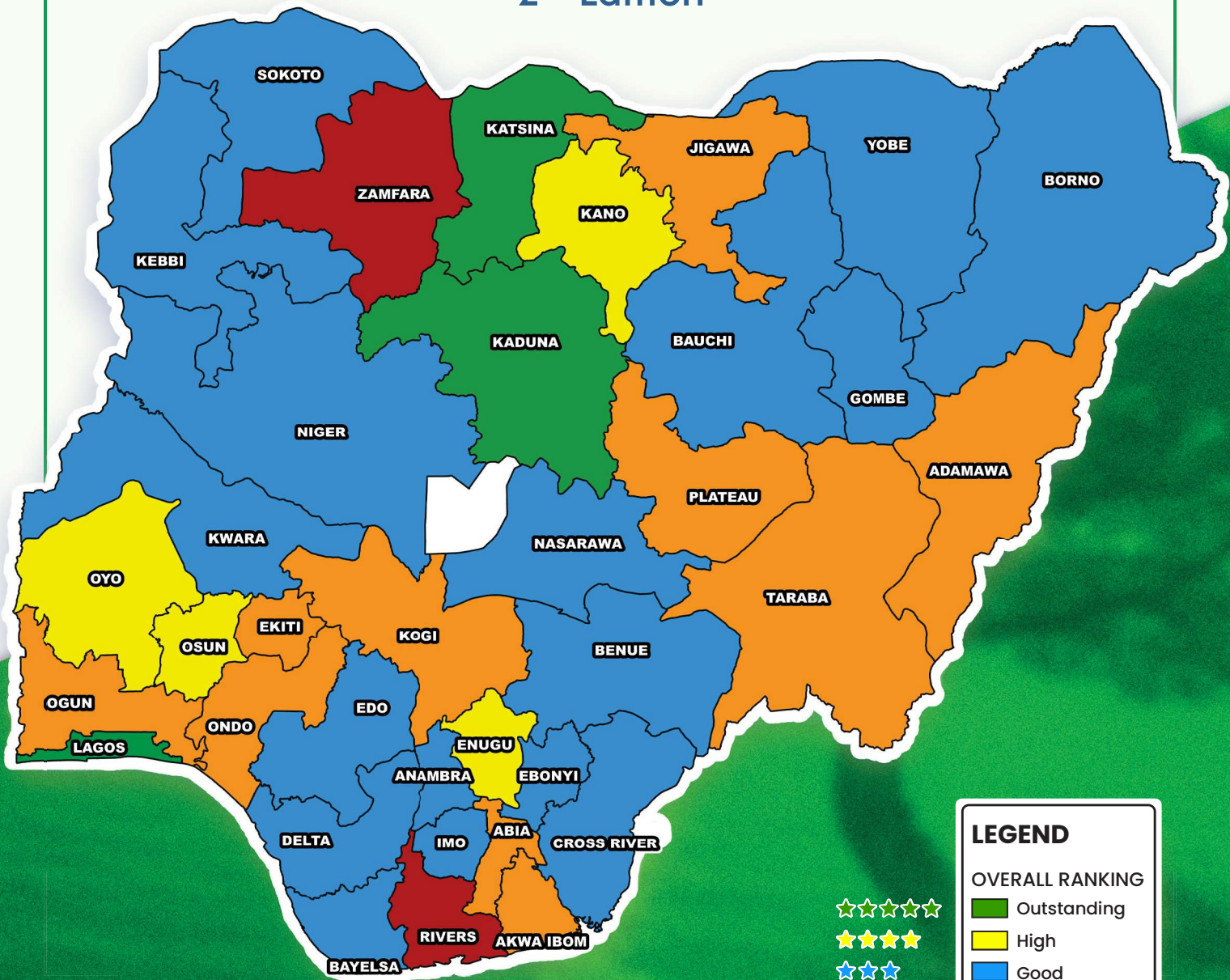


CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

PERFORMANCE RATING AND RANKING OF NIGERIA'S 36 STATES

2nd Edition



LEGEND

OVERALL RANKING

- Outstanding
- High
- Good
- Average
- Low



October, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	3
Foreword	4
Executive Summary	5
Results	6
Other Highlights	7
Introduction	9
Project Objectives	11
Methodology	12
Demography of Respondents	12
Adopting Subnational Climate Governance Template	13
Thematic Performance Analysis	16
Institutional Arrangements & Administrative Structure	16
Policies & Action Plans	21
Finance & Budgeting	24
Implementation, Monitoring & Projects	26
Awareness & Online Visibility	27
Climate Education	29
Overall performance Ranking Results of the 36 states in Nigeria	31
Year-On-Year Comparative Trends	35
Conclusion	38
Appendix	40
Scoring Matrix	40

Tables and Figures

Figure 1	5	Table 1	20
Figure 2	13	Table 2	23
Figure 3	13	Table 3	25
Figure 4	14	Table 4	26
Figure 5	21	Table 5	28
Figure 6	21	Table 6	32
Figure 7	26	Table 7	36
Figure 8	27		
Figure 9	29		
Figure 10	33		
Figure 11	33		

A woman with curly hair, wearing a light-colored cardigan, is looking down thoughtfully in a forest setting. The background shows several tree trunks and a soft, natural light.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP) wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the collaboration with the Federal Government, through the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE), which has made the Second Edition of the Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking (CGPRR 2.0) of Nigeria's 36 States Project successful.

In particular, we appreciate the leadership of Dr Iniobong Abiola-Awe, Director of the DCC, and the dedicated efforts of Dolapo E. John-Akhigbe, whose commitment greatly contributed to the success of this project.

We are grateful to the Honourable Commissioners of Environment, Directors (Climate Change), and Climate Change Desk Officers across the 36 States of Nigeria for their unwavering support, especially in their immense contribution to survey administration and the provision of the required data and information necessary for this study.

We are deeply grateful to the Project Team at SPP — Gboyega Olorunfemi, Nnaemeka Oruh, Timothy Ogenyi, Elochukwu Anieze, Ugochukwu Uzuegbu, and Edwin Orugbo — for their painstaking work, which has enabled us to drive the project's objectives.

We sincerely appreciate the outstanding contributions of our Independent Expert Panelists — Tenioye Majekodunmi, Halima Bawa, Priscilla Achakpa, Gbemisola Akosa, Tengi George-Ikoli, Chinedu Nwajiuba, Olukayode Oladipo, Daniel Gwary, Eugene Itua, Amara Nwankpa, Olumide Idowu, Anthony Okon, and Eghosa Omoigui — whose review ensured that the highest standards of ethical and professional transparency were met.

Our sincerest appreciation goes to the UK FCDO/PACE, the University of Bristol, the African Climate Foundation (ACF), and the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) for their significant contributions and support.

Professor Chukwumerije Okereke

President, and Chairman Board of Trustees
Society for Planet and Prosperity

FOREWORD

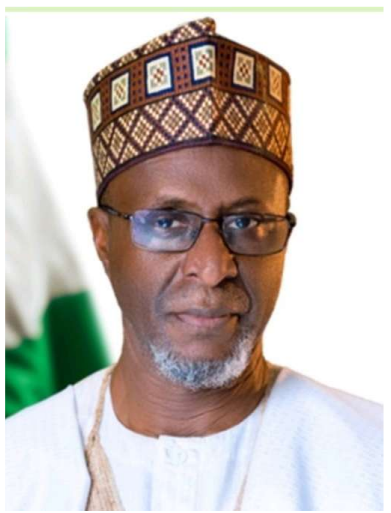
The decision to initiate the Subnational Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking was very innovative and I am proud that it was under my watch. This subnational climate governance rating and ranking is the first of its kind in Nigeria, providing a transparent, data-driven benchmark for climate action at the state level. It highlights where progress is being made and where additional support is needed.

This government has shown that it is determined to support governance innovations and initiatives that drive change as part of the renewed hope effort.

By showcasing best practices and identifying gaps, it accelerated subnational leadership on climate action which is essential to national climate action.

I am thankful to the state governors and especially the Honourable Commissioners of Environment for willingly collaborating with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the Society for Planet and Prosperity by providing the information that made the ranking and rating exercise not only possible but also rigorous and reliable.

This is one initiative in climate governance which I think Nigeria should be proud to export to the rest of Africa and the world.



Balarabe Abbas Lawal

Honourable Minister of Environment
Federal Republic of Nigeria

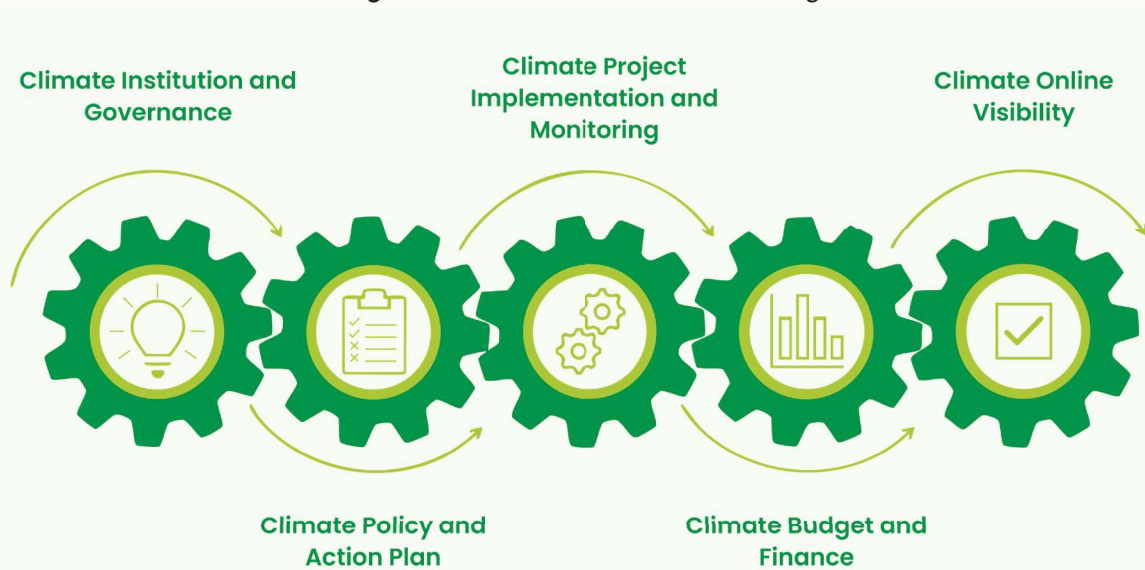
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second edition of the Subnational Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking (SCGPRR) assessed climate governance across Nigeria's 36 states, with 36 authorised respondents completing the survey (75% male, 25% female; only 3% under 35 years). Lagos, Katsina and Kaduna emerged as top performing states scoring **315**, **310** and **300** respectively out of a maximum score of **365**.

Lagos, Katsina, and Kaduna states were rated as **"outstanding"**, with Kano, Enugu, Osun and Oyo states achieving **"high"** performance ranking. The other states achieved **"average"** and **"good"** ranking statuses. Only Zamfara and Rivers achieved **"low"** ranking status.

Kaduna state ranked highest on institutional arrangements and administrative structures while Lagos, Katsina and Kano states shared top scores for climate project implementation and monitoring. **Twelve states** including Lagos, Oyo, Borno and Kaduna demonstrated **leadership in online visibility**. Twenty-three states made provisions for climate change projects in their 2025 Appropriation Acts-- **an improvement from the previous edition**. Only Lagos and Katsina states implemented green bonds while Niger, Gombe, Cross River, Kaduna, Oyo and Sokoto states made provisions for green bonds in their 2025 budgets but have not yet implemented them.

Figure 1: Thematic Focus of the Ranking



Only **Six (6) states** (Kano, Enugu, Benue, Niger, Plateau and Taraba) have **Commissioners for Environment and Climate Change**. These are the states that have explicitly mainstreamed climate change into the title of the state commissioners in charge of climate change. Twenty-one states have climate change directorates; eight have climate units; and only Kebbi relies on a desk officer.

17 of the states with dedicated Climate Policies and Action Plans have fully **integrated gender equity, youth engagement, vulnerable groups and indigenous solutions** into their policy and action plan documents. Cross River and Enugu State are the only states who have a climate legislation either as a standalone climate Act, or as a combination of climate change and environmental law.

The SCGPRR (States' Climate Governance Scorecard) 2.0 results have shown progress, leadership gaps, and opportunities for scaling subnational climate action. It has truly resulted in healthy competition among state actors, and provides a clearer governance pathway and strategy for subnational governments to accelerate climate action and attract desired investments.

RESULTS

1. A total of **36 authorised respondents completed the survey across the states**. One of the things we did differently this year was to ensure that the respondents were officially nominated by their states, and to affirm this, present us with their letters of authorization. 75% and 25% of this population represent male (27) and female (9) respectively. Only 3% of the respondents are within the youth age range of 0-35 years, 97% were above 35 years old.
2. In the end, Lagos, Katsina and Kaduna are the **top three (3) performing states with scores** of 315, 310 and 300 respectively
3. The top three states--**Lagos, Katsina, Kaduna**--were rated as "**outstanding**" with **Kano, Enugu, Osun and Oyo** states rated as '**high**' in performance. Other states achieved "**average**" and "**good**" ranking statuses with **Zamfara and Rivers** achieving a "**low**" ranking status.
4. Kaduna ranks **highest**, followed by **Katsina, Benue, and Lagos** in Institutional Arrangements and Administrative Structure for Subnational Climate Leadership.
5. With equal scores, Lagos, Katsina, Kano, Abia, Enugu, Osun, Cross-River, Kwara, Borno, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, and Kaduna shared the **top spot** in the thematic rating for Climate Project Implementation and Monitoring category.
6. 12 states including Lagos, Oyo, Borno and Kaduna; followed by Enugu, Sokoto, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Anambra, Kebbi, and Bayelsa showed **leadership** in terms of **online visibility**.
7. In terms of the number of states that captured climate and climate-related projects in their budgets, **23 compared to 21 states last year**, specifically tagged the allotted projects as climate change projects.
8. Based on the current budget under consideration, Only Lagos and Katsina have **indicated and implemented issuance of green bonds** in their budgets while Niger, Gombe, Cross River, Kaduna, Oyo and Sokoto have made provisions but have not yet implemented. It is important to state that Lagos and Gombe have remained the **frontliners** when it comes to this particular theme.



OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Only **Six (6)** states Kano, Enugu, Benue, Niger, Plateau and Taraba have a Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change. These are the states that have explicitly mainstreamed and captured “**climate change**” in the portfolio of the commissioners overseeing climate change in their states.
- There are now **twenty-one (21) states** that have a **Directorate of Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment**. Eight (8) states have a Unit for Climate Change, and only one (1) state, Kebbi, has neither a Directorate nor a Unit for climate change but they have a climate change desk officer.
- Fifteen **(15) states** have an **Office of the Senior Special Adviser/ Special Adviser/Special Assistant on Climate Change** to the governors in their states; 16 states are yet to establish such an official portfolio focusing on climate change.
- Eleven **(11) states**: Benue, Lagos, Kaduna, Niger, Bauchi, Edo, Osun, Ekiti, Delta, Kwara, and Oyo have **organized capacity building and training for climate change staff** in the last one year that involves specific sessions for climate finance, greenhouse gas inventory, and gender-responsive climate actions.
- Four **(4) states**: Kano, Yobe, Ebonyi, and Ondo states have **climate change focal persons at the local government levels in their states that involve traditional /cultural institutions** at the community level of local climate governance. Eighteen states (18) have them only at the offices of the local government chairmen while fourteen (14) states do not have local government climate focal persons.
- Nineteen **(19) states** have held **regular or periodic state-level conferences on climate change**, while 17 states have not.
- It is **only in Enugu state** that there is a **Standing Committee on Climate Change** in the State House of Assembly, while in 35 states, the House Committee on Environment handles all climate change-related issues.
- Of the thirty-six states, **only nine (9) states** have both **climate change policy and action plan completed and in use**. These are Enugu, Kano, Katsina, Delta, Lagos, Ebonyi, Osun, Taraba and Sokoto.
- Thirteen **(13) states** have **climate policies that are in use**: Enugu, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Delta, Imo, Lagos, Ebonyi, Osun, Sokoto, Nasarawa, Bauchi, Taraba while thirteen states: Kwara, Benue, Edo, Cross River, Yobe, Ondo, Oyo, Anambra, Gombe, Abia, Jigawa, Plateau and Adamawa have their climate policies under development. The remaining 10 states are yet to start the development of their climate policies.
- 17 of the states with policy and action plans included provisions that integrate or mainstream gender equity, youth engagement, vulnerable groups, and indigenous solutions in their policies and action plans.
- Only Cross River and Enugu States have legal frameworks on climate change through statutory Bills signed into law. Rivers State -- which was reflected last year as having domesticated the Act after the State Assembly passed the Bill--does not get that status since the former Governor did not sign the passed Bill into law before leaving office and as such, it will now go through the legislative process again. In that vein, Enugu State with an Environmental and Climate Protection Law, stands as a climate change legislation and gets full points with Cross River. However, Ebonyi which had its House of Assembly pass a Climate Change Bill in 2020 and Rivers State which did the same thing in 2022, but could not get the assent of their Governors at the expiration of the said Assemblies were assigned 5 points each for being able to pass through the rigorous process of getting a Bill through the Legislature.

A photograph of a worker in a brick kiln. The worker is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt and trousers, and is carrying a brick on their head. They are walking through a large area filled with stacks of bricks. The background shows more stacks of bricks and a hazy sky.

“ The Department of Climate Change is proud to co-create the Climate Governance Performance Ranking with the Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP). This ranking is more than a scorecard – it is a catalyst for change.

The first edition in 2024 sparked policy debates, improved online visibility, and encouraged subnational commitment to climate finance and project implementation across the states. Because of this ranking and rating project, we are seeing increased uptake of action plans, project implementation and innovative financing models at subnational levels. We urge all states to use the findings to close gaps, accelerate project delivery, and integrate gender, youth, and vulnerable groups, ensuring Nigeria's climate governance stands as a model for Africa and beyond.

I thank Professor Chukwumerije Okereke, his team at SPP and my team at DCC, for their effort in driving the project. I also thank the state directors of climate change and desk officers who work tirelessly to ensure the credibility of the data and by implication of the rating and ranking report.”

Dr. Iniobong Abiola-Awe, Director, Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment

“ The Climate Governance Performance Ranking is a landmark initiative that elevates Nigeria's commitment to evidence-based climate action at the subnational level. The initiative is strengthening accountability and advancing evidence-based climate action at the subnational level. This ranking complements Nigeria's updated NDC and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy by spotlighting the state of climate policy and across Nigeria's 36 states. At NCCC we are determined to deepen collaboration with states, development partners, and private sector actors to accelerate implementation, attract climate finance, and ensure every state contributes meaningfully to building a resilient, low-carbon future for Nigeria.”

Mrs. Tenioye Majekodunmi, DG, National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)

1. INTRODUCTION

The imperative for effective subnational climate governance has gained momentum globally. Central to this growing momentum is the recognition that subnational actors are the primary bearers of climate change impacts, they also constitute the critical level at which policies and interventions can deliver the most tangible and lasting outcomes.

Launched in 2024, **with the support of the European Climate Foundation (ECF)**, the Subnational Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking (SCGPRR) of Nigeria's 36 states (aka Subnational Climate Governance Scorecard) showcases the **state-of-the-art, progress, potential, opportunities and gaps in the governance of climate change across the 36 states of Nigeria**. A joint initiative of the Society for Planet and Prosperity and the Department of Climate Change (DCC) at the Federal Ministry of Environment, the project has sparked healthy debates, catalysed increased climate action among state actors, and contributed to the country's collective national climate ambition. Since its first edition, **Nigeria has witnessed unprecedented awareness across states of the need for climate action and a stronger drive toward policy development, capacity building, and building coalition to address climate change at the subnational level**.

Built upon five thematic areas: (i) climate institutions and governance; (ii) climate policy and action plans; (iii) climate budget and finance; (iv) climate project implementation and monitoring; and (v) online visibility, the SCGPRR draws its strength from the evidence-based study ***Climate Impact, Policies, and Actions at the Subnational Level in Nigeria*** published by the Society for Planet and Prosperity in 2023, in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE), and the Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF). In this regard the Nigeria Governor's Forum played a pivotal role in laying the foundation for what has today become the singular climate rating and ranking project of Nigeria's subnational.

Globally, climate governance performance rating tools encourage **transparency, accountability, and sustainable growth among subnationals, driving action to address climate challenges and build resilient societies**. Examples include the EU Covenant of Mayors, the U.S. State Energy Efficiency Scorecard by The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE), India's State Energy Efficiency Index by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), C40 African Cities, and South Africa's Provincial Rankings.

Since the first edition, SPP has worked to **strengthen subnational climate governance through various projects**. This second edition—yet the only single rating and ranking report of Nigeria's 36 states -- **demonstrates SPP's commitment to improving climate governance, accelerating project implementation, increasing climate action and attracting investment to achieve sustainable development**.

While there is no perfect work, what we have tried to do was to adhere to the highest level of professionalism and ethical standards possible and rate every state using the same criteria. A few clarifications are however important.

For instance, it is important to clarify that the "**domestication**" of Nigeria's Climate Change Act has to be a legislative process finalised by the Bill being signed into law by the State Governor. For this, we look out for Bills which have passed through the State Assembly and not just by laws or proclamations by the Executive. The said Bills must also either be standalone climate change Bills, or climate change and environmental Bills—there must be a reflection of climate change in the title of the Bill/Act. If the process

has not passed through the legislature and is not explicitly on climate change, and has not been signed into law by the State Governor, we do not count it as a climate change law. For instance, Lagos State has the Lagos State Environmental Management and Protection Law 2017 which aims **“to consolidate all the laws relating to the environment for the management, protection and sustainable development of the environment in Lagos State”**. This does not qualify as a climate change legal framework as it does not make mention of climate change in its title.

In the same vein, Katsina State with a Katsina State Green Public Procurement Bylaw 2025 which it touts as a climate change law also fails to meet the criteria even though like a few other states it had tried to borrow aspects of the National Climate Change Act 2021, and reflected them (not through legislative processes) in its climate change governance.

We however gave half marks to states that have endeavoured to have their climate change Bills pass through the extremely rigorous processes of the State Assembly but failed or are in the process of receiving Executive assent. This clarification is important for two reasons: **to let those who felt that by laws made by the Executive arms of their State Governments without recourse to legislative processes, or environmental laws with no mention of climate change in its title**, enacted by the state equate to the domestication of the Climate Change Act or even the enactment of a climate change legal framework for their states. Secondly, **the clarification is important as a guide to states on the right steps to take to domesticate the Act or even enact a fresh climate change law peculiar to the state.**

Some states have also felt that having a registry or database of stakeholders whom they can call on to discuss or hold meetings equate with having an **“online registry”**. The key word here is **“online”**. Therefore, that list must be online and not a private document accessible only to a few people.

Another point is the issue of climate change projects. Here, we have focused mainly on projects executed by the State Government and not those by the federal or civil society organisations. We have also paid attention to the impact of the said projects on the people by juxtaposing it with the answers supplied by the respondents with reference to the dominant climate challenges faced by their respective states. Where the projects have not been executed by the State Government either through full or partial funding or by attracting it as a grant, and where they do not address the challenges listed by the respondents (who are themselves representatives of the state), we have not awarded full marks. In other words, project impact is measured by two criteria: **how much it impacts the state in terms of current climate change challenges; and whether or not the State Government was directly involved.**

Kudos must of course be given to Lagos State for the creation of the Office of Climate Change and Circular Economy (OCCE) embedded into the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning. This innovative idea recognises the critical place of climate change in any form of planning. Although there was no score for this, this commendation serves as our acknowledgement of this innovative idea.





PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main goals and objectives of the second edition of the Subnational Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking are to:

- Increase awareness of subnational climate efforts.
- Showcase and reward the efforts of the top performers, while motivating lower-ranking states to enhance their climate actions.
- Catalyse accelerated subnational climate action across Nigerian states by inspiring healthy competition among states.
- Provide stronger data and information for national and international climate reporting, in alignment with national/global targets and commitments.
- Strengthen the platform for collaboration among subnational stakeholders by bringing together climate change focal points, desk officers, directors of climate change directorates, and state commissioners to discuss and compare climate performance across states.
- Provide policymakers, development partners, and other stakeholders with practical insights to promote strong collaboration, support informed decision-making, and identify entry points for funding and targeted interventions.

METHODOLOGY

SCGPRR 2.0 adopted a transparent, multi-layered, and participatory approach to evaluate climate governance across Nigeria's 36 states. A standardized online questionnaire and scoring system focused on five thematic areas were sent to one authorized respondent per state, nominated through a signed letter from the Honourable Commissioner or Permanent Secretary. These five thematic areas are as follows:

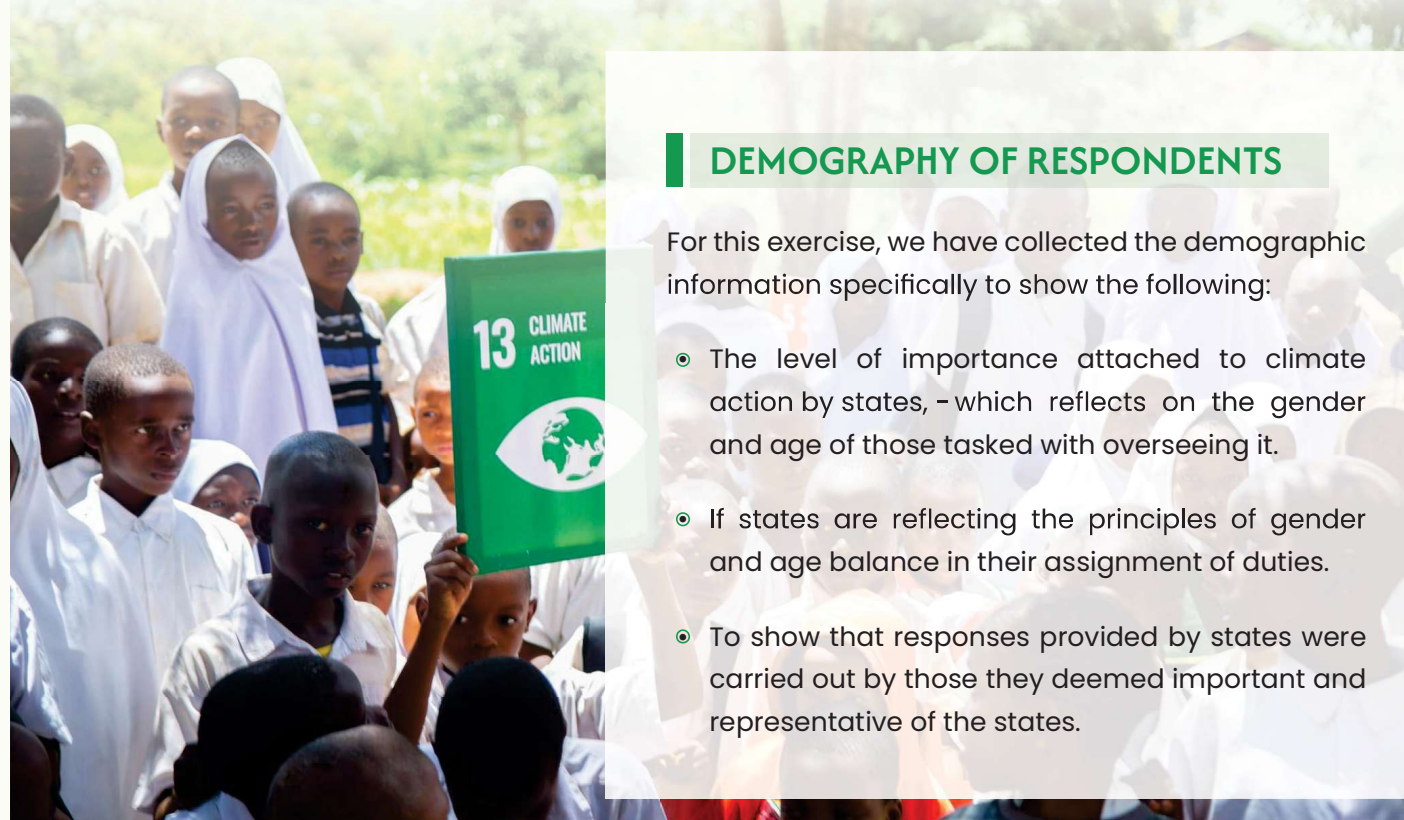
1. Quality of administrative and institutional framework.
2. Presence or otherwise of climate policy and action plans;
3. The Capture of climate finance in state budgets;
4. Extent of climate project implementation, monitoring, and reporting; and
5. Extent and quality of online visibility of climate action

Each indicator has a number of questions under it with responses scored on scales, weighted by importance and then normalized to ensure fair comparison between states. Then these scores are combined into a composite score that categorizes states into five performance tiers—outstanding, high, good, average, and low.

Quality assurance involved clear data verification procedures, submission of project evidences (list, photos, verifiable links), targeted site verification (with state CSO/NGO proxies where appropriate), and pre- and post-assessment technical webinars to incorporate stakeholder feedback.

An independent panel of technical experts was engaged to review the scores and oversee the peer review of the weighting logic and final outcomes.

Final rankings and infographics were internally compiled and published to inform policy, promote learning, and enhance subnational climate ambition.



DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENTS

For this exercise, we have collected the demographic information specifically to show the following:

- The level of importance attached to climate action by states, - which reflects on the gender and age of those tasked with overseeing it.
- If states are reflecting the principles of gender and age balance in their assignment of duties.
- To show that responses provided by states were carried out by those they deemed important and representative of the states.

Figures 2 & 3: Demography of Respondents

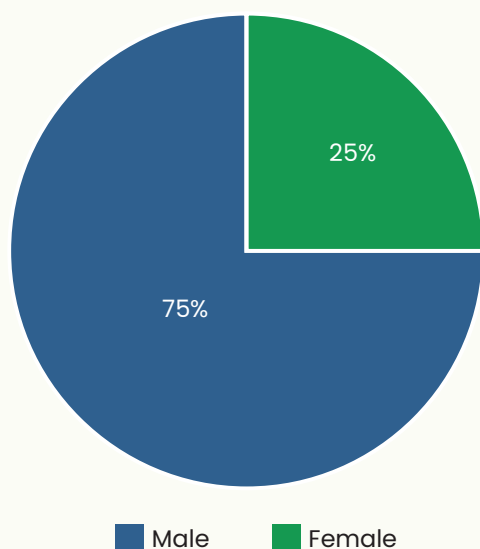


Figure 2: Distribution of Survey Respondents

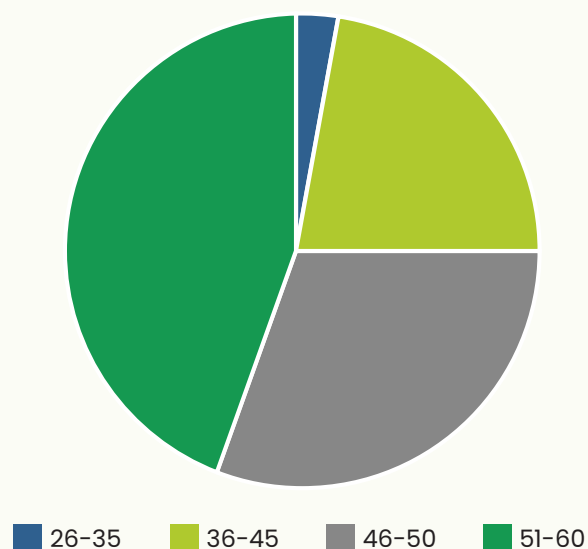


Figure 3: Age Range

ADOPTING SUBNATIONAL CLIMATE GOVERNANCE TEMPLATE

One of the innovations of the first edition of the ranking project was the provision of a governance framework. The framework was anchored on the following the themes:

- Vision and Objectives;
- Political Will;
- Institutional Arrangements;
- Policy Framework;
- Legal and Regulatory Framework;
- Climate Action Plan and Policy Implementation;
- Financial Mechanisms;
- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Training and Capacity Building;
- Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Communication and Awareness; and Integration with National and
- Global Efforts

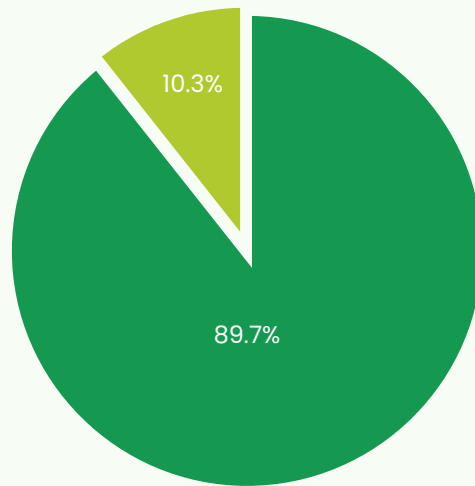
This innovation was intended to serve as a guide to subnational governments on how to structure climate governance in their respective states.

Our survey of how the framework impacted subnational climate governance over the past one year showed that 89.7% of states found the framework very useful. Interestingly, the reason why the other 10.3% did not “find it useful” was simply because they did not make out time to actually read it!

It bears repetition to state that the framework was a well-thought out one which, if fully adhered to by states, can meticulously guide them to improved climate governance which will in turn lead to their sustainable development.

Figure 4: Usefulness of Recommended Governance Framework

Climate Governance Framework usefulness to state



Useful

Did not take cognizance of the framework in the report





“ Subnational climate action is increasingly recognized as a cornerstone of both Nigeria’s and the global community’s pathways to achieving climate and sustainable development goals.

Anchored in the principle of multilevel governance, the rating and ranking exercise helps to ensure that national ambition is effectively translated into state-level delivery.

The Subnational Climate Governance Performance Ranking and Rating Project spearheaded by the Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP) has been catalytic in driving this shift. By benchmarking state performance, identifying critical gaps, and providing actionable guidance, the project inspires ambition, strengthens accountability, and enhances institutional capacity across Nigeria’s subnationals. This initiative therefore holds both national and global significance, and its continued support is essential for advancing resilient, inclusive, and low-carbon development pathways.”

Hajiya Aishat A. Barde, Honourable Commissioner of Environment and Climate Change, Taraba State

2. THEMATIC PERFORMANCE ANALYSES

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS & ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The foundation for effective climate action is the administrative structure that ensures its implementation. A strong administrative structure backed by political will ensures that all of the recommendations of the Climate Governance Template are meticulously implemented.

As affirmed in the first edition of this ranking project, a strong administrative structure will:

- Ensure coherence between local, national and international plans and policies.
- Promote collaboration, innovation and learning among actors and authorities at various levels.
- Integrate the knowledge, ideas and perspectives of the different levels and sections of society.
- Establish objectives, mechanisms, policies and solutions jointly, ensuring that they maintain a certain level of harmony.
- Establish tools or structures for information exchange, decision-making, follow-up, monitoring and reporting.¹

It was therefore important that we evaluated the administrative structure of climate change in the states.

The administrative structure for the subnational climate governance is ascertained through specific questions—See Appendix.

These questions, developed through rigorous consultations sought to elicit answers that will immediately project the state of climate governance in any state in relation to the administrative structures. They also help draw attention, as the Governance Template did too, to what can be considered appropriate climate administrative steps to be taken by State Governments.

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

States' Climate Institutional Arrangements

HOW IS CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE / OFFICE STRUCTURED IN YOUR STATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
The state has a Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, with a commissioner in charge	6 states	Enugu, Taraba, Benue, Niger, Kano, and Plateau
The state only has a Department of Climate Change within the State Ministry of Environment	21 states	Ebonyi, Ekiti, Ondo, Nasarawa, Bayelsa, Kogi, Lagos, Abia, Borno, Edo, Delta, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Imo, Kaduna, Cross-River, Osun, Bauchi, Adamawa, Yobe, Jigawa
There is only a Climate Change Unit in the State Ministry of Environment	8 states	Gombe, Anambra, Ogun, Sokoto, Rivers, Kwara, Oyo, Zamfara
There is only a Climate Desk Officer, but there is NO Unit or Directorate of Climate Change.	1 state	Kebbi

¹ Society for Planet and Prosperity (2024). *Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking of Nigeria's 36 States*

Creation of Climate Offices in the States' Government Houses

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE AN OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SPECIAL ADVISER/ SPECIAL ADVISER/SPECIAL ASSISTANT ON CLIMATE CHANGE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes – one or more	3	Enugu, Kogi, Katsina
Yes, One	12	Abia, Lagos, Taraba, Yobe, Benue, Borno, Cross-River, Anambra, Kaduna, Plateau, Jigawa, Kebbi
No	21	Rivers, Ondo, Zamfara, Adamawa, Bauchi, Kwara, Oyo, Edo, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Ekiti, Ogun, Delta, Bayelsa

Legislative Provision on Climate Change in the States' Houses of Assembly

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE PROVISION OF LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN YOUR STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
There is a Standing Committee on Climate Change in the state House of Assembly	1 state	Enugu
The House Committee on Environment handles all climate change-related issues	35 states	Gombe, Ekiti, Bayelsa, Kogi, Kaduna, Benue, Rivers, Osun, Jigawa, Lagos, Anambra, Niger, Abia, Borno, Edo, Ogun, Kwara, Yobe, Delta, Taraba, Sokoto, Bauchi, Cross-River, Ondo, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Akwa-Ibom, Katsina, Oyo, Kano, Ebonyi, Plateau, Zamfara, Adamawa, Imo
There is no House Committee on Environment or Climate Change in the state Assembly	0	None

Presence of Advisory Board involving a related co-governance Assembly on climate Change

IS THERE A CONSTITUTED ADVISORY BOARD, INVOLVING A RELATED CO-GOVERNANCE ASSEMBLY (BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES), ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN YOUR STATE	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, and they meet regularly	11 states	Lagos, Kogi, Bauchi, Ebonyi, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Kaduna, Plateau, Kebbi, Delta
Yes, but they have rarely met	15 states	Abia, Yobe, Rivers, Adamawa, Kwara, Oyo, Katsina, Borno, Edo, Nasarawa, Imo, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Bayelsa
No	10 states	Ondo, Taraba, Zamfara, Enugu, Benue, Akwa-Ibom, Ekiti, Anambra, Jigawa, Ogun

Creation of Climate Change Focal Persons at the Local Government Levels

ARE THERE CLIMATE CHANGE FOCAL PERSONS AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS IN YOUR STATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, it involves traditional /cultural institutions at the community level of local climate governance	5 states	Lagos, Ondo, Yobe, Ebonyi, Kano
Yes, only at the offices of the local government chairmen	17 states	Abia, Bauchi, Enugu, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Edo, Nasarawa, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Osun, Anambra, Kaduna, Kebbi, Bayelsa
No, there are no climate change focal persons at the grassroots/local level in the state	14 states	Taraba, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa Kwara, Imo, Akwa-Ibom, Cross-River, Ekiti, Plateau, Jigawa, Ogun, Delta

Capacity Building of State-level Climate Change Officers

DOES YOUR STATE ORGANIZE CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE STAFF?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, it involves specific sessions for Climate Finance, Greenhouse Gas inventory, and gender-responsive climate actions	10	Bauchi, Kwara, Oyo, Benue, Edo, Niger, Osun, Ekiti, Kaduna, Delta
Yes, but it does NOT involve specific sessions for Climate Finance, Greenhouse Gas inventory, and gender-responsive climate actions	11	Lagos, Yobe, Enugu, Katsina, Borno Kano, Anambra, Jigawa, Ogun, Kebbi Bayelsa
No, there has been no training and capacity building in the last year	15	Abia, Ondo, Taraba, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Cross-River, Plateau

Subnational Periodic Conferences on Climate Change

DOES YOUR STATE HOLD PERIODIC (ANNUAL/BI-ANNUAL/QUARTERLY) CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCES?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, quarterly or twice a year	7 states	Kwara, Katsina, Imo, Kano, Kaduna, Kebbi, Delta
Yes, annually or biannually	12 states	Lagos, Enugu, Benue, Borno, Edo, Nasarawa, Ebonyi, Niger, Sokoto, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Cross-River
No	17 states	Abia, Ondo, Taraba, Yobe, Kogi, Rivers Zamfara, Adamawa, Bauchi, Oyo, Gombe Ekiti, Anambra, Plateau, Jigawa, Ogun, Bayelsa

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

DOES YOUR STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE AN ONLINE REGISTRY OF CSOS/NGOS WITH WHICH THEY COLLABORATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, Active and meet regularly	6 states	Lagos, Bauchi, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Kaduna
Yes, but inactive and rarely meets	4 states	Enugu, Edo, Nasarawa, Anambra
No	26 states	Abia, Ondo, Taraba, Yobe, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Kwara, Borno, Imo, Ebonyi, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Ekiti, Plateau, Jigawa, Ogun, Kebbi, Delta, Bayelsa

Dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Environment to Align Climate Action and Priorities

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE A FOCUSED DIALOGUE WITH THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT TO ALIGN CLIMATE ACTION AND PRIORITIES?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, regularly	27 states	Abia, Lagos, Ondo, Yobe, Kogi, Adamawa, Bauchi, Enugu, Kwara, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Edo, Imo, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Kaduna, Delta, Bayelsa
Occasionally	7 states	Taraba, Rivers, Ebonyi, Plateau, Jigawa, Ogun, Kebbi
No	2 states	Zamfara, Nasarawa

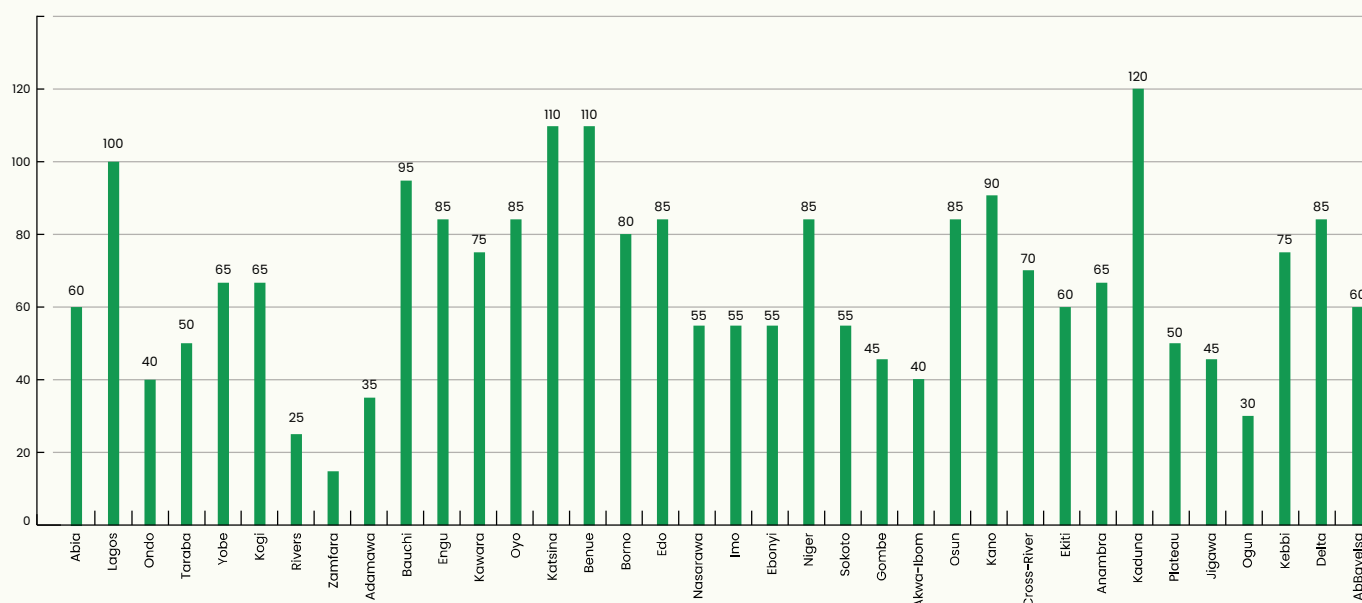
Representation or Participation in International Climate Change Fora (UNFCCC COPs)

DID YOUR STATE SEND DELEGATES TO COP28/COP29 OR ANY OTHER INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE FORA IN THE LAST TWO YEARS?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, physical participation	24 states	Abia, Lagos, Taraba, Kogi, Bauchi, Kwara, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Edo, Nasarawa, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Kaduna, Kebbi, Delta, Bayelsa
Yes, virtual participation	1 state	Imo
No	11 states	Ondo, Yobe, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Enugu, Ebonyi, Akwa-Ibom, Plateau, Jigawa, Ogun

Table 1: Overall Score and Ranking for Institutional Arrangements and Administrative Structure for Subnational Climate Leadership

S/NO	STATES (IN RANKING ORDER)	SCORE
1	Kaduna	120
2	Katsina	110
3	Benue	110
4	Lagos	100
5	Bauchi	95
6	Kano	90
7	Delta	85
8	Niger	85
9	Edo	85
10	Osun	85
11	Enugu	85
12	Oyo	85
13	Borno	80
14	Kebbi	75
15	Kwara	75
16	Cross-River	70
17	Yobe	65
18	Anambra	65
19	Kogi	65
20	Bayelsa	60
21	Abia	60
22	Ekiti	60
23	Imo	55
24	Ebonyi	55
25	Nasarawa	55
26	Sokoto	55
27	Taraba	50
28	Plateau	50
29	Gombe	45
30	Jigawa	45
31	Akwa-Ibom	40
32	Ondo	40
33	Adamawa	35
34	Ogun	30
35	Rivers	25
36	Zamfara	15

Figure 5: Administrative Framework Ranking



POLICIES AND ACTION PLANS

It is impossible to achieve any significant goal without proper plans and guidance. Effective and efficient climate action needs data-backed policies and action plans.

As a federating nation with the issues of environment and climate in the concurrent list, climate policies and legal framework put in place at the federal level in Nigeria are not binding on the states. The states would need to develop and adopt their own policies, action plans and legal frameworks to guide their own climate actions. Indeed, it is impossible for any state to achieve its climate change goals without putting in place policies and action plans. It is also important to have a legal framework which provides the legal backing needed for enforcement while also serving as a safeguard against constant policy changes due to political changes.

Essentially, states need not only climate change policies, but also an action plan and a climate change law.

While climate policies set the strategic goals and direction for the government, action plans provide details on how and when actions will be completed, who is responsible for the action, and how success will be measured. Legal frameworks on the other hand provide enforcement backing.

We therefore measured the existence of climate policies, action plans, and the domestication of the Nigeria Climate Change Act, by States.

Accordingly, we found the following:

Status of Climate Policies at the State Level

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE A DEDICATED CLIMATE POLICY?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, completed/ in use	12 states	Lagos, Bauchi, Enugu, Katsina, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Osun, Kano, Kaduna, Delta, Taraba
No, but one is under development	14 states	Abia, Ondo, Yobe, Adamawa, Kwara, Oyo, Benue, Edo, Gombe, Cross-River, Anambra, Plateau, Jigawa
No, not started the process	10 states	Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Borno, Niger, Akwa-Ibom, Ekiti, Ogun, Kebbi, Bayelsa

Status of Climate Action Plans at the State Level

DOES YOUR STATE HAVE A CLIMATE ACTION PLAN?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, completed/ in use	12 states	Lagos, Yobe, Enugu, Oyo, Katsina, Borno, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Osun, Kano, Kebbi, Delta, Taraba
No, but one is under development	15 states	Ondo, Kogi, Adamawa, Kwara, Benue, Nasarawa, Gombe, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Kaduna, Plateau, Jigawa, Bayelsa
No, not started the process	9 states	Abia, Rivers, Zamfara, Bauchi, Edo, Imo, Niger, Akwa-Ibom, Ogun

Provision for gender equity, youth engagement and vulnerable group inclusion

DOES YOUR STATE CLIMATE POLICY OR ACTION PLAN INCLUDE PROVISIONS FOR GENDER EQUITY, YOUTH ENGAGEMENT, AND VULNERABLE GROUP INCLUSION?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, gender and social inclusion are properly captured	17 states	Lagos, Taraba, Yobe, Bauchi, Enugu, Oyo, Katsina, Borno, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Osun, Kano, Kaduna, Kebbi, Delta
Yes, partially captured	1 state	Abia
No, not captured; gap exists	18 states	Ondo, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Kwara, Benue, Edo, Niger, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Plateau, Jigawa, Ogun, Bayelsa

Domestication of the Climate Change Act 2021

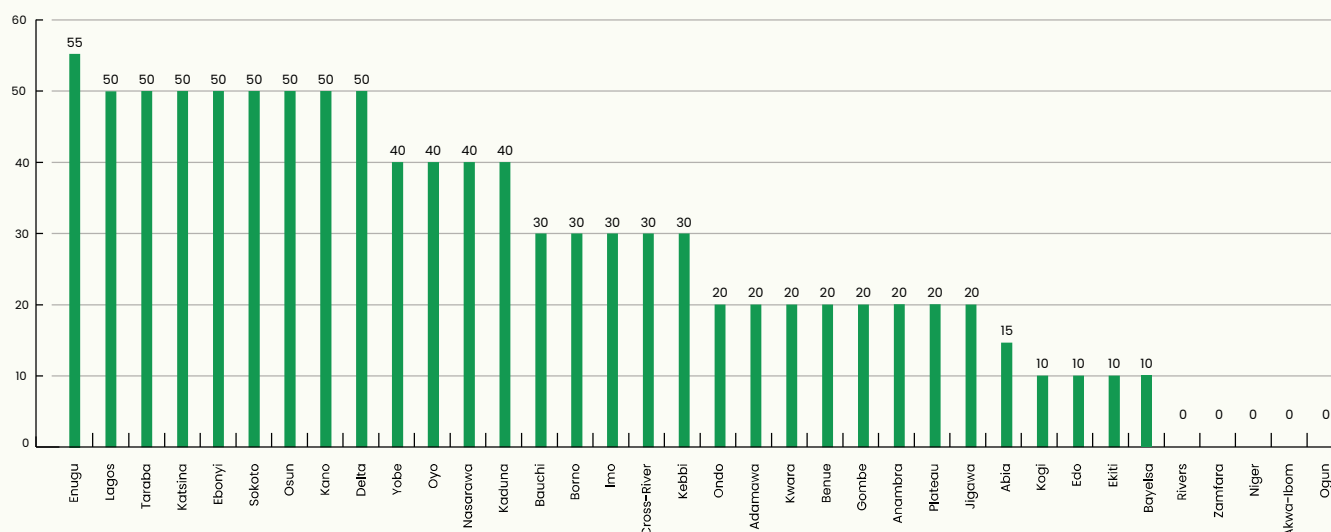
HAS YOUR STATE DOMESTICATED THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACT 2021 OR PROMULGATED ANY CLIMATE LAW?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes	2 states	Cross River, Enugu
No	34 states	Lagos, Taraba, Yobe, Bauchi, Kwara, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Osun, Kano, Ekiti, Anambra, Kaduna, Plateau, Jigawa, Kebbi, Delta, Ondo, Kogi, Zamfara, Adamawa, Edo, Niger, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Ogun, Bayelsa, Abia, Rivers

Table 2: Total Score and Rating for Subnational Climate Policy and Action Plan for the States

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
1	Enugu	55
2	Taraba	50
3	Lagos	50
4	Katsina	50
5	Ebonyi	50
6	Sokoto	50
7	Osun	50
8	Kano	50
9	Delta	50
10	Yobe	40
11	Oyo	40
12	Nasarawa	40
13	Kaduna	40
14	Bauchi	30
15	Borno	30
16	Imo	30
17	Cross-River	30
18	Kebbi	30
19	Ondo	20
20	Adamawa	20
21	Kwara	20
22	Benue	20
23	Gombe	20
24	Anambra	20
25	Plateau	20
26	Jigawa	20
27	Abia	15
28	Kogi	10
29	Edo	10
30	Ekiti	10
31	Bayelsa	10
32	Rivers	0
33	Zamfara	0
34	Niger	0
35	Akwa-Ibom	0
36	Ogun	0



Figure 6: Climate Policy and Action Plan Rating



FINANCE AND BUDGETING

Climate finance is what translates theories into actual climate change projects. This is why the issue of climate finance has been at the front burner of all climate change engagements and negotiations.

While we agree that countries which historically are responsible for the climate crisis must shoulder the burden of providing climate finance for global south countries, we must on our part also allocate funds towards addressing some of our pressing climate challenges and unlock additional finance.

We thus measured if states are allocating funds to climate action. In the spirit of appropriate budget tagging, our evaluation focused on allocations that are specifically tagged climate change projects. We also interrogated whether or not states have made provisions for green bonds and if such provisions have been implemented.

The following was the result:

Budgetary Allocation to Climate Change Projects

IS ANY PART OF YOUR 2025 STATE BUDGET SPECIFICALLY TAGGED FOR CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED PROJECTS OR ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE-RELATED INITIATIVES?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, with clear and specific projects captured	22 states	Lagos, Ondo, Taraba, Enugu, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Nasarawa, Imo, Niger, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Ekiti, Kaduna, Jigawa, Ogun, Kebbi, Delta, Bayelsa
There are relevant projects, but they have not been specifically tagged as climate change projects	14 states	Abia, Yobe, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Bauchi, Kwara, Oyo, Ebonyi, Edo, Sokoto, Anambra, Plateau

Issuance of Green Bond

IS THERE A PROVISION IN THE STATE BUDGET OR POLICY TO ISSUE A GREEN BOND OR OTHER CLIMATE FINANCING INSTRUMENT?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, implemented	2 states	Katsina, Lagos
Yes, but not yet implemented	6 states	Oyo, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Cross-River, Kaduna
No	28 states	Zamfara, Bauchi, Enugu, Kwara, Benue, Borno, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Ekiti, Anambra, Jigawa, Ogun, Kebbi, Delta, Bayelsa, Abia, Taraba, Yobe, Edo, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Ondo, Kogi, Rivers, Adamawa, Plateau

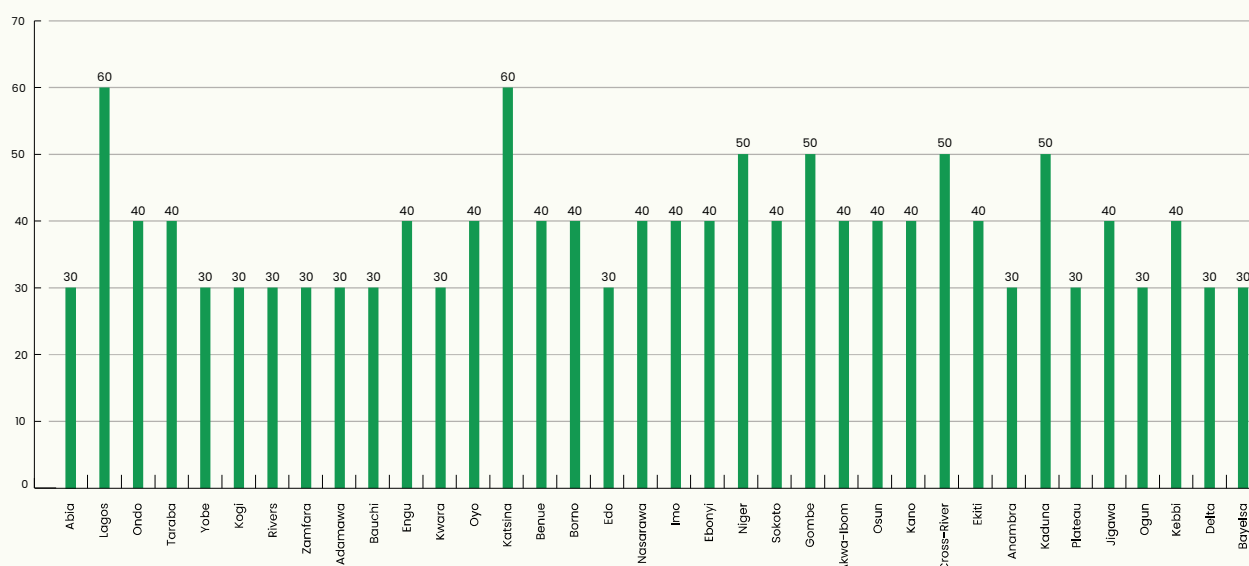
Engagement with Multilateral Institutions

IS YOUR STATE ENGAGING MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS ON ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE AND FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, received funds	25 states	Lagos, Bauchi, Enugu, Kwara, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Edo, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Kaduna, Plateau, Jigawa, Kebbi
Yes, in process	5 states	Ondo, Yobe, Ogun, Delta, Bayelsa
No, nothing yet	6 states	Abia, Taraba, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa

Table 3: Total Score and Rating for Subnational Climate Policy and Action Plan for the States

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL	S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
1	Lagos	60	19	Kano	40
2	Katsina	60	20	Ekiti	40
3	Niger	50	21	Jigawa	40
4	Gombe	50	22	Kebbi	40
5	Cross-River	50	23	Abia	30
6	Kaduna	50	24	Yobe	30
7	Ondo	40	25	Kogi	30
8	Taraba	40	26	Rivers	30
9	Enugu	40	27	Zamfara	30
10	Oyo	40	28	Adamawa	30
11	Benue	40	29	Bauchi	30
12	Borno	40	30	Kwara	30
13	Nasarawa	40	31	Edo	30
14	Imo	40	32	Anambra	30
15	Ebonyi	40	33	Plateau	30
16	Sokoto	40	34	Ogun	30
17	Akwa-Ibom	40	35	Delta	30
18	Osun	40	36	Bayelsa	30

Figure 7: Ranking Climate Finance and Budget Allocation



IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & PROJECTS

Project implementation is the translation of policies and action plans into action. While policies and action plans theorise, actual climate action is only by the implementation of climate change-related projects.

It was therefore essential to gauge the extent of project implementation by states. The evaluation did not only look at the number of projects implemented, but also at the depth of the project and how impactful they are to the people.

Following the verification of the projects outlined by each state, scores were allotted based on veracity of the projects, and impact.

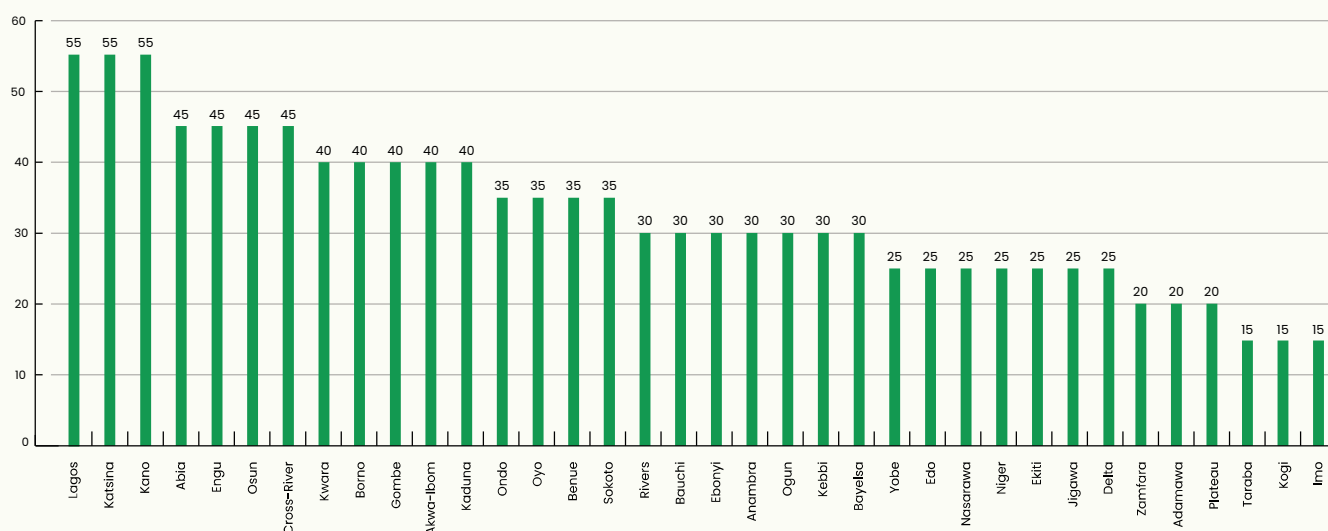
Accordingly, the states are rated as follows based on project implementation:

Table 4: Thematic Rating for Climate Project Implementation and Monitoring

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
1	Lagos	55
2	Katsina	55
3	Kano	55
4	Abia	45
5	Enugu	45
6	Osun	45
7	Cross-River	45
8	Kwara	40
9	Borno	40
10	Gombe	40
11	Akwa-Ibom	40
12	Kaduna	40
13	Ondo	35
14	Oyo	35
15	Benue	35
16	Sokoto	35
17	Rivers	30
18	Bauchi	30

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
19	Ebonyi	30
20	Anambra	30
21	Ogun	30
22	Kebbi	30
23	Bayelsa	30
24	Yobe	25
25	Edo	25
26	Nasarawa	25
27	Niger	25
28	Ekiti	25
29	Jigawa	25
30	Delta	25
31	Zamfara	20
32	Adamawa	20
33	Plateau	20
34	Taraba	15
35	Kogi	15
36	Imo	15

Figure 8: Climate Project Implementation Ranking



AWARENESS & ONLINE VISIBILITY

Transparency through information sharing is a key aspect of climate action. It is not enough that states are active in the climate change space, they must also be able to share critical information which creates awareness, educates the people, and also provides necessary data and information for anyone desirous of accessing information about climate action within the state.

We therefore evaluated how states are doing by grading them using the following criteria:

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

We also measured the extent of the states’ engagement on social media using their official social media accounts. In this age, social media is a critical communication tool.

In the end, the following was the result:

Online Visibility and Publicity on Climate Change Issues at the State-level

WHAT IS YOUR STATE’S WEBSITE VISIBILITY STATUS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Functional website (or links on the State official website) for the Ministry of Environment/ Climate Change, and very active, with several pages showing dynamic project activities and awareness	8 states	Oyo, Borno, Cross-River, Anambra, Kaduna, Ogun, Kebbi, Bayelsa
Functional website (or links on the State official website) for the Ministry of Environment/ Climate Change, but it is static with only one or few mentions of climate change.	6 states	Enugu, Kwara, Katsina, Sokoto, Osun, Kano

WHAT IS YOUR STATE'S WEBSITE VISIBILITY STATUS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Functional State Government website, but no reference to climate change	18 states	Abia, Lagos, Ondo, Taraba, Yobe, Kogi Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Edo, Nasarawa, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Plateau, Jigawa, Delta
No website	4 states	Imo, Ebonyi, Niger, Ekiti

Social Media Presence

IS YOUR STATE'S MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND/OR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVE ON MEDIA PUBLICITY ENGAGEMENT, INCLUDING CLIMATE COMMUNICATION, TOWN HALL MEETINGS, OUTREACHES, AWARENESS, TV PROGRAMS, RADIO STATIONS, ELECTRONIC MEDIA, DIGITAL PLATFORMS, SOCIAL MEDIA, ETC.?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes, available media presence and active publicity engagement on climate change issues	22 states	Lagos, Bauchi, Enugu, Oyo, Benue, Borno, Edo, Imo, Ebonyi, Niger, Sokoto, Gombe, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Kaduna, Plateau, Kebbi, Delta
Yes, available media presence, but no active engagement on climate communications	3 states	Ondo, Katsina, Bayelsa
No, there is no media publicity presence or engagement on climate change conversations	11 states	Abia, Taraba, Yobe, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa, Kwara, Nasarawa, Jigawa, Ogun

Table 5: Online Visibility for Nigeria's 36 States

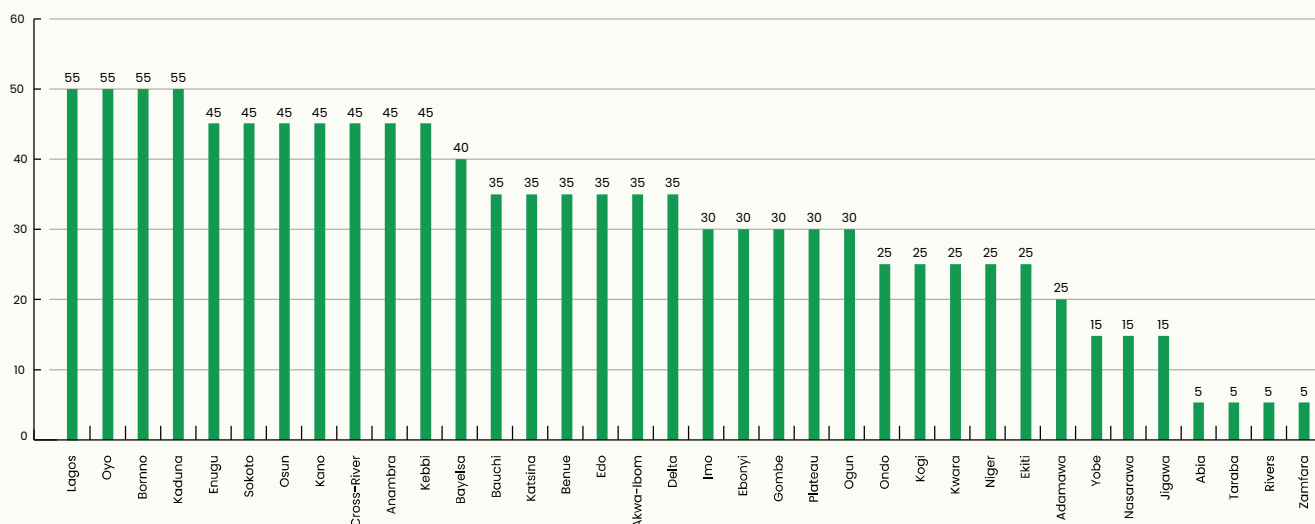
S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
1	Lagos	50
2	Oyo	50
3	Borno	50
4	Kaduna	50
5	Enugu	45
6	Sokoto	45
7	Osun	45
8	Kano	45
9	Cross-River	45
10	Anambra	45
11	Kebbi	45
12	Bayelsa	40
13	Bauchi	35

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
14	Katsina	35
15	Benue	35
16	Edo	35
17	Akwa-Ibom	35
18	Delta	35
19	Imo	30
20	Ebonyi	30
21	Gombe	30
22	Plateau	30
23	Ogun	30
24	Ondo	25
25	Kogi	25
26	Kwara	25

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
27	Niger	25
28	Ekiti	25
29	Adamawa	20
30	Yobe	15
31	Nasarawa	15

S/NO	STATE	TOTAL
32	Jigawa	15
33	Abia	5
34	Taraba	5
35	Rivers	5
36	Zamfara	5

Figure 9: Online Visibility Ranking



CLIMATE EDUCATION

One key aspect of climate action is climate education. This helps not just in awareness creation that will lead to increased climate action, but also in ensuring that adequate safeguards are entrenched for the future through education. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), “the over-arching goal of ACE is to empower all members of society to engage in climate action, through the six ACE elements - climate change education and public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these issues.”¹

It follows then that attention to climate education is critical. We thus measured the efforts of states in this regard.

Climate Education

ARE THERE SPECIFIC PROGRAMS ON CLIMATE EDUCATION WITH SCHOOLS IN YOUR STATE?	NUMBER OF STATES	STATES
Yes	21 states	Lagos, Bauchi, Enugu, Kwara, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Borno, Edo, Nasarawa, Imo, Ebonyi, Sokoto, Akwa-Ibom, Osun, Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Ogun, Delta, Bayelsa
Starting but not yet in full operation	7 states	Niger, Gombe, Cross-River, Ekiti, Anambra, Plateau, Kebbi
No	8 states	Abia, Ondo, Taraba, Yobe, Kogi, Rivers, Zamfara, Adamawa

¹ UNFCCC. “Action for Climate Empowerment Youth Exchange.” <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/ace-hub/action-for-climate-empowerment-youth-exchange>

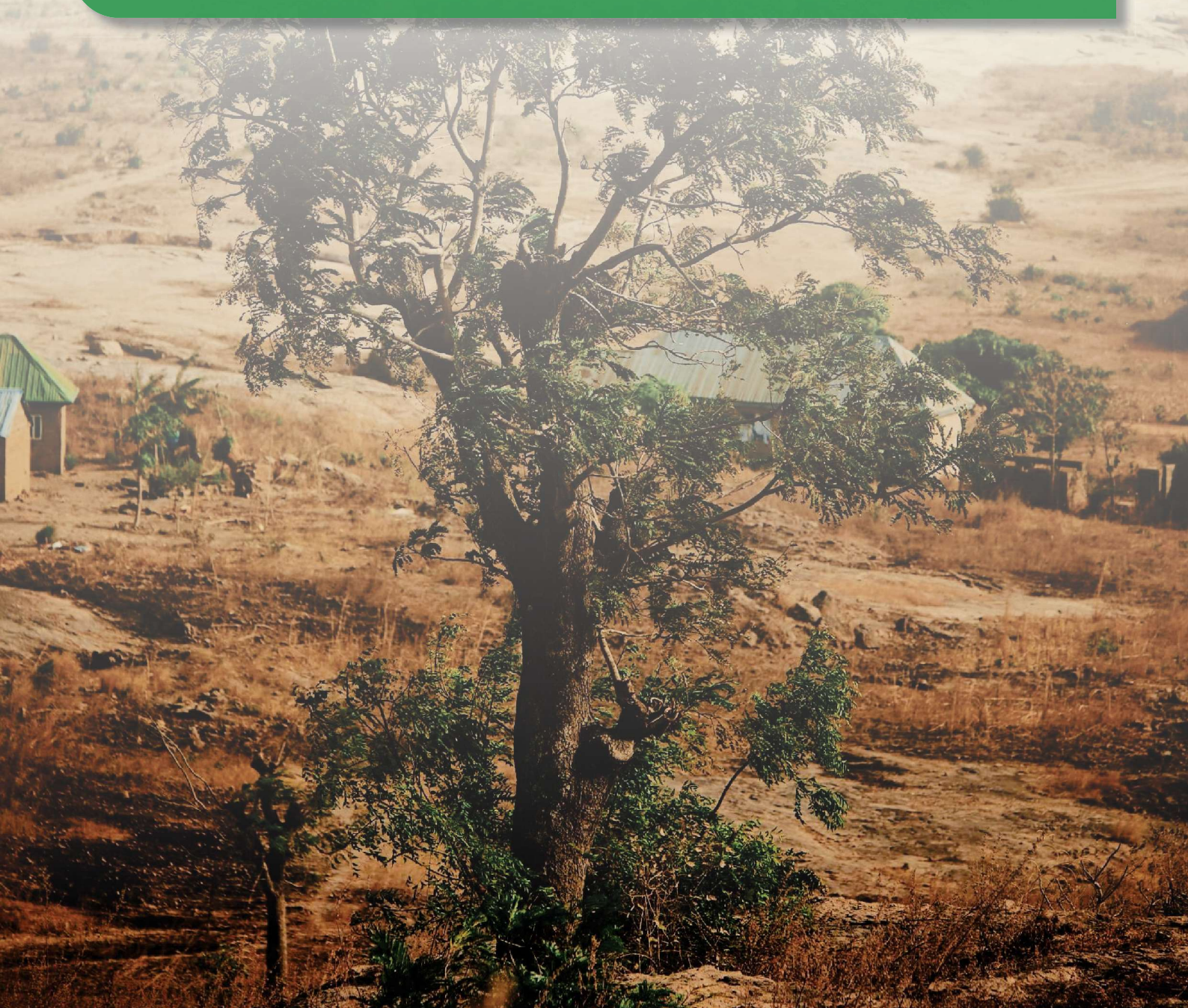
“Kano State is honoured to participate in the launch of the 2nd Edition of the Subnational Climate Change Governance Ranking 2025. This initiative stands as a vital reminder of the importance of leadership, transparency, and accountability in advancing climate action across Nigeria.

As a state deeply committed to climate resilience and sustainable development, Kano welcomes this platform as an opportunity to showcase progress, foster collaboration, and inspire greater ambition. The Ranking strengthens healthy competition, promotes knowledge exchange, and reinforces the urgency of addressing the climate crisis at the subnational level, where the impacts are most immediate and the solutions most impactful.

We commend the Society for Planet, the Federal Ministry of Environment, and the UK FCDO for their pivotal roles in producing this important publication and for championing stronger climate governance.

Kano State reaffirms its leadership and unwavering commitment to building a greener, more resilient future for our people and for generations to come.”

Dr. Dahiru Muhammad Hashim, Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Kano State



OVERALL PERFORMANCE RANKING RESULTS OF THE 36 STATES IN NIGERIA

The outcome of the final ranking result from the validation and analysis of the survey data is hereby presented below:

- Lagos state stands out for the second time in a row as Nigeria’s best and overall state for Climate Governance with an “Outstanding” score.
- Katsina and Kaduna states are the 2nd and 3rd highest ranked respectively and both rated ‘Outstanding’ alongside Lagos.
- It is worth noting that Kano, Enugu, Osun and Oyo states were rated ‘High’. This is indeed commendable.
- Two states: Rivers and Zamfara with ‘Low’ score points are positioned within 35th to 36th position.

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

RATING	OUTSTANDING	HIGH	GOOD	AVERAGE	LOW
Score	300-365	250 – 299	170-249	100-169	0-99



The details of results are shown in the table and figures below:

Table 6: Final Ranking Result on the Climate Governance Performance of the 36 states

S/N	STATE	TOTAL SCORE	RANKING	RATING
1	Lagos	315	1	Outstanding
2	Katsina	310	2	Outstanding
3	Kaduna	300	3	Outstanding
4	Kano	280	4	High
5	Enugu	270	5	High
6	Osun	265	6	High
7	Oyo	250	7	High
8	Benue	240	8	Good
9	Borno	240	8	Good
10	Cross-River	240	8	Good
11	Sokoto	225	11	Good
12	Delta	225	11	Good
13	Bauchi	220	13	Good
14	Kebbi	220	13	Good
15	Ebonyi	205	15	Good
16	Kwara	190	16	Good
17	Anambra	190	16	Good
18	Edo	185	18	Good
19	Niger	185	18	Good
20	Gombe	185	18	Good
21	Yobe	175	21	Good
22	Nasarawa	175	21	Good
23	Imo	170	23	Good
24	Bayelsa	170	23	Good
25	Ondo	160	25	Average
26	Taraba	160	25	Average
27	Ekiti	160	25	Average
28	Abia	155	28	Average
29	Akwa-Ibom	155	28	Average
30	Plateau	150	30	Average
31	Kogi	145	31	Average
32	Jigawa	145	31	Average
33	Adamawa	125	33	Average
34	Ogun	120	34	Average
35	Rivers	90	35	Low
36	Zamfara	70	36	Low

Figure 10: States Climate Performance Overall Ranking

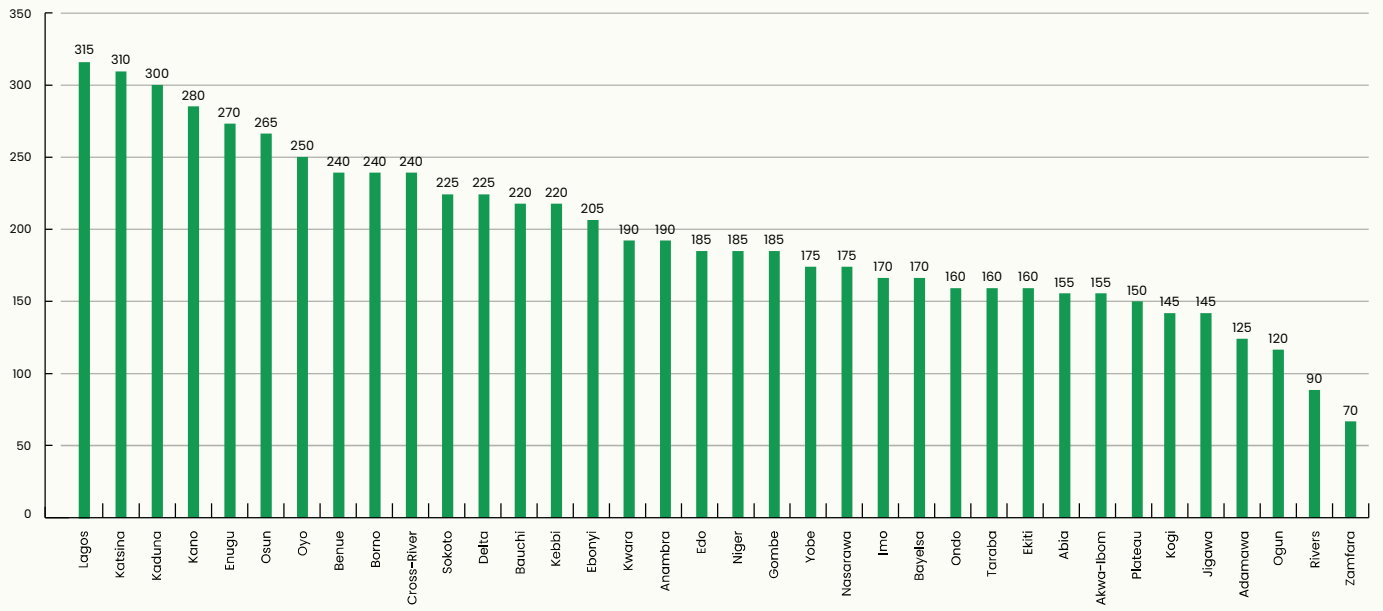
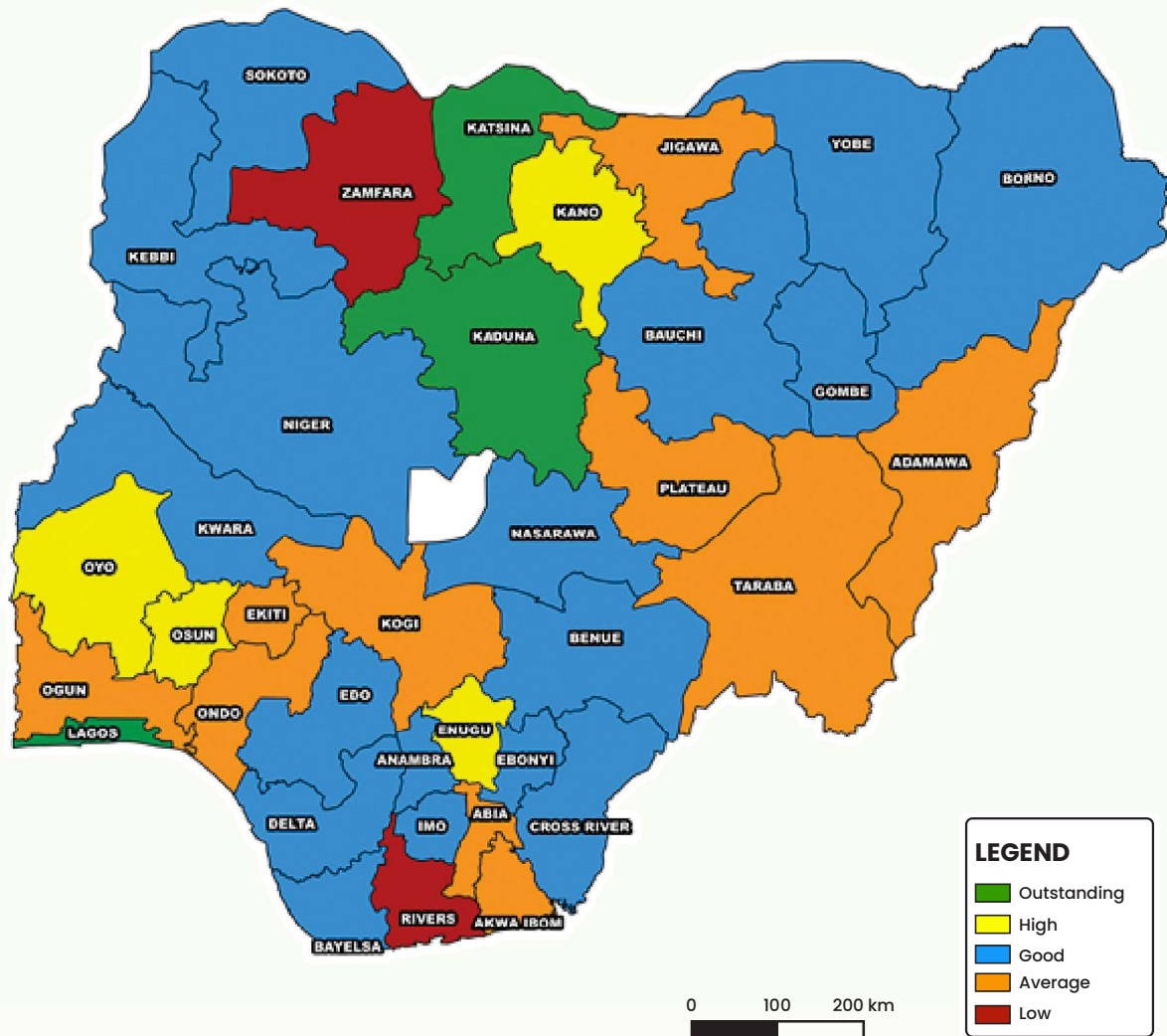


Figure 11: Map of the Overall Rating and Ranking Result





“ The Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking initiative is helping Nigeria strengthen accountability, transparency, and innovation in tackling climate change. Led by the Society for Planet and Prosperity, this assessment highlights how state-level leadership is central to advancing the nation’s climate agenda and shows the power of states to deliver real solutions.

For Lagos, the ranking boosts our commitment to building resilience, driving green growth, and embedding climate action into every part of our economy. We value this initiative not only for the healthy competition it encourages among states but also for the opportunities it creates for collaboration and shared progress. Lagos State remains determined to lead by example, making sure that our climate actions deliver sustainable development and a better quality of life for our people.”

Mr Tokunbo Wahab, Hon. Commissioner, Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, Lagos State

“ The annual climate governance ranking by the Society for Planet and Prosperity and the Department for Climate Change (DCC) has put Nigerian states on their toes. It has compelled states to define clear climate pathways, strengthen their climate Action Plans, and bring climate discourse to the front burner in Executive Councils.

By creating healthy competition, states ranked high strive to maintain their positions, while those ranked lower are challenged to rise. With clear and transparent criteria, this initiative stands as one of the best things to happen to our climate governance space in Nigeria.”

Hon. Yusuf Idris Amoke, SA to the Governor of Kaduna State on Climate Change

YEAR-ON-YEAR COMPARATIVE TRENDS

It is important to compare the performances of States during the first edition of the ranking project with their current performance in order to evaluate if there has been any improvement.

A review of the general performances of states this year in relation to their performance last year (by aggregating their cumulative scores under the five thematic areas of administrative framework, climate policy, project implementation, climate finance, and online visibility) shows that all the states improved. This is a testament to a renewed commitment to climate action which is currently sweeping through Nigeria’s subnational.

States like Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Enugu, Benue, Osun, Oyo, Cross River, Plateau, Sokoto, Jigawa, Borno, had tremendous improvements.

While a comparison of the 2024 and 2025 performances of the states in terms of administrative framework shows improvements by states, there were a few states on the decline such as Abia, Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Gombe, Ogun, and Zamfara in no particular order.

In terms of climate policy comparison, there were significant improvement with the exception of the following states: Akwa Ibom, Edo, Ekiti, Niger and Ogun.

Under project implementation, all the states made progress with the exception of Adamawa who retained its 2024 score. Lagos maintained its top position while Katsina with Kano, Osun, Oyo, Enugu, Cross River, made geometric progress in this regard.

One key thing to flag is that in terms of climate finance, the states made massive improvements from last year while online visibility also improved tremendously with states which hitherto had no online presence suddenly making efforts to explore the internet to communicate their work.

Overall, fifteen (15) states improved in their ranking by ranking higher than they did last year while nineteen (19) states showed decline in their performance ranking.

Coincidentally, Lagos state maintained the top position as the leader without a move but with an improved score; Zamfara, equally without a move, retained the 36th position.

Figure 12: Overall Score Comparison 2024/2025

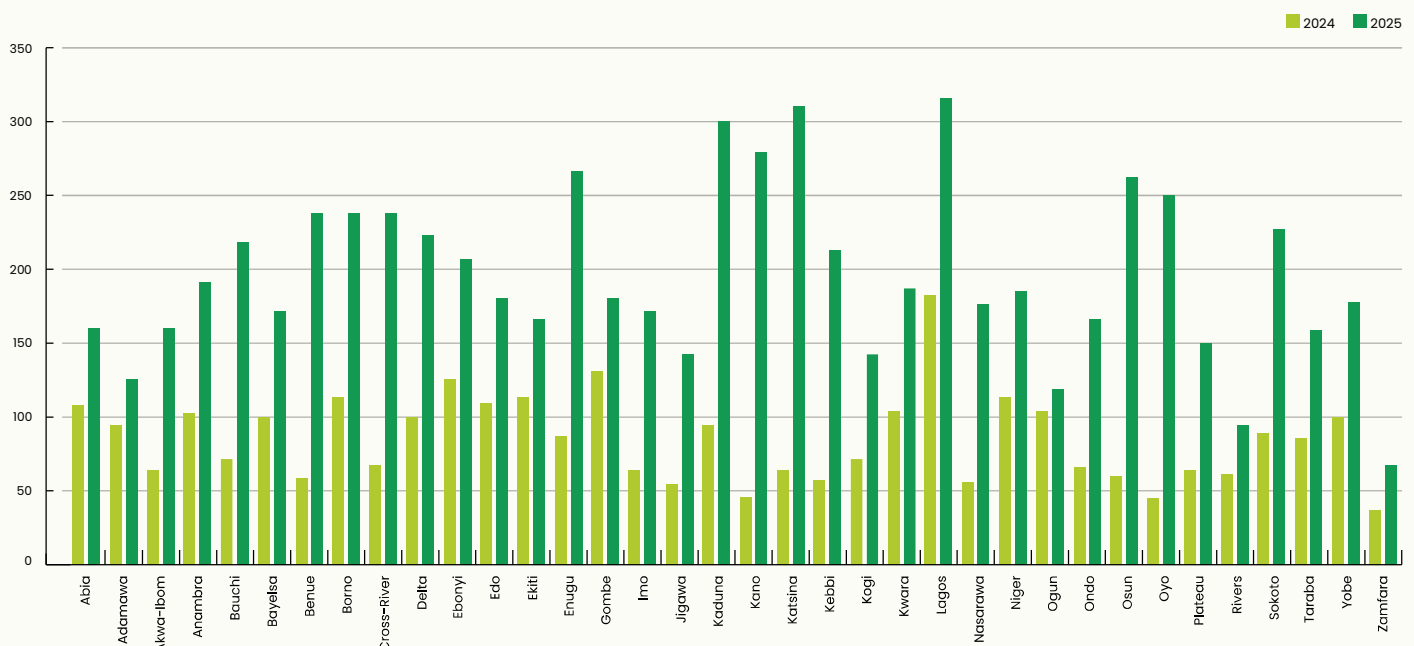


Table 7: Year on Year Comparison of Overall Ranking

STATE	2024 RANK	2025 RANK	SCORE 2024	SCORE 2025	CHANGE IN RANK	REMARKS
Lagos	1	1	182	315	0	No movement
Katsina	25	2	64	310	+23	Improved
Kaduna	16	3	93	300	+13	Improved
Kano	35	4	45	280	+31	Improved
Enugu	18	5	85	270	+13	Improved
Osun	30	6	57	265	+25	Improved
Oyo	34	7	46	250	+27	Improved
Benue	27	8	60	240	+19	Improved
Borno	4	8	115	240	-4	Declined
Cross River	23	8	67	240	+15	Improved
Sokoto	17	11	87	225	+6	Improved
Delta	12	11	100	225	+1	Improved
Bauchi	21	13	79	220	+8	Improved
Kebbi	31	13	56	220	+18	Improved
Ebonyi	3	15	125	205	-12	Declined
Kwara	10	16	103	190	-6	Declined
Anambra	11	16	101	190	-5	Declined
Edo	6	18	112	185	-12	Declined
Niger	6	18	112	185	-12	Declined
Gombe	2	18	128	185	-16	Declined
Yobe	12	21	100	175	-9	Declined
Nasarawa	32	21	53	175	+11	Improved
Imo	24	23	65	170	+1	Improved
Bayelsa	12	23	100	170	-11	Declined
Ondo	22	25	72	160	-3	Declined
Taraba	18	25	85	160	-7	Declined
Ekiti	4	25	115	160	-21	Declined
Abia	8	28	106	155	-20	Declined
Akwa-Ibom	25	28	64	155	-3	Declined
Plateau	27	30	60	150	-3	Declined
Kogi	20	31	83	145	-11	Declined
Jigawa	33	31	52	145	+2	Improved
Adamawa	15	33	98	125	-18	Declined
Ogun	9	34	104	120	-25	Declined
Rivers	29	35	59	90	-6	Declined
Zamfara	36	36	35	70	0	No movement

“ This report is both timely and transformative. It showcases the growing leadership, innovation, and commitment of Nigeria’s 36 states in advancing climate action from the ground up. As Honourable Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change, we recognize the immense value of this assessment in guiding our policies, improving coordination, and deepening accountability. The Climate Governance Performance Rating inspires healthy competition among states while also providing a clear roadmap for integrating climate resilience, green investment, and sustainable development into state planning. We commend Professor Chukwumerije Okereke, the Society for Planet and Prosperity, the DCC and partners for this important contribution to advancing Nigeria’s collective climate ambition.”

Professor Sam C. Ugwu, Honourable Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change, Enugu State

“ I commend this report for its innovative approach to strengthening subnational climate governance in Nigeria, fostering accountability, and catalysing green growth and climate-resilient development across the continent. It provides a valuable model for evidence-based policymaking and investment alignment to accelerate Africa’s just climate transition.”

Professor Anthony Nyong, Director of Climate Change & Green Growth at the African Development Bank.

CONCLUSION

Climate action is no longer about weather change or warming of the atmosphere. It is about health, food systems, livelihood issues, energy efficiency, in fact, it is about survival.

In this year's ranking exercise, we witnessed how states are beginning to realise this and thus take more action as addressing climate change issues directly link with addressing the everyday challenges faced by their people.

The objective of the ranking is not to diminish the efforts of any state. Rather, it is to motivate action and provide guidance on the path through which states can tackle climate change while at the same time addressing infrastructural needs and positioning themselves for sustainable growth.

This year, we have seen a massive shift in the results with some states showing immense progress. We find this commendable and hope to see further changes and advancements when we conduct this exercise again next year.

Nigeria's climate change goals cannot be attained without the many tributaries—states, LGAs, communities—contributing. For a long time, the importance of the subnational has been ignored. This ranking and rating project is part of efforts to ignite more subnational action. Thankfully, impact is being felt.

While we understand the many gaps that still existed in this edition, we encourage states to refer to the Climate Change Governance Template in the first edition of the CGPRR on our website (www.sppnigeria.org) for guidance.



“Change-makers are always intentional in structuring actions to elicit specific responses. This is what differentiates them from others. It is therefore no coincidence that the current uptick in subnational climate action in Nigeria corresponds with the commencement of the Subnational Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking exercise initiated by the Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP) in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Federal Ministry of Environment.

This innovative project within one year of existence has galvanized unprecedented climate action at Nigeria’s subnational level leading to improved efforts at the development and implementation of climate policies and action plans and the allocation of funds for climate change projects in states’ annual appropriation acts. This innovative and landmark project makes professor Okereke and his team influential change-makers in Nigeria’s climate governance landscape. I have previously noted that the subnational climate governance ranking is one of the most consequential climate initiatives in Nigeria. Long may this project continue.”

Professor Chinedum Nwajiuba, Chairman Quality Assurance Panel of the Subnational Ranking Project; Former Vice-Chancellor (February 2016 – 10 February 2021), Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, & Chairman, Board of Directors, Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST).



“At the African Climate Foundation, we recognise that while national action is essential, subnational action is equally critical. States and local governments, especially in Nigeria where they control nearly half of public finances, are central to driving meaningful climate solutions. That is why we have been supporting subnational climate initiatives in Nigeria and across other African countries, and we are committed to expanding this support. The work of the Society for Planet and Prosperity in strengthening subnational climate leadership is commendable, and we are delighted to see it reflected in this report. We hope you find it both insightful and inspiring.”

Saliem Fakir, Executive Director of the African Climate Foundation.

APPENDIX

Rating Questions and Scoring Matrix

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
Administrative Framework and Institutional Arrangements for Climate Governance				
1	How is climate change governance/ administrative office structured in your state?	As a standalone Ministry, the State has a Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, with a commissioner in charge	20	Validate through DCC
		As a Directorate, the state only has a Department of Climate Change within the State Ministry of Environment	15	
		As a Unit, there is only a Climate Change Unit in the State Ministry of Environment	10	
		As a Desk office only: there is only a Climate Desk Officer, but there is NO Unit or Directorate of Climate Change.	5	
		None: No Climate Change desk office, unit, or directorate	0	
2	Does your State have an Office of the Senior Special Adviser/ Special Adviser/ Special Assistant to the Governor on Climate Change?	Yes – one or more	15	Validate through State-based Proxy
		Yes, one.	10	
		No	0	
3	Is there any specific document/memo from the Governor's office to show a high-level commitment to improve the climate governance or action of the state government?	Yes	0	Validate through evidence of the Governor's commitment
		No	0	
	Please provide evidence of written commitment by the state governor			

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
4	What is the extent of the provision of Legislative Oversight for climate change in your State House of Assembly?	There is a Standing Committee on Climate Change in the State House of Assembly	10	Validate through State-based Proxy
		The House Committee on Environment handles all climate change-related issues	5	
		There is NO House Committee on Environment or climate change in the State Assembly	0	
5	Is there a constituted Advisory Board, involving a related Co-Governance Assembly (between state and local communities), on Climate Change in your state?	Yes, and they meet regularly.	10	Validate through DCC
		Yes, but they rarely met.	5	
		No	0	
6	Are there Local Climate Change Desk Officers at the Local Government / Community levels in your State?	Yes, it involves traditional/ cultural institutions at the community level of local climate governance	10	Validate through the Verified list of local focal persons
		Yes, only at the offices of the local government chairmen	5	
		No, there are no climate change focal persons at the grassroots/ local level in the state	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share the appointment document of the local focal persons			
7	Have you organised capacity building and specific training for your state's climate change staff in the last year?	Yes, it involves specific sessions for Climate Finance, Greenhouse Gas inventory, and gender-responsive climate actions	20	Validate through verified evidence of training
		Yes, but it does NOT involve specific sessions for Climate Finance, Greenhouse Gas inventory, and gender-responsive climate actions	10	
		No, there has been no training and capacity building in the last year	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share a verifiable link to capacity-building/ training events			

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
8	Does your State hold periodic climate change conferences/ outreaches?	Yes, quarterly or twice a year	15	Validate through verified evidence of Conferences
		Yes, annually or biannually	10	
		No	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share a verifiable link to state conferences and/or outreaches/ awareness campaigns			
9	Does your state's Ministry of Environment or Climate Change have an online Registry composed of NGOs/CSOs leaders, private sector leaders, academia, and non-state actors to collaborate and discuss climate change / environmental issues in the state as part of a decision- making mechanism?	Yes, active and meets regularly	20	Validate through State-based Proxy, and/or through verified evidence of registry and stakeholders meeting
		Yes, but inactive and rarely meets	5	
		No	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share a verifiable link to the state registry or list of stakeholders and meeting evidence			
10	Does your state have a focused dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Environment to align state action with national climate action and priorities?	Yes, regularly	10	Validate through DCC
		Occasionally	5	
		No	0	
11	Did your State send delegates to COP28/ COP29 or any other international climate change fora in the last two years?	Yes, physical participation	10	Validate through shared evidence of participation
		Yes, virtual participation	5	
		No	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share a verifiable link to state participation			

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
12	Did you find the recommended Climate Governance Framework provided in the first Ranking Report useful to your state?	Yes	N/A	NON- GRADED
		No		
		I did not take cognisance of the framework in the report		
Climate Policy and Climate Action Plan				
13	Does your state have a dedicated Climate Policy?	Yes, completed/ in use	20	Validate through a verified Policy document
		No, but one is under development	10	
		No, not started the process	0	
	If yes, upload verifiable link to document (either completed or under development)			
14	Does your state have a Climate Action Plan?	Yes, completed/ in use	20	Validate through a verified Action Plan document
		No, but one is under development	10	
		No, not started the process	0	
	If yes, upload verifiable link to document			
15	Does your state climate policy or action plan include provisions for gender equity, youth engagement, and vulnerable group inclusion?	Yes, gender and social inclusion are properly captured	10	SPP Validate through review of state climate policy and action plan
		Yes, partially captured	5	
		No, not captured; gap exists.	0	
16	Has your state domesticated the National Climate Change Act 2021 or promulgated any climate law?	Yes	10	Validate through a verified climate law document
		No	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share a verifiable link to state climate law or related regulation aside from the policy and action plan			

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
Climate Project Implementation and Monitoring				
17	<p>What key climate projects have you implemented in your state from 2023 to date?</p> <p>Only projects with verifiable links will be awarded points</p>	(List a maximum of 10 projects with verifiable link, showing the type, scale, impact and category of the project/climate solutions; whether Nature-based, Adaptation or Mitigation measures)	<p>15 points for high- impact projects</p> <p>5 points for minor scale projects</p>	Verify the project through the links provided and validate the project category to award points
	Provide verifiable evidence (links or documents) for climate project implementation in your state			
18	When deciding on Climate Solutions/ Project Implementation in your state, does it follow a Bottom- Up approach, integrating locally defined resilience benchmarks and community-level decision-making?	Yes	10	Validate through checks on state's policies and stakeholders' engagement
		No	0	
		I do not know	0	
19	Does your state have an effective Monitoring Framework and Evaluation system for monitoring and managing climate impact, policies, action plans and projects?	Yes, and it is active	15	Validate through verified evidence of Monitoring Reports at the SMeNV
		Yes, but not active	5	
		No	0	
	If yes, please upload/ share a verifiable link to the Monitoring and Evaluation framework of your State.			
20	Are there Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems in place to demonstrate transparency, in compliance with national and international (UNFCCC) reporting requirements for GHG emissions?	Yes, there are, and effective	15	Validate through shared evidence of MRV or transparency report submissions to FMeNV/NCCC
		No, there are not, but currently working on that.	5	
		No, because we cannot report such MRV	0	

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
	Please share evidence of transparency/MRV reports that have been submitted towards the NC, BTR, and ETF.			
21	What are the current prevalent Climate Impacts and Vulnerabilities witnessed in your state?	(Short answer)	N/A	NON-GRADED
Climate Finance and Budget Allocation				
22	Is any part of your 2025 state budget specifically tagged for climate change-related projects or allocation of financial commitment to climate-related initiatives?	Yes, with clear and specific projects captured	20	Validate with checks on the State Budget document
		There are relevant projects, but they have not been specifically tagged as climate change projects	10	
		No	0	
23	Is there a provision in the state budget or policy to issue a Green Bond or other climate financing instrument?	Yes, implemented.	20	Validate through checks on official green bond submissions
		Yes, but not yet implemented	10	
		No	0	
24	Is your state engaging multilateral institutions on access to climate finance and funding for climate change projects?	Yes, received funds	20	Validate through verifications of climate projects notified/shared
		Yes, in process	10	
		No, nothing yet	0	
	If yes, please share evidence to mention the existence of such a climate change- related project being funded in your state.			

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
Online Visibility and Climate Communication				
25	What is your state's website visibility status regarding climate change?	Functional website (or links on the State official website) for the Ministry of Environment/ Climate Change, and very active, with several pages showing dynamic project activities and awareness	20	SPP Verify website existence
		Functional website (or links on the State official website) for the Ministry of Environment/ Climate Change, but it is static with only one or few mentions of climate change.	15	
		Functional State Government website, but no reference to climate change	5	
		No website	0	
26	Is your state's Ministry of Environment and/or Climate Change active on Media Publicity Engagement, including climate communication, town hall meetings, outreaches, awareness, TV programs, radio stations, electronic media, digital platforms, social media, etc.? (evidence is required)	Yes, available media presence and active publicity engagement on climate change issues	20	SPP check online presence links provided, and confirm the level of media publicity engagements
		Yes, available media presence, but no active engagement on climate communications	10	
		No, there is no media publicity presence or engagement on climate change conversations	0	
	Provide evidence to media publicity engagements, and social media handles: Facebook, X, Instagram, LinkedIn.			

S/NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER OPTIONS	GRADE/SCORE	REMARKS/NOTES
27	Are there specific programs on Climate Education with schools in your state?	Yes	10	Validate through State-based Proxy
		Starting but not yet in full operation	5	
		No	0	
	If yes, provide evidence of engagements with schools on climate education.			
28	What will be your key recommendation(s) for strengthening climate governance at the state level? What is your assessment of climate governance improvement in your state (with evidence of change)?	(short answer)	N/A	NON-GRADED

Citation: Society for Planet and Prosperity (2025). Climate Governance Performance Rating and Ranking of Nigeria's 36 States. 2nd Edition.

AUTHORS

- ⦿ **Professor Chukwumerije Okereke**, President, Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP).
- ⦿ **Timothy Ogenyi**, Team Lead, The Subnational Climate Governance Ranking Project, SPP.
- ⦿ **Gboyega Olorunfemi**, Project Lead, SPP.
- ⦿ **Elochukwu Anieze**, Data Analyst, SPP.
- ⦿ **Wole Adegbule**, Senior Policy Analyst, SPP.
- ⦿ **Nnaemeka Oruh**, Senior Policy Analyst (Climate Change), SPP.
- ⦿ **Edwin Orugbo**, Executive Director, SPP .
- ⦿ **Dolapo E. John-Akhigbe**, Principal Scientific Officer, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria.
- ⦿ **Ugochukwu Uzuegbu**, Communication Specialist, SPP

CONTACT INFORMATION

For enquiries, please contact



www.sppnigeria.org



contacts@sppnigeria.org



The Society for Planet and Prosperity (SPP) Suite 08, Smart Bridge Plaza,
Opposite Eden Garden, Utako, Abuja, Nigeria

© 2025 Society for Planet and Prosperity. All rights reserved.

