism to drive climate-resilient development, leveraging private sector resources, innovation, and expertise. The Yobe State PPP framework

is governed by the Yobe State Public Private Partnership and Investment Promotion Law, 2023, which provides a transparent, accountable, and inclusive institutional structure for PPP implementation (YBSG, 2023). This framework is further reinforced by the national regulatory and oversight mechanisms outlined in the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) Act, 2005 (FRN, 2005).

The Yobe State Agency for Public-Private Partnerships and Investment Promotion (YAPPIP) serves as the primary coordinating body for identifying, structuring, and implementing climate-related PPP initiatives in the state. It promotes efficient and equitable partnerships that align with Yobe State's climate change priorities, including renewable energy, resilient infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture, and green transport (YBSG, 2023). YAPPIP's Disclosure Framework mandates that all PPP projects adhere to principles of transparency, fair competition, and robust stakeholder engagement, ensuring that climate-resilient investments generate value for money and minimise social and environmental risks (YBSG, 2023).

To operationalise climate-focused PPPs, Yobe State shall mainstream climate



resilience and low-carbon considerations into project preparation, feasibility studies, and risk allocation processes. This approach aligns with the federal directive that PPP projects must be prioritised based on their strategic importance, financial viability, and capacity to deliver climate adaptation and mitigation co-benefits (FRN, 2005). YAPPPIP shall work closely with sectoral Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to ensure climate-smart design and implementation of PPPs, leveraging technical support from development partners and aligning with national climate priorities as stipulated in Nigeria's National Climate Change Policy (FME, 2021).

Importantly, PPP frameworks in Yobe State shall incorporate performance-based contracts and clear monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that climate-related outcomes are measurable, verifiable, and reported in line with national and international standards (FME, 2021). This will facilitate the mobilisation of climate finance and enhance investor confidence, contributing to the state's broader climate action goals. By fostering a transparent and enabling environment for climate-smart PPPs, Yobe State positions itself as a leader in

climate-resilient and inclusive development, leveraging private sector partnerships to drive transformative change while ensuring environmental and social safeguards for its citizens.

4.5 DONOR AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNER ENGAGEMENTS

Yobe State recognises that addressing the profound challenges posed by climate change requires forging robust partnerships with donors and development partners. These collaborations provide vital financial, technical, and knowledge-based support to complement domestic efforts and foster climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways. In line with Nigeria's Climate Change Act (2021), which calls for leveraging international cooperation to address climate change, Yobe State's policy framework ensures alignment with national and global initiatives to mobilise external resources (FRN, 2021).

The principles of inclusivity, transparency, and alignment with state climate priorities will guide donor and development partner engagements in Yobe State. Partnerships will be strategically oriented towards strengthening institutional capacity, supporting project development, and



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facilitating access to climate finance. In particular, collaboration with bilateral and multilateral donors, international climate funds, and development agencies will focus on enhancing technical assistance and capacity-building efforts to ensure that climate investments are both practical and sustainable (UNDP, 2024).

Drawing from the Landscape of Climate Finance in Africa (2024), Africa received only a fraction of the climate finance required to achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with Yobe State facing similarly significant resource gaps (Climate Policy Initiative, 2024). In this context, partnerships with donors and development partners are critical to bridging these gaps and enabling the state to implement transformative climate action. Donor support will be leveraged to co-finance climate-resilient infrastructure, renewable energy systems, nature-based solutions, and climate-smart agriculture, among other priority areas identified in Yobe's climate action plan.

Yobe State will establish clear mechanisms to ensure donor alignment with state development plans, including the Yobe State Socio-Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA) and the Yobe State Council for Climate Change, Erosion and Restoration (YOCCER) strategies. This will involve

periodic donor coordination forums and multi-stakeholder dialogues to ensure alignment of investments with state priorities and to avoid duplication of efforts. Additionally, the state will develop and maintain a comprehensive database of climate-related support received from development partners, ensuring transparent tracking and reporting to both state and national authorities, as required under the National Climate Change Policy (FME, 2021).

Recognising the need for strong institutional capacities to manage donor funds effectively, Yobe State will prioritise strengthening financial management systems and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This includes a capacity-building programme for government institutions and local implementing agencies to ensure compliance with donor fiduciary standards and safeguard policies (UNDP, 2015). Furthermore, engagement with development partners will promote locally led adaptation initiatives that empower communities and integrate gender-responsive approaches, in line with best practices outlined in the Africa Climate Finance Landscape (2024).

Yobe State will also explore innovative financing mechanisms with donors and development partners, such as blended

Donor and Development Partner Engagements



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finance and debt-for-climate swaps, to catalyse additional investments in climate action. These engagements will be designed to complement private sector mobilisation efforts under the state's PPP framework, ensuring a comprehensive financing ecosystem for climate action.

In conclusion, by fostering strategic, transparent, and accountable partnerships with donors and

development partners, Yobe State aims to leverage external resources to accelerate the implementation of its climate agenda, enhance resilience, and contribute to Nigeria's overall climate commitments. These engagements will be continuously reviewed and adapted to emerging climate challenges and opportunities, ensuring that climate action in Yobe State remains dynamic, inclusive, and impactful.

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CLIMATE
CHANGE**

The main title is rendered in large, bold, 3D block letters with a green-to-orange gradient. The word 'YOBE' is the largest and most prominent. The seal of the Yobe State Government is centered over the 'O' in 'YOBE'. The seal features a landscape with a sun, palm trees, and animals, with the text 'YOBE STATE GOVERNMENT' and 'PRIDE OF THE SAHEL' around the perimeter. A large green leaf is positioned behind the 'O' in 'YOBE', and a wavy green and orange ribbon is behind the word 'STATE'.