



Community Conservation and Development Initiatives

Mobilising Local Governments for Climate Action

Raising Awareness and Building Capacity



Houses built on low lying natural flood plains are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

Editor

Kofo Adeleke

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Note

Community Conservation and Development Initiatives is a non-governmental organisation involved in environmental protection of natural resources and sustainable human development. This report is based on the findings of a project meant to raise awareness and develop capacity on climate change issues at the local government level; unless otherwise stated, the interpretations and findings in this report are those of the authors. Lagos State is divided into local government areas and local council development areas, however for the purposes of this report we have used the term local government.

Acknowledgements

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Foreword: | 04 |
| List of Acronyms | 05 |
| Executive Summary: | 06 |
| Local Government and Climate Change: | 09 |
| Summary of Training Workshops and Forums: | 15 |
| Level of Climate Change Preparedness: | 19 |
| Policy Implications: | 20 |
| Conclusions and Recommendations: | 21 |
| Appendices | |
| 1. Workshop Programme:..... | 24 |
| 2. Workshop Reports. <i>Eti-Osa (Igbo Efon), Lekki and Yaba:</i> | 26 |
| 3. Local Government Preparedness:..... | 39 |
| 4. Local Government Priority Plans and Areas:..... | 40 |
| Bibliography: | 44 |

Foreword

The Heinrich Böll Stiftung has been working for several years to support both the federal and state ministries of environment and civil society to increase the knowledge and capacity of Nigerians to address climate change issues and assist in the development of national and local strategies for climate change adaptation. Even though Africa has contributed very little to global warming it will be disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change and the poorest and most vulnerable will bear the brunt of it. We cooperate with CCDI with the *Mobilising Local Governments for Climate Action* project because local government has some unique elements, as it is in close proximity to the citizen through the services it delivers to communities, as well as regulatory and planning responsibilities. Therefore, it has to be on the frontline in tackling climate change impacts and building adaptive capacity. We hope that the conclusions and recommendations from this report will be widely disseminated, as they highlight the urgent responsibility local government has to prepare for climate change. Through mobilising for action, local governments should grasp the opportunities to implement their development agendas and at the same time safely adapt to an environment with higher temperatures and changing weather patterns, and create sustainable climate resilient local communities.

Director

Heinrich Böll Stiftung

List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------------|---|
| CCDI | Community Conservation and Development Initiatives |
| CDA | Community Development Association |
| CDC | Community Development Council |
| HBS | Heinrich Böll Stiftung |
| IPCC | International Panel on Climate Change |
| LASEMA | Lagos State Emergency Management Agency |
| LAWMA | Lagos Waste Management Authority |
| LFTZ | Lekki Free Trade Zone |
| LG | Local Government |
| MDA | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| NASPA | National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action |
| NEMA | National Emergency Management Agency |
| PHC | Primary Healthcare Centre |
| RWH | Rainwater Harvesting |
| SLR | Sea Level Rise |
| UNFCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

Executive Summary

The fact that the scientific evidence for climate change is now overwhelming and that it is a serious global threat and demands an urgent global response has been well documented. There are now many compelling and fundamental reasons to understand and translate climate change mitigation and adaptation into an African local government context. Government at all levels must share a common goal of ensuring the safety, health and welfare of its citizens and communities. Climate change will affect a range of community assets, services, operations and policy areas and so developing policy strategies at the local level will be more specific. Local governments, therefore have a greater responsibility to take action to adapt effectively. Preparing for climate change is therefore a matter of good government.

National government support for local climate practices and recognition of local action in national climate strategies must be sought. The inclusion of climate change in all local decision making, day-to-day operations, planning and development, financial systems and human resource allocations must be taken on board. Along with national governments, local governments have an important role to play in international negotiations, especially with the clarification of the role and position of African local governments in the post 2012 Climate framework negotiations.

Local governments are in a stronger position to tailor climate change preparedness strategies to their specific circumstances, and types of climate change impacts on their communities. Given that these impacts will be felt most acutely at the local level; there is a need for locally based strategies. Proactive planning is more effective and less costly than responding reactively to climate change impacts as they happen.

The importance of development going hand in hand with adaptation cannot be overstressed.

Climate change must be viewed in the context of achieving sustainable development through poverty reduction and environmental protection. Engaging in climate change adaptation activities must be seen as supporting the achievement of certain development goals. The development of localised medium and long-term adaptation strategies, and of low carbon development plans that address the issue of poverty and African development potential, point the way forward.

CCDI planned the *Mobilising Local Governments for Climate Action* project in collaboration with HBS to build the capacity of local governments to respond the challenges of global warming. CCDI had been working on raising awareness about climate change for the past four years, and one of the gaps identified for further intervention included raising awareness at the grassroots / community level and capacity building for local government officials on climate change activities.

The main objectives of the project include: to identify local priorities, opportunities and obstacles through community engagement; capacity building for local government officers and the empowerment of local communities in decision-making. The strategy was to use workshops and stakeholder forums to develop priorities and common participatory positions that could lead to the formulation of policies and strategies for climate action. This would be to help local governments draw out a framework for action which is suitable in the local context. Both the Lagos State Ministries for Environment and Local Government were invited to express ideas about the project and were kept informed about developments.

Among the benefits of this project were that the efforts of the Lagos State government to combat climate change would be given a boost by the increased capacity of the local governments to identify policy interventions

Also all citizens of Lagos state would benefit from deeper engagement on climate change issues at the local government level, which should lead to long term development goals being met.

To carry out the project, CCDI in the first stage selected three coastal local governments in Lagos State, Eti-Osa, Lekki and Yaba, which also had characteristics such as low income groups, agricultural activity or high population density. Meetings were held to plan the strategy with senior local government officers in all of the local governments.

The second stage involved three two day training workshops for senior local government officers and community leaders. During each training workshop, eleven different presentations were selected with the local context in mind and made on areas which would help the local governments learn about how climate change can impact on their local communities. They included climate change impacts, sea level rise, transport, public health, fuel efficient stoves, waste management, buildings, food security, urban greening, water management and budgeting. Group discussions were designed to help them identify local mitigation and adaptation strategies that enhance local development agendas, leading to formulation of plans for local climate action.

In the third stage three stakeholder forums were held for the wider communities within the three local governments. These forums were organised by the government officials who had received the training.

Finally all of the information gathered from three training workshops and the forums was collated and CCDI was also able to make assessments to judge the level of preparedness of each local government for climate change. This report, which could form the basis of a policy document for local

government action on climate change, will be widely circulated among the local governments and discussions will be held with key state government ministries to explore further the suggested actions and recommendations contained in it.

Across all three local governments some common key actions were found which would not only help with climate change mitigation and adaptation but also improve conditions and development within the communities. These actions focused around stepping up climate change sensitization programmes, clean and efficient mass transport systems, establishment of disaster management teams, cleaner and fuel efficient methods of cooking, improvements to waste management and building inspection, protecting open spaces and agriculture, income generation and capacity building especially for young people, and implementing budget strategies.

After reviewing the ideas, contributions, suggestions and actions which came from the interactive discussions with LG officials, community leaders and other stakeholders, a number of key recommendations emerged:

- The local governments need a clear vision on how to be climate resilient.
- All local governments should conduct climate change vulnerability and risk assessments.
- Basic data must be more readily available about the local governments and the communities they serve.
- Roles and responsibilities of the local government officers need to be more clearly defined in order to produce maximum benefit from any planning process on climate change.
- Communication channels between the state government, its parastatals and local government must be upgraded to improve the flow of information.

- Evidence from the awareness and capacity building activities shows clearly that meaningful intervention in climate action at the local level requires changes in policies and practices in many areas of local government.
- Financial support for climate action is key and should be sought both locally and internationally. Criteria for the disbursement and management of the ecological fund must to be reviewed with particular reference to improving adaptive capacity at local government level.
- More participation and decentralisation along with strengthening of community based institutions and activities at local government level to enable local citizens to express their needs and for maximum benefit of effective delivery of services.

Adaptation to the likely climate change related dangers over the next few decades must fit in well with the development agendas of local governments; and this has clear implications for urban governance. The need for action by local governments on climate-change adaptation is urgent, probably more urgent than was suggested by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment.

The challenge lies in maintaining momentum, realising outcomes and ensuring effective implementation at the local level, while securing optimal access to national and international climate financing mechanisms. This means continuous engagement with local, national and international government and other role players on the issue of climate change to achieve integrated climate solutions and sustainable development in Africa.

Kofo Adeleke
Director, Programmes
CCDI



This is a map showing the locations of Eti-Osa, Lekki and Yaba Local Government in Lagos State

Local Government and Climate Change

Introduction

The population of Lagos State is like to be 24 million by 2015, making it the third largest city in the world; this means that some local governments will have huge populations to govern. Based on predictions of likely scenarios from the IPCC, greenhouse gas emissions from local governments will increase sharply and residents will be highly vulnerable to negative impacts of climate change.

Local government will demand for more resources and funds to sustainably manage the growing population. Increased emissions will come from transport and the increased demand for fuel wood and land will mean further destruction of peri-urban forests. Increased risks from sea level rise will threaten real estate and infrastructure.

There will be enormous pressure on drainage from increased rainfall and flooding, and greater demand for potable water. There will

be threats to food security, and higher temperatures will exacerbate the heat island effect, leading to public health dangers. The population increase will make waste disposal an even bigger challenge and hazard. A unique feature of local government are its close proximity to communities which means that it should be able to respond more easily to issues around climate change and its role in service delivery and planning responsibilities mean that it is on the frontline in tackling climate change.

Mitigation and Adaptation

Climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are key actions central to addressing the challenge of climate change. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines mitigation as: "An anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases." Climate change mitigation is any action taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk and hazards of climate change to human life, property.

Climate change adaptation refers to the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. Adaptation is a process by which strategies to moderate, cope with, and take advantage of the consequences of climate events are enhanced, developed and implemented. While mitigation tackles the causes of climate change, adaptation tackles the effects of the phenomenon.

The potential to adjust in order to minimize negative impact and maximize any benefits from changes in climate is known as adaptive capacity and this is the main area of concern for local government. Climate mitigation and adaptation should not be viewed separately but as part of an overall strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Local government has a responsibility to carry out both mitigation and adaptation, however there must also be intervention at different levels i.e. international, regional, national and local.

Climate Change as a Development Challenge

The importance of development going hand in hand with adaptation cannot be overstressed. Climate change must be viewed in the context of achieving sustainable development through poverty reduction and environmental protection. Even the most capable and accountable governments at both national and local level believe that engaging on climate change adaptation activities must be seen as supporting the achievement of certain development goals.

The development of localised medium and long-term adaptation strategies, and low carbon development plans that address the issue of poverty, job creation, entrepreneurial activity and sustainable development potential and point the way forward. For developing countries, good adaptation and good development policy are very strongly intertwined, and it is highly appropriate that climate change is central to national planning processes and to development assistance.

There are many challenges facing local governments in their attempt to tackle climate change issues. Understanding and translating climate change mitigation and adaptation in an African local government context will be fundamental.

- How can local governments with limited resources, fight climate change?
- How well are they planning ahead to provide sustainable transport systems for more people?
- How can they improve energy efficiency within their localities?
- How will they cope with increased stresses on water supplies?
- How will they cope with growing demands for food and loss of land and biodiversity?
- How will they cope with disasters and health epidemics resulting from extreme weather conditions?

How well local governments cope, will depend largely on the capacity of local government officials to rise to the challenge.

Climate change will definitely have negative economic consequences but may also create economic opportunities. Climate change will affect a number of economic sectors , including agriculture, forestry, water supply, fisheries, health, energy, coastal development, transportation, and recreation and tourism. Non economic resources such as biodiversity, air and water quality will also be affected.

National government support for local climate practices and recognition of local action in national climate strategies must be sought.

The inclusion of climate change in all local decision making, day-to-day operations, planning and development, financial systems and human resource allocations must be taken on board. In tackling these, support is needed from senior level management.

Good Governance

In planning for long term local government engagement on climate change issues, one

question to be addressed is what are the incentives for local government politicians to plan and implement these long term actions? Governments at all levels should share a common goal of ensuring the safety, health and welfare of its citizens, and climate change will affect a range of community assets, services, operations and policy areas. Preparing for climate change is therefore a matter of good government.

Local governments are in a stronger position to assess the types of climate change impacts on their community and tailor climate change preparedness strategies to their specific circumstances. The impact will be felt most acutely at the local level and need locally based strategies. Proactive planning is more effective and less costly than responding reactively to climate change impacts as they happen.

The quality of government, both at national level and at local level influences the levels of risk from climate change, especially to those from the lowest income groups. This can be reflected in the following:

- The quality of provision for infrastructure and land management.
- The quality of planning, provision and coordination for disaster preparedness.
- The degree to which local government provides an enabling environment for local civil society action to contribute towards addressing these issues.
- The quality of representation reflected by elected officers, through a credible electoral process, which would substantially guarantee accountability and transparency.
- The strengthening and institutionalisation of participatory processes and interconnectivity between government and stakeholders, i.e town hall meetings etc.
- The level of collaboration between relevant MDAs involved in climate change.

The response to climate change must be mainstreamed into local government through high level political commitment. The

empowerment, participation, and contribution of local communities, specifically including marginalised groups, in addressing climate change must be ensured.

Information and Data

To plan for a sustainable local government, and to minimise and adapt to the impacts of climate change and attract help and funding both locally and internationally, more information is needed from local governments such as the following:

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| socio-economic data | household patterns |
| income levels | consumption patterns |
| agricultural practices | tourism |
| types of industry | water and sanitation |
| quantities of waste generated | use of energy |
| air quality | number of vehicles on the road |
| information about commuter's | coastal settlements |
| data on public and private transportation systems | |
| lifestyle and mindset/attitudinal behaviours | |

International Negotiations

Local government have an important role to play in international negotiations, and with national governments can help in climate protection and contribute to international negotiations, especially with the clarification of the role and position of African local governments in the post 2012 climate framework negotiations. In December 2009, more than 1200 local governments representatives and local leaders' from 250 cities around the world attended the UNFCCC COP15 in Copenhagen. More than 3200 city

targets or communities to mitigate climate change were put on the table through the Copenhagen City Climate Catalogue.

At Copenhagen the message from local government associations worldwide to national governments was - *"Do not underestimate our voice as local elected leaders, our willingness and power to act and our ability to mobilize. We are government leaders representing billions of people in our communities who have long demanded action. Engage us, empower us and resource us; include us in agreements in our common fight against climate change"*

Local and international exchange and partnerships must be developed for action on local government climate change issues. There was some evidence of this during the African Local Government Climate Roadmap Summit held in July 2009 in Tshwane, South Africa and the Isolo Local Government Development Area, in Lagos State was represented by Mr. Olawunmi Olaniyan.

There are a number of international bodies which involve local governments in climate change issues: ICLEI, www.iclei.org; Local Governments for Sustainability; United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), www.cities-localgovernments.org; Metropolis, www.metropolis.org; the C40 Climate Leadership Group, www.c40cities.org and the World Mayors Council on Climate Change, www.worldmayor.com

Project Background

There is a pressing need to address adaptation in urban areas in developing countries, which account for most of the world's urban population, most of the high-risk urban sites and the largest deficiencies in adaptive capacity. These urban areas are also projected to house almost all of the world's population increase in the next two decades (United Nations, 2006).

Africa, long considered a predominantly rural continent, has a larger urban population than Northern America and close to two-fifths of its population in urban areas (United Nations, 2006). It also has a high concentration of its largest cities in coastal areas. Without adaptation, climate change is likely to bring ever-increasing numbers of accidental deaths, serious injuries and increasingly serious damages to people's livelihoods, property, environmental quality and future prosperity.

In all nations, urban governments have critical roles in adaptation to climate change as well as in mitigation. They have a central role to play within their jurisdictions and to be effective they need a supportive institutional, regulatory and financial framework, support from higher levels of government and also from international agencies. They also have most of the urban population at greatest risk from the increased intensity and/or frequency of storms, flooding, landslides and heat waves that climate change is bringing or will bring.

The need for action by city/municipal governments on climate-change adaptation is probably more urgent than that suggested by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment. This is because new analyses of the vulnerability of urban populations, to the increased risks or new risks that climate change is likely to bring in most low- and middle-income nations were not available to the authors of IPCC's Working Group II at that time.

Lagos

The projected future population of Lagos State is likely to be 24 million by 2015 (UN Habitat), when it will be the third largest city in the world. It will demand a huge increase in resources to sustainably manage the growing economy, which will produce increased transport emissions, further destruction of urban forests for the continued use of biomass for fuel, and an increasing demand for energy and waste disposal. The State also faces risks from sea level rise, threats to real estate and

infrastructure and pressure on drainage from increased rainfall and flooding. There is the likelihood of salt water intrusion which will damage agriculture and higher temperatures will exacerbate the heat island effect, leading to public health dangers.

CCDI/HBS Collaboration

The Heinrich Böll Stiftung is a non-governmental agency affiliated to the German political party “Alliance 90/The Greens”, it is a green think-tank and international policy network, working with governmental and non-governmental actors and focusing on promoting democracy, human rights, gender equity and sustainable development internationally. Over the past four years CCDI, in collaboration with the HBS has organised activities to raise awareness on climate change issues, which include *Living and Working with Climate Change*, *Environmental Risks for the Financial Sector*, *Climate Change and the Mega City*, *Going Green and Growing Profits* and *Eco-city Design- The Potential to Address Climate Change in Urban Nigeria*.

In addition CCDI has produced four editions of a bulletin entitled ‘*Living and Working with Climate Change*’. A *Stakeholders Consultative Forum* was also held to review and evaluate all the activities, to ensure programme sustainability and provide a platform for different stakeholders’ representing different sectors to meet and share visions and ideas for future interventions. Gaps identified for further intervention included awareness raising at the grassroots/community level and capacity building for local government officials on climate change activities.

Lagos Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs

In line with CCDI’s commitment to participatory approaches to development issues, both the State Ministries for Local

Government and Chieftaincy Affairs and Environment have been kept informed about this project from the outset. The State Ministry for Local Government was approached for advice and guidance, one of the suggestions was that one of the outcomes from the proposed intervention should be a policy document which could serve as a framework for local government action on climate change. Another suggestion was that intervention should be in the form of a pilot scheme, whereby a local government is selected from each of the five divisions in Lagos State.

Project Description

CCDI planned the *Mobilising Local Governments for Climate Action* project in collaboration with HBS to build the capacity of local governments to respond the challenges of global warming. Workshops and stakeholder forums were used to develop priorities and common participatory positions that could lead to the formulation of policies and strategies for climate action. The idea was to help local governments draw out a framework for action which is suitable in the local context. Both the Lagos State Ministries for Environment and Local Government were kept informed about developments with the project.

Project Objectives

- To encourage the formulation of a policy framework on climate action to guide local urban governance.
- To assist local governments to build consensus and develop common participatory positions on climate change which reflect the needs and realities of the local context.
- To identify local priorities, opportunities and obstacles for climate action at the local government level through community engagement.
- To empower the participation of local communities in addressing climate change.

- To identify local mitigation and adaptation strategies that enhance local development agendas.
- To promote local and international exchange and partnerships with local government on climate change issues.

Project Activities

1. Identification of three coastal local governments, which are characterised by low income groups, agricultural activity or high population density.
2. Arrange meetings to plan and strategise with senior local government officers.
3. Organise three two day workshops for senior local government officers.
4. Organise three stakeholder forums within three local governments and screen ' *Nigeria Under Attack*'.
5. Research into local government preparedness and awareness on climate change issues.
6. Collation of information from local residents to be formulated into policy suggestions in collaboration with local government personnel.
7. Production of an overall report, which could form the basis of a policy document for local government action on climate change.

Project Outputs

- Three training workshops.
- Three stakeholder forums.
- Capacity building on climate change for 45 local government officers.
- Empowerment of three local communities to engage in decision-making on climate change.
- Identification of practical activities that can be implemented within the local governments.
- Recommendations for policy on local government action on climate change.

Project Benefits

- Local government officers will strengthen their capacity to formulate policies for local climate action.
- Members of CDAs will gain information about how climate change can impact their local community and participate in decision-making about the necessary interventions.
- The efforts of the Lagos State government to combat climate change will be given a boost by the increased capacity of the local governments to identify policy interventions.
- All citizens of Lagos state will benefit from deeper engagement on climate change issues at the local government level which should lead to long term development goals being met.
- The Federal government will benefit from having local governments as essential actors/partners to help ensure that national and global targets for climate change mitigation and adaptation are being met. The adaptive capacity of local governments obviously has national importance too, given urban centres' economic and political importance and roles as markets and service centres.

Work Plan

The work plan was framed in collaboration with the local governments and fell into three phases:

- Phase one involved the identification of local governments, key officers and community activists and planning of workshops.
- Phase two consisted of all three training workshops.
- Phase three consisted of the stakeholder forums and the report writing

The Project Team

The project was led by the Director, Programmes who oversaw its design and

execution, with particular reference to the training component and the final report. Two Programme Assistants, and a Youth Corper working with CCDI, were involved in organising meetings and workshops and recording the proceedings of all the meetings and workshops. All members of the team were involved in the presentation of training topics.

The Workshop Presentations

Eleven different presentations were selected with the local context in mind and made on areas which would help the local governments learn about how climate change can impact on their local communities. Group discussions were designed to help them identify local mitigation and adaptation strategies that enhance local development agendas, leading to formulation of policies for local climate action. (see Appendix 1 Workshop Programme)

Climate Change and Local Governments focused on the impacts on Africa, Nigeria and local governments and the challenges of human induced global warming for local governments. **Transport and Local Government** looked at transport in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change and how local government can get involved in encouraging cleaner and more efficient forms of transport. **Local Government and Sea level Rise** involved an explanation of sea level rise and the risks to low lying coastal cities and coastal local governments and the importance of disaster/risk management. **Public Health and Climate Change** focused on air pollution, higher temperatures and impacts on health and the role that local governments can play in protecting communities. **Fuel Efficient Stoves** looked at the benefits of such stoves in urban areas in reducing deforestation and local government advocacy in promoting them.

Waste Management and Climate Change explained the link between waste and green house gases and identified sound waste management strategies. **Sustainable and**

Energy Efficient Buildings stressed the importance of energy efficient buildings and outlined the principles of such buildings and possible actions for local governments. **Food Security and Urban Agriculture** addressed the consequences of global warming on food security and the need to develop intra urban and peri-urban agriculture in Lagos. **Urban Greening and Open Spaces** explained the values of urban green spaces, the use of vegetation as a coastal defence mechanism and the role local government can play in protecting greenery in their communities. **Water Management** looked at the effects of climate change on water and the actions that local governments can take to improve the management and conservation of water. **Budgeting** dealt with the constraints and opportunities for budgeting for climate change activities within local governments.

The afternoon of the second day of the workshop was left for planning the content of Stakeholders' forum, which would be led and conducted by the local government officials themselves.

Summary of the Training Workshops and Forums

Three Coastal Local Governments

The local governments were selected on the basis that they were all highly vulnerable to climate change impacts by virtue of their proximity to the Lagos coastal and lagoon waterfronts and were varied in terms of population density, income groups and land use.

Yaba is a well established, high density local government, located on Lagos mainland with a lagoon coastline. It is a popular place to live and work, owing to its proximity to Lagos Island, Victoria Island and Ikoyi, the commercial centres of Lagos and it includes communities such as Akoka, Sabo and Makoko, which is located along the lagoon coastline and considered to be highly vulnerable to predicted changes in sea levels and extreme weather conditions.

Photo: O. Anorue



Makoko, a low lying settlement in Yaba Local Government

Eti-Osa (Igbo Efon), located along the Lekki peninsula is the fastest growing local government in Lagos, it is a rapidly developing community, making a transition from being an almost totally rural swampy agricultural wetland 15-20 years ago to a busy residential urban community. Its substantial coastline is already threatening infrastructure within the local government.

Lekki local government is located in the south eastern part of Lagos, it is a quiet rural lagoon/coastal area in one of the least developed parts of Lagos, made up of diverse communities involved in fishing and farming around the Lagos lagoon and Atlantic coast. It is located within the new Lekki Free Trade Zone, which has been targeted by the state government for transformation by plans to introduce heavy industries such as petrochemicals and oil refineries, serviced by a deep sea port and airport.

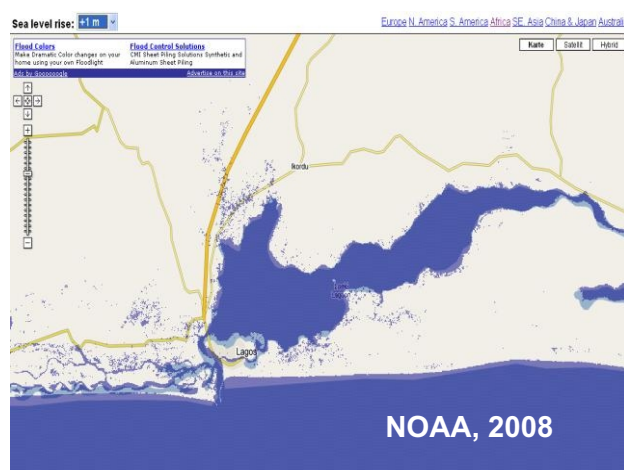
In each of the three local governments senior officials and community leaders were selected to participate in the training.

The Workshops

A training workshop was held at each local government and the participants included local government officials, community leaders, market leaders and religious leaders. The three two day training workshops were held

and a total of 50 local government officials and senior community leaders were trained. We found that participants had very little basic knowledge about climate change, inadequate knowledge of the attributes of their local government areas and a general feeling of being constrained from being proactive on environmental matters, even though some of these constraints on closer scrutiny were not as restrictive as they believed. A number of possible actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation resulted from the workshops.

The Stakeholder Forums



Simulated map showing the effects of +1metre sea level rise in Lagos State.

The stakeholder forums were organised by the local government officials after they had participated in the training workshops. They were held for the wider communities within the three local governments to empower their participation in addressing climate change. Almost a total of 200 local citizens attended the forums and they provided an opportunity not only for members of the community to learn, ask questions and make contributions about climate change but demonstrated the ability of the local government officers to engage directly with their constituents on the very issues that they had received training on.

Climate Change and Local Government

All three local governments called for the state government to intensify climate change sensitization programmes for local communities in the different wards to raise awareness. They also felt strongly that local government politicians should take a more active role in driving local governments policies, plans and activities on climate change and there should be an increase in climate change adaptation practices within the local governments, to serve as an example to the community how such practices can protect them from climate change impacts and assist local development.

Sea Level Rise

None of the local government had disaster management teams or committees that could be mobilised in emergencies such as sea level rise, even though they were all susceptible to sea water flooding. Lekki has had past experience of seawater intrusion into communities, and also from the lagoon, but has no disaster management strategy in place, it has also had no contact with NEMA or any knowledge about the emergency shelter built at Agbowa. All the local governments agreed that there was a need to set up their own emergency disaster response plans developed in conjunction with the relevant state government agencies.



Photo: O. Anorue

Buildings along Alfa Beach, Eti-Osa Local Government, damaged by ocean surges.

Transport

Across all three local government water transport was underutilised. All felt that water transport should be controlled at the local government level to generate more revenue rather than being state controlled. The idea of a light railway network was welcomed but would need to be well integrated with other forms of transport and the existing plan should be extended to other areas. Lekki had non-functioning jetties and water transport is vital for community livelihoods in that particular local government and would generate much needed income. All the local governments recognised a need for faster, cleaner and cheaper forms of transport which would create revenue generation and employment.

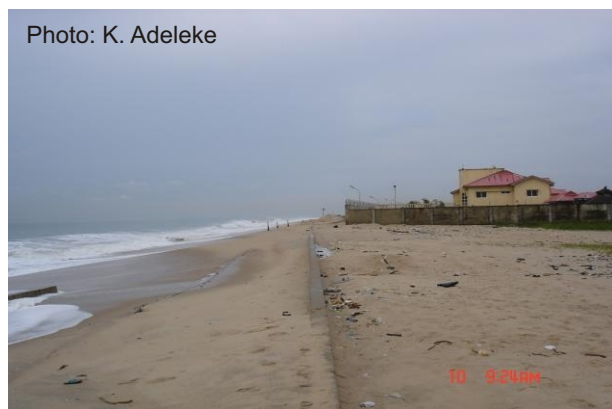
Public Health

Yaba cited manpower difficulties in trying to educate communities about the public health implications of climate change. Eti-Osa linked its public health issues to poor waste management, which could be made worse with the likelihood of higher temperatures leading to more frequent breakouts of diseases and epidemics. Lekki has a large problem with waste management as there are waste dumps littered around the coastal area which have become a breeding site for insects and mosquitoes and have caused outbreaks of malaria. Proposed ideas included having local government health officers conducting short seminars in local languages to raise awareness about the health risks associated with climate change.

Fuel Efficient Stoves

Yaba has the largest saw mill in Lagos State and therefore has access to large quantities of sawdust and it is well positioned to use it as an alternative to firewood. The high price of gas and kerosene forced many people to use firewood, which is cheaper. There is heavy use of firewood in Lekki local government and they have no knowledge of any viable alternatives but have noticed that they have to

go further to fetch firewood which used to be in abundance. All of the local governments were keen to have more information about fuel efficient stoves and where they can be purchased and introduce them by holding training workshops in the local governments specifically on their use and encourage local food vendors to adopt them.



Effects of ocean surges very close to Goshen Estate, Eti-Osa Local Government.

Waste Management

All of the local government lacked records about the amount of refuse generated within their local governments. Eti-osa felt that LAWMA's activities in the local government were inadequate as many areas were not being covered by its services. CDAs could play a role in encouraging the separation of waste. The indiscriminate dumping of waste is a huge problem for Lekki and they do not benefit from any services from LAWMA, probably due to their remote location. The local governments gave consideration to introducing policies which would ban the use of very thin plastic bags. They felt the need for decentralisation of waste management practices to suit their particular needs and to generate more revenue

Sustainable Buildings

All the local governments need to improve of their standards of monitoring building regulations. It was felt that the local government secretariat could be a starting

point to demonstrate sustainable building and energy efficiency. The Lekki local government hall is a good example of a building with cross ventilation, but with regard to other buildings in the community there was the difficulty in ensuring that new buildings were correctly positioned and built. The local governments wanted stricter enforcement of building regulation by laws.

Food Security and Urban Agriculture

Yaba local government had actually purchased land in Badagry for agriculture but this project had collapsed. Lekki urgently needs to protect its agricultural land and forest, especially in the light of much land speculation due to the LFTZ; there are also certain social justice issues which also need to be addressed in this local government. Food production and agricultural opportunities were identified in all of the local government, which included acquiring land within or outside the local governments and land illegally occupied could be turned over for urban food gardens.

Urban Greening

All of the local governments agreed that much more could be done to plant trees within the communities. Lekki despite being in a rural location had no plan for recreational space; a new golf course is being developed but it is under the control of the state government. There was a general agreement that all residents should be encouraged to plant trees and other forms of vegetation in their immediate environments and the local governments could lead by setting an example within their own secretariats.



**The LASEMA Relief Camp, Agbowo,
Ikosi Ejinrin Local Government.**

Water Management

Rainwater harvesting was accepted as a positive means of natural resource management and conservation in the face of threatened water shortages and contamination of sources. The local government secretariat premises could be the ideal location to demonstrate rain water harvesting.

Eco Budget

The issue of allocating financial resources to climate change issues could be discussed during local government budget retreats. Eti-Osa and Lekki both felt that finding more avenues to generate income should be as priority which could make more funding available for projects. However, the need to dedicate a section of the budget to climate change activities was recognised and the budgets for all departments should be considered so that climate friendly activities can be mainstreamed throughout the local government.

(See Appendix 2 for full report of each local government training workshop)

Level of Climate Change Preparedness

Overall Assessment

Preparedness for climate change is a sign of good governance. Apart from protecting communities from the impacts of global warming, it is also a safeguard against one of the greatest threats to sustainable development.

The level of climate change preparedness for all three local governments was assessed according to a number of common indicators (See appendix 3). None of the local governments had conducted a comprehensive climate change vulnerability assessments. None of the three local governments had a desk responsible for climate change or personnel specifically dedicated to it but in Eti-Osa the environmental and health departments handle climate change issues and Yaba local government has plans to appoint a special advisor for climate change. None of the local governments had a budget dedicated for climate change funding but Eti-Osa and Yaba local governments are considering using Special Programmes Budget funds for it.

All three local governments do not have any regulatory documents on climate change but enlightenment programmes on climate change, targeted at the CDAs, have been part of the policy at Eti-Osa local government. None of the local governments have any communication instrument on climate change, such as newsletters. All of the local governments have had personnel attend meetings and conferences on climate change issues over the past three years and most of these events have been organized by the Lagos state government. Although the state government has articulated a message on climate change awareness and preparedness this has not been expressed adequately through the local governments.

In each local government and through the CCDI/HBS project 15 people were given specific training on climate change where it

was expected that those trained would communicate what they had learned to other members in their departments or constituents. In all three local governments CCDI has been the only civil society organisation partnering with them on raising awareness and developing priorities for climate change action. With the support of CCDI/HBS a stakeholders forum was held on climate change in all three local governments, where the officers who had received training on climate change conducted the forum themselves. Eti-Osa local government had earlier held its own workshop on climate change which focused on enlightenment for CDAs. All three local governments are willing to make climate change a development priority.

Identified Areas of Priority

Over a series of meetings held with senior officials, council managers and chairmen in all three local governments, held to look more closely at the climate action points arrived at during the training workshops, a number of areas of priority were identified. The meetings were held to assist the local governments to identify these areas to plan for and make policy on, this was achieved through a series of structured meetings and administered questionnaires.

Areas identified as priority by each local government are as follows:

Eti-Osa Local Government

1. Disaster Management
2. Ferry Service
3. Solar Energy Facility
4. Fuel Efficient Stoves
5. Rainwater harvesting
6. Kitchen Gardens
7. Farmland
8. Budget

Lekki Local Government

1. Disaster management
2. Waste management
3. Rainwater harvesting
4. Open spaces /Tree planting

5. Ferry service
6. Farmland
7. Fuel efficient Stoves
8. Budget

Yaba Local Government

1. Disaster management
2. Waste management
3. Rainwater harvesting
4. Climate action sensitisation/Youth empowerment
5. Integrated public transport
6. Ferry service
7. Urban greening
8. Budget

Initial plans for these activities have been outlined (see appendix 4).

Policy Implications

There will always be uncertainties in estimating the costs and benefits of any action or preparedness plans or policies to address the possible risks associated with climate change. However, choosing those priorities or policy choices are very important as the costs, according to economists and other experts, could be much higher if not addressed quickly.

Action plans made by local governments may need involvement or coordination with other tiers of government, such as state and federal and climate change policies made at these different levels should feed into one another. For example, the objective of NASPA is to identify priority activities and define the needs for responding to the threats posed by climate change and design adaptation and response strategies that will be implemented at the local level. Common policies at these different levels and between local governments could reduce the cost of fighting climate change; prevent duplication, even though there would still be distinctive focuses.

Existing regulations, policies, operating practices and development plans may need modification in order to accommodate action on climate change. With some of them it may be difficult to implement new ideas, and some

may actually reinforce vulnerability or reduce adaptive capacity, for example, planned development along flood plains and wetlands. Many existing policies will have to be changed or updated so that future regulations are more climate responsive. All of the current policy documents, frameworks, strategies and action plans being worked on at different levels of government are the background activity which should eventually lead towards a sound and consistent policy on climate change. There are many constraints and barriers in the path of any local government. Some areas have low economic development and an unsophisticated internal system of policy making, and competing political interests.

There is also the danger of being overwhelmed by multiple strategies, plans and policies coming from several different directions. Other barriers and constraints include shortage of skills for effective service delivery in managing and planning climate change response strategies, policies and plans and a lack of technical capacity within the local government and community. Variable policy developments and progress across local governments, and also at the state government level, reflects the differences in distribution of capacity and resources for effective planning within states and within Nigeria as a whole.

The willingness of the local government leaders to prioritise action on climate change often depends on the other pressing economic and social challenges facing poorly financed local governments. Inadequate financial resources are a major constraint and there is often heavy reliance on uncertain donor funding. Local government leaders must avoid taking action on climate change as an isolated policy issue, as it is cross cutting and must be mainstreamed into other broader policy programming, planning and implementation policies. Policies and strategies must be endorsed by the grassroots communities and they must participate in the development of them through a consultative process at that level.

The formulation of proper policies requires building and developing a capacity for research and data collection and monitoring climate change impacts. Where capacity is very low external specialists consultants may be brought in but where funding is limited there will always be low hanging fruit so that certain actions on climate change can be put in at minimal cost and outside intervention.

A huge opportunity exists for the development of local strategies to deal with climate as both state and federal government have not been strongly pushing local planning initiatives. There needs to be a move from policy dialogue to implementation as the major problem is to translate policy initiatives, declarations on climate change and related environmental challenges into concrete implementation plans with adequate resource allocations and effective monitoring and evaluation. It is important therefore to place priority on realistic and achievable plans and activities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Across all three local governments there were some common key actions which they all felt would not only help with climate change mitigation and adaption but also improve conditions and development within their communities.

1. Further climate change sensitization programmes with local communities to raise awareness. Climate change should be mainstreamed into the local government political agenda.
2. Implementation of mass transportation systems by road, rail or water, some of which could be controlled by the local governments to generate income and provide employment.
3. Disaster management committees/teams for disaster risk reduction should be set up within the local governments, to be ready to cope with and minimise the impacts of disasters such as floods.

4. More information is needed about fuel efficient stoves to educate communities about their use in protecting both health and the environment.
5. Certain aspects of waste management need to be decentralised with the support of LAWMA, so that the local governments can adopt more effective waste management strategies.
6. The implementation of building inspection and approval policies need to be strengthened to support sustainable planning and ensure health and safety.
7. Land for agriculture and recreation, within or owned by the local government needs to be safeguarded and tree planting policies adopted within the local governments.
8. Youth unemployment and need for income generation and capacity building is a critical issue. Any action on climate change should try to address this issue and incorporate young people into project activities.
9. Methods of budgeting to support climate change actions must be addressed within the local governments.

After reviewing the ideas, contributions, suggestions and actions which came from the interactive discussions with LG officials, community leaders and other stakeholders, a number of general recommendations have emerged:

- All local governments should conduct climate change vulnerability and risk assessments as part of the planning process for action. This will help with the selection of priority planning areas, which should be the focus of the actions and long term preparedness plan. Local governments could pool resources to conduct investigations. A benefit of cost sharing allows for developing and applying consistent

information on projected climate change impacts in the multi local government regional planning process.

- The issue of lack of accurate information has to be addressed. While the training workshops attempted to cover the impacts of climate change, the information gathered from the workshops and meetings was almost entirely qualitative. The local governments had a dearth of basic data relating to their communities and should produce proper profiles that contain information on location, population, land use, transport, industry and socio-economic matters.
- A clear vision needs to be established which will produce climate resilient local governments that are prepared to take proactive steps to prepare for projected climate change impacts. More work is needed to assist local governments to identify the areas to plan for and make policy on; associated with built, natural and human systems that provide services or activities.
- Roles and responsibilities in the local governments need to be more clearly defined in order to produce maximum benefit from any planning process on climate change.
- Communication and coordination between the state government, its parastatals and local government must be improved. Local government should be more involved in decision-making about state government and parastatal activity within their communities. Citizens should also be more involved in decision making, policy formulation, design, implementation and monitoring of projects and activities in the LGA.
- The institutionalization of participatory processes must be encouraged

through the establishment of a robust communication/multimedia framework e.g. town hall meetings etc. to strengthen communication and feedback mechanisms between communities, stakeholders and local governments.

- Evidence from the training programme shows clearly that adaptation and mitigation of climate change at local government level requires changes in policies and practices within many parts of local government. Issues of decentralization of certain areas like waste management and operation of water transport should be revisited.
- More participation and decentralisation along with strengthening of community based institutions and activities at local government level to enable local citizens to express their needs and for maximum benefit of effective delivery of services.
- A supportive institutional, regulatory and financial framework is needed, which could come from both the state and federal levels of government as well as from international agencies.
- Financial support for some of the key activities identified can be sought both locally and internationally. The training programme identified that some of the funding for activities can be absorbed into existing workloads using current financial, technical, institutional or human resources. Funding mechanisms should be administered with transparency and accountability institutionalized. Criteria for the disbursement and management of the ecological fund must to be reviewed with particular reference to improving adaptive capacity at local government level.

- The capacity of local government personnel should be strengthened to enable them to effect these recommendations.

Adaptation to the likely climate change-related dangers over the next few decades must fit in well with the development agendas of local governments; and this has clear implications for urban governance. The adaptive capacity of local governments has obvious national importance, given their economic and political potential, as well as their role as markets and service centres.

Providing information and explanations is vital for generating public and stakeholder support for government policies and regulations. Public outreach can also encourage voluntary changes in habits, address the arguments of those who oppose specific actions and help to prepare the younger generation for living in the climate-change world that they will soon inherit.

The need for action by local governments on climate-change adaptation is urgent, probably more so than suggested by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment. This is because of new analyses of the vulnerability of urban populations to the increased risks or new risks that climate change is likely to bring in most low- and middle-income nations that were not available to the authors of IPCC's Working Group II. The establishment of locally grounded long-term baseline data related to emissions and climate change impacts is crucial.

The challenge lies in maintaining momentum, realising outcomes and ensuring effective implementation at the local level, while securing optimal access to international and national climate financing mechanisms. This means continuous engagement with local, national and international government and other role players on the issue of climate change to achieve integrated climate solutions and sustainable development in local communities.

Appendix 1 Workshop Programme

Mobilising Local Governments for Climate Action

Two Day Training Workshop Programme

Day One Programme

Date: 24th May 2010

Time: 9.00a.m

9.00 - Registration

9.30 - Introduction

Aims and objectives of training:

- a) To Learn basics about climate change
- b) Make a list of key climate change issues relevant to the LG and identify actions and activities
- c) Plan stakeholders forum

10.00 - Climate Change, Nigeria and Local Governments – Kofo Adeleke

10.30 Transport and Local Government- Chinwe Onuoha

11.00 Local Governments and Sea Level Rise – Kofo Adeleke

11.30 Public Health and Climate Change - Jite Phido

12.00 Fuel Efficient Stoves - Amanda Rogers

12.30 Discussion

1.00 - 2.00 LUNCH and HBS Film 'Lagos Under Attack'

2.00 - Waste Management and Climate Change - Esther Ulogo

2.30 - Sustainable and Energy Efficient Buildings - Kofo Adeleke

3.00 - 4.00 Work Group Session

Day Two Programme

Date: 25th May 2010

Time: 9.00a.m

9.00 Registration

9.30 Food Security and Urban Agriculture - **Esther Ulogo**

10.00 Urban Greening and Open Spaces - **Kofo Adeleke**

10.30 Water Management - **Obinna Anorue**

11.00 Eco Budget - **Amanda Rogers**

11.30 -1.00 Discussion

1.00- 2.00 Lunch and Wangari Maathai film

2.00 - 3.00 Work Group Session

3.00 - 4.00 Stakeholders Forum Planning

- a) Content
- b) Participants
- c) Venue
- d) Facilitator
- e) New content

Appendix 2 Workshop Reports

Eti-Osa Local Government

Eti-Osa (Igbo Efon) is the fastest growing local government in Lagos. It is a rapidly developing community, which is making a transition from being almost totally rural 15-20 years ago to an urban community. Its substantial coastline, which is already threatening infrastructure within the local government, is located along the Lekki peninsula and has, in a short space of time, transformed from a swampy agricultural wetland to a busy residential urban centre. Eti-Osa is highly susceptible to the effects of climate change because of its lengthy coastline. Human activities such as sand filling, sand mining and deforestation are causing environmental degradation. As one of the most rapidly emerging development corridors in sub-Saharan Africa, the Lekki-Epe axis population is estimated to grow at an annual rate of 16.8%. The local government has witnessed a huge increase in the amount of traffic on the roads and pollution caused from vehicular emissions.

The Workshop

The workshop was attended by eight local government officials and seven others, made up of community, market and religious leaders. Mr. Wale Agbojo, Programme Coordinator at the Heinrich Böll Stiftung was also present and participated in the discussions. About half of the participants had heard of climate change. The LG lacked ready information about its population size, the amount of waste it generates, the number of houses in the community. None of the participants could readily mention key data regarding the demography of the LG. For example, information about the quantity of waste generation daily, weekly or monthly; socio-economic activities, income levels, types of industries, agricultural practices, use of energy, household patterns, tourism, public and private transportation, number of vehicles on the road, coastal settlements, air quality,

the population for the LG.

The officials were advised on the importance of good data collection. It was recommended that Eti-Osa LG should make this type of information readily available and obtain it from the relevant state government departments in order to create a profile which will help the LG improve management and planning and help to attract more funding for projects and initiatives.

Sea Level Rise

The Langbasa community within Eti-Osa LG is similar to the Makoko community in Yaba as they are both susceptible to flooding due to the effect of sea level rise. NEMA and LASEMA have never been to the LG to educate them about disaster management and they felt that setting up their own disaster management team would put them in competition with the state government. However, disaster management is something that they could include as an item in the agenda of future LG meetings. The LG is not involved in the issuance of building permits, hence the problem of many sea side communities being under threat from SLR. It is under the jurisdiction of the state government, and there are therefore difficulties in trying to monitor development along the lagoon and other waterfronts. According to the local government the whole matter is highly politicised. The LG also experiences difficulties in liaising with the residents, especially the big estates who have their own resident associations and individuals who wield enough power to have direct contact and access to the state government, and ignore the role of the LG.

Transport

A light railway would be welcomed by the LG, which would link Victoria Island and Epe. Some of the poverty alleviation programmes that have been put in place are not climate sensitive and Keke Maruwa was cited as one, as these tricycles use petrol and its engine does not undergo complete combustion and produces dangerous fumes which are hazardous to health. Although there are several jetties in the community, for example, Langbasa, Sandfill and Badore, they are all privately owned and controlled by the state government who solely monitor and carry out the inspections. They are underutilised because with water transport there is the fear that adequate measures for passenger safety are not put in place e.g. poor or inadequate life jackets. Also Eti-Osa local government does not have a ferry system or jetty of its own. A suggestion was made for the LG to key into this ferry system by developing its own jetty with a safer ferry system to generate income, via external fundraising, which could be monitored by the state government but controlled by the LG.

The participants believed that the Bus Rapid Transit system (BRT) would be established by the state government on the completion of the Lekki-Epe express road. The LG had not been consulted by the state government or the Lekki Concession Company at any point in the planning process before the construction of the road commenced and it was felt that unless there is a plan for a mass transit system the road expansion would not solve the problem of traffic congestion along that axis. The LG was also unhappy at the decision to turn the road into a toll road.

Public Health

The participants felt that Jakande and its environs were most likely to be vulnerable to public health hazards associated with climate change; disease causing vectors such as mosquitoes, rodents etc, aggravated by higher

temperatures, can lead to a break out of diseases and epidemics. As everybody is concerned about personal health this could be a point at which public interest in climate change could be harnessed by communicating this information to the community. A stakeholders' meeting could be organised, involving market women, the CDA, the CDC and other groups on this particular subject. Health issues need to be more closely monitored within the LG, with proper reporting and documentation. Waste management needs to be a major area of focus in Eti-Osa as the health issues associated with poor sanitary conditions will be exacerbated by changing climatic conditions. The participants also felt that LAWMA's area of coverage in Eti-Osa was low and that most of its activity is directed towards wealthy gated estates within the LG, where they have easy access. It was suggested that LAWMA should be decentralized and that their activities should be made more flexible.

Fuel Efficient Stoves

The LG has a program with the food vendors in the community on hygiene and they said that the food vendors' find kerosene and gas expensive to buy and that it would be difficult to stop them using firewood but felt it would be a good idea for the LG to engage in the promotion of fuel efficient stoves. One official was very interested in the use of jatropha as a fuel and planned to do research on how oil could be extracted from the jatropha seed, also known as '*ewe lapalapa*' in Yoruba.

Waste Management

Waste management and drainage are serious problems in the LG that have been difficult to resolve. LAWMA's inadequacies in the more rural parts of the LG were pointed out, and requests have been made for disposal trucks to reach out to these communities that are not benefiting from LAWMA's services. It was thereby, recommended that the matter should be raised with the state government about

involving the LG in LAWMA's activities. The market community should become involved in recycling and could partner with LAWMA to help reduce the amount of waste in the LG. It was thereby resolved that the LG should mobilize the CDA and the community on the issue of waste management, to regulate waste generation in the LG.

Sustainable Buildings

It was recommended that the LG should demonstrate and raise awareness among the community about energy efficiency and sustainable building and start by using the secretariat properties as an example.

Food Security and Urban Agriculture

The LG felt that there was not enough land left in the community for farming. It was stated that large hectares of land could be acquired by Eti-Osa LG at Epe for the purpose of agriculture, since 98% of the available land which spans from Lekki Phase 1 to Victoria Garden City was mainly beach land with sandy soil and other sand filled areas that cannot sustain crop production. The LG agreed to encourage home gardening within the community.

Urban Spaces and Greening

Green spaces such as the Lekki Conservation Centre and the activities of roadside horticulturists were cited as examples of greening of urban spaces. The LG has set aside a parcel of land beside the secretariat solely for the purpose of developing a park; the development of it is being hindered by lack of funds. The LG government was commended on its attempt to green its secretariat and encouraged to plant more trees as an example to the community. It was resolved that tree planting (especially palms along the shore line); home gardening and land allotment system would be identified and encouraged.

Water Management

The LG discussed ways in which it could conserve water and although it had a bore hole they felt a rainwater harvesting project could be carried out within the LG as a demonstration project for the LG. Some of the participants already had knowledge of RWH but in a local way used by their ancestors which they referred to as 'Osoro' (eve gutter).

After questions about health safety and the quality of the water harvested, it was stressed that the water was meant only for washing of clothes, dishes, flushing the toilets, bathing pets and some other domestic chores. It was resolved by the LG that a RWH system should be constructed to serve as an example for the community.

Eco Budgeting

This LG believed that it received the smallest allocation compared to other LGs and that most of the income generating sources have been taken over by the state government. The LG also engages in budget retreats to strategize and present their yearly and weekly plans and expenditures. LG participants stated that the LG allocation is low and that they are not generating much revenue due to the fact that the state government has taken over most of their revenue generating avenues except for the tenement rates, which are very low. Hotel taxes, parking spaces and signage, have mostly been taken over by the state government. LG departments can only have access to money for special projects through the use of a contingency fund which can only be accessed through EXCO presentation on their annual budget retreat forum, which allows for funding of special projects like climate change projects that come up within the year.

Action Points

1. Participants strongly supported the decentralisation of LG functions which have been taken over by the state government such as vehicle licensing and

waste management, which could generate more income for the LG.

2. Identification of climate change champions from the community who are willing to support the LG's climate change efforts in terms of getting the message and issues surrounding climate change out. Initiate climate change clubs in schools in the LG.
3. Prominent Eti-Osa citizens could be taken on board to raise the profile of the efforts of the Eti-Osa LG in trying to combat climate change. Citizens of Eti-Osa who have an interest in environmental issues and sustainable development should be identified.
4. Agitate for a mass bus and rail transit to pass through the local government.
5. Improve water transport within the local government, as a faster cleaner means of transport, and investigate opportunities for the LG to become involved as an income generating project.
6. Take an active role in ensuring that the rights of LG inhabitants are being looked after with the LCC Lekki Expressway project in order to ensure that project activities and outcomes will not compromise the well being of the local community.
7. Investigate starting up a local government emergency/disaster management team.
8. Make climate change and emergency awareness a priority in the LG and encourage LG elected officials to make it become part of the political parties' agenda and thus, a bigger local and national priority.
9. Investigate a way of expanding a past LG programme for food vendors on hygiene to include the importance and adoption of

fuel-efficient stoves for commercial and home cooking.

10. Organise a workshop for women on fuel efficient stoves to actively promote the use of fuel-efficient stoves as a cheaper and cleaner way of cooking.
11. LG should work with CDAs and improve their response to waste management issues such as clearing drains of refuse.
12. Initiate the use of energy-efficient light bulbs inside LG offices to serve as an example to the community.
13. Carry out plans to introduce solar panels for power generation in the LG.
14. LG should pressure State govt. for stricter building regulation bylaws, especially when differences between state and LG codes negatively affect the conditions of LG inhabitants.
15. Follow up on acquisition of Epe farmland for use by Eti-Osa farmers.
16. Investigate new State regulations that 30% of each plot of land built upon must be greened, and work with State Government to come up with ways of improving enforcement of this regulation.
17. Encourage tree-planting amongst residents and communities and set an example for the community by greening the LG and develop the land behind LG designated for a park.
18. Encourage communities and households to establish kitchen gardens, which can just be small plots in the backyard where vegetables and herbs are grown and identify land for an allotment system.

19. Identify buildings within the LG on which to implement a rainwater harvesting system, as an example to the community.
20. The LG should find ways in which to fund climate change projects, even with their limited budget.
21. LG should have more of a positive, “can-do,” problem solving attitude.

Lekki Local Government

Lekki local government is located in the south eastern part of Lagos, it is a rural area made up of diverse communities involved in fishing and farming around the Lagos lagoon and Atlantic coast. It was gathered that Lekki LG has a total of 437 LCDA staff, 55 communities with a total population of 27,000 people, who were mainly engaged in farming, with fishing as the major aspect. Lekki LG is a quiet rural fishing lagoon/coastal area in one of the least developed parts of Lagos which has been targeted by the state government for transformation into a free trade zone, with heavy industries such as petrochemicals and oil refineries. Within the new Lekki Free Trade Zone, there are plans to build an airport and deep sea port to attract industrial projects, including refineries.

The Workshop

The workshop was less interactive due to the fact that the majority of the participants had a very rural background and had little or no knowledge about climate change except for the government officials. The presentations had to be simplified to some degree for better understanding. The participants were also encouraged to ask questions and make comments in any language for proper clarification of each presentation. Participants at the workshop included nine local government officials and five community leaders and also Mr. Wale Agbojo, Programme Coordinator at Heinrich Böll Stiftung. In preparation for the stakeholders

forum which would involve the participants facilitating and doing the presentations. It was resolved that 50 participants would be drawn from the community, CDC/CDA members, market women leaders, youth leaders, politicians, musicians association, traditional medicine association and religious leaders, excluding the facilitators. The following is a summary of issues that arose from each of the focal areas that were addressed:

Climate Change

The participants said that over the years there had been a notable reduction in the yields of most agricultural produces e.g. cassava, yams, rice, tomatoes and pepper. They complained that large scale fish trawlers capture most of the fingerlings, not allowing them to mature. They also said that the increase in water hyacinths obstructs water transport and fishing. It was also said that because of blockages from water hyacinth it takes three days to travel from Lekki to Epe by water compared to three hours without water hyacinths.

Transport

Lekki community has a non functioning jetty controlled by both the state and LG. The jetty exists without ferries. The community make use of local ferries which they use fortnightly to convey their wares to ‘Imako’ market in Ogun State. This situation has resulted in reduced patronage of water transport due to the fact that a journey which would have been completed in at most three hours from Lekki, now takes days to complete due to the water hyacinth problem, which was referred to as ‘Gbeborun’ covering the Lagoon (Osa) which they stated had increased, extending outwards to the sea where it dies as a result of the saltiness of the water. It was recommended that the LG should demand for an upgrade of the jetty to aid movement of farm produce to generate income for the LG. To achieve this they should have the required data to support such a plan. This would be in anticipation of the increased development

from the LFTZ, which will create more traffic and gaseous emissions, another reason why the LG should be connected to the planned light railway in Lagos state. The jetty has little or no safety measures and is controlled partly by the LG and partly by private individuals and the state government, but is not really commercialized. They also said that it will be difficult to use bicycles in the community because of its sandy soil. It was recommended that Lekki LG should make a request to the state for bicycle lines to be put on roads built in residential areas. It was agreed that the LG should provide a ferry system to generate revenue, provide jobs, aiding the transportation of market goods and health workers to other riverine areas.

Sea level Rise

There are a number of diverse communities living along the lagoon. Some of the communities situated close to the water and have similar conditions to the Makoko community in Yaba. One of the participants stated that in recent years the water from the sea overflowed its banks and came into one of the communities, flooding some of the houses, including the house of one of the community rulers, there was also heavy loss of palm and coconut trees.

The participants were also given information about the Agbowo community, an emergency shelter, built by the state government. The LG officials and community members knew where Agbowo was located but were not aware of the emergency shelter built by the state government. They had received no information about the shelter nor had any contact with NEMA. It was recommended that the LG should lobby NEMA to visit the LG and educate the officials on disaster management to help set up a disaster management team.

The LG said that any coconut tree within the community that is felled is always replaced. It was then recommended that they should keep up with planting of coconut trees and put more along the coastal line. A set - back 100 meters from the beach is enforced on the community to avoid building close to the beach.

Public Health

The fact that LG does not have a sanitary toilet was a cause for concern. They also pointed that they had problems with domestic waste disposal especially around the coast. Dumpsites located around the local government were a breeding site for insects, mosquitoes in particular, which caused an outbreak of malaria recently. There is a need for better waste management and better cooperation with LAWMA. Malaria is the most common illness seen in the Lekki LG PHCs; the health officers do conduct health seminars, but find it difficult to reach some parts of the riverine communities.

Lekki LG being a rural environment had fewer problems concerning air pollution due to the presence of trees, which definitely help as a carbon sink around the community hence the freshness of the air circulating around the community unlike in other overpopulated and more developed LGs. But this however, could change with the increasing development of the LFTZ. Health education should focus on proper sanitation, good hygiene, ventilation and the impact on people and the environment.

Waste Management

The indiscriminate dumping of waste is a huge problem for the community, especially as the LG did not benefit from the services of LAWMA, probably owing to their remote location. It was recommended that Lekki LG should contact LAWMA to obtain more information about their Waste to Wealth Programme, situated in nearby Epe and also practice waste separation method in order to reduce organic waste in circulation.

Fuel Efficient Stoves

The participants had limited knowledge of fuel efficient stoves, although they were familiar with stoves that made use of sawdust. Most of the fuel wood used by private homes, food vendors and other commercial/outdoor catering in Lagos originates from Lekki and

Epe LG. Locally people have already started experiencing changes in availability as people have to go farther into bush to fetch firewood, which is their main cooking fuel, formerly there was an abundance of forest vegetation around their homestead.

Agriculture and Food Security

A variety of crops such as cassava, maize, banana, rice and above all coconuts are grown within the LG. The LG has both farmers and fishermen, with both groups having associations. The community members are not involved in decision-making particularly regarding major projects sanctioned by the state government, like the LFTZ and the development of tourism within the LG. The LG and community are unsure of their rights regarding the LFTZ issue.

However, with the upcoming development of LFTZ, the community stands to lose a massive amount of farmland. This development includes an international airport, a sea port and an influx of manufacturing companies; which in the long run will impact on the agricultural sector of the LG in terms of land availability. Participants said that large amounts of land have been bought over by individuals and companies, and land speculators in anticipation of when the LFTZ really takes off. The community felt that they were not involved in most of the negotiations regarding the land set aside for the LFTZ. It was done on behalf of the community people and they felt that they were not carried along in the plans and decision making. A very large part of the LG land will be taken over, which means increased deforestation and filling.

Fishing, that used to be their major means of income and a source of livelihood is experiencing constraints due to use of trawlers by the big fishing industries. These trawlers carry out non selective harvest of the fish (i.e. both the mature and immature fish are harvested) hence leaving the community people with little or nothing to harvest at the end of the day. The impact on fishing of a

deep sea harbour, which is part of the LFTZ plan, is unknown to the community members, although the LG officials said that they would meet with the officials of LFTZ and find out more about the plans for the community since their lands will be affected. The community members hinted that they would be keen to work with any organisation that could help them obtain social justice on this matter. It was recommended that the LG should acquire land and set it aside and protect it for the purpose of agriculture, similar to other local governments which are more urban.

Their agricultural produce includes ofada rice, cassava and tomatoes, etc. Most of the young people are in the same professions as their elders, education for the youth is also one of the problems of the community. The felling of trees has reduced the availability of forest and of wildlife habitats, which has reduced the amount of bush meat available to the community.

Greening

A new golf course has been developed but it is controlled by the state government. The LG does not have a park or recreational area. It was then recommended that more trees should be planted along the shore line as well as in areas that have been deforested for the purpose of gathering fuel wood. It was also recommended that the LG should set aside land for greening as a recreational area and that trees should be planted along roadside walks to encourage walking a long distance which will go a long way to reducing gaseous emissions. It was agreed that the state government should be made aware of the need for additional funding to preserve greenery in the LG. However the LG could start by doing something first to encourage the state government to be involved.

Sustainable Energy Efficient Buildings

The LG hall is a good example of a building with cross ventilation. One problem identified was the difficulty in ensuring that new buildings in the community were correctly positioned and built. Laws exist to govern this, but they are not adhered to and LG has difficulty in enforcing them. It was then recommended that the LG should enlighten the community about the need to construct their buildings in the correct manner, with adequate ventilation and members of the community found breaking the law should be reported to the LG for proper action to be taken.

Water Management

There was a discussion about the failed boreholes in the LG, constructed by the State Government. The participants questioned the safety of the water from a RWH system and it was explained that the water harvested from these systems was not intended for drinking but for domestic chores like washing of clothes, plates, watering gardens, flushing of toilets etc; In cases where a roof has a lot of deposits, a filter could be used at the point of collection or channel to the reservoir, to prevent debris from entering it. The construction costs vary depending on the type and quality of the material used.

Eco-Budget

It was gathered that the main source of revenue of Lekki LCDA is the allocation from the State Government. Other forms of income generation are from tolls from transport, tenement rate and liquor/food vendor tax, which amounts to only a small amount of revenue, considering the demands and challenges of the LG.

Action Points

1. Purchase of land for farming and forestry.
2. Installation of RWH system in the LG

premises

3. The LG should look into the provision of a ferry service, which would aid and support trade, especially for the market women in the community. The ferry system could also be used for public health and other kinds of outreach to remote communities in the LG.
4. More trees should be planted within the LG, to set an example to the community.
5. The LG should request for pavements/sidewalks to be built as more roads are developed within the LG to encourage walking; and also plant trees on roadsides as to provide shade for pedestrians.
6. As residential roads are developed, the LG should consider building bicycle lanes to encourage people to adopt cycling as a clean means of transportation.
7. The LG should ask the state government to consider extending the light railway project to Lekki, to reduce the likely traffic congestion and emissions, which will result as the area becomes more heavily populated.
8. More coconut trees need to be planted to replace coastal loss of vegetation and developers should not be allowed to tamper with trees along the coast.
9. A disaster management committee needs to be formed.
10. The LG should take an active role in educating the community about fuel-efficient stoves, and try to propose it as a pilot project that the state government can support by implementing it state wide in other LGs.
11. The LG should practise waste separation and composting and engage LAWMA in their waste management/ disposal efforts, challenges and plans.

12. The LG should learn about and become involved in the *Waste to Wealth* programme at Epe, as a waste management, income-generating project for the communities.
13. Community members need to report people who are breaking building codes and laws.
14. The LG should plan towards providing a park/ playground for children in the community.
15. The LG needs to make use of the corporate social responsibility resources and opportunities available from banks and corporate organisations within the LG. It must also use the LFTZ project as a leverage to safeguard and sustainably utilise as much of the natural environment as possible within the LG.
16. The following are activities identified that would require funding to implement:
 - a) Purchase of land for farming.
 - b) Installation of rainwater harvesting.
 - c) Ferry service and jetty
 - d) More tree-planting
 - e) Contacting LAWMA.

Yaba Local Government

Yaba is a well established, high density LG with a lagoon coastline, and includes communities such as Akoka, Makoko and Sabo. Yaba contains a high concentration of institutions of higher learning such as the Nigerian Institute for Medical Research, Yaba College of Technology, UNILAG, Federal School of Science and Technology, Federal College of Education. It is a popular place to live and work, owing to its proximity to Lagos Island, Victoria Island and Ikoyi, the commercial centres of Lagos.

The Workshop

Participants at the workshop included nine local government officials in the areas of community development, health, environment, human resources, administration, training and budget. Four community leaders and two market leaders were also selected for participation. Monika Umunna, the Acting Country Director of the Heinrich Böll Stiftung was also present. The following is a summary of issues that arose from each of the focal areas that were addressed.

Transport

There is a problem with traffic congestion. Participants said that water transport was underutilized because of the lack of a proper ferry system. Strong potential exists for water transport, but a jetty is needed; this would ease road congestion, provide employment and stimulate business. The proposed light railway line through Yaba is welcomed but transport systems need to be linked up. It was also suggested that to encourage the use of Bus Rapid Transport, trains and ferries, provision should be made for car parks to enable people to park their cars and use any of these means of transport.

Sea Level Rise

Yaba did not have a disaster management team that could plan and mobilise in case of emergencies related to sea level rise. It was recommended that Yaba LG, as a matter of priority should set up a disaster management team and make use of the CDAs and engage youths and other volunteers and then train them in disaster management. It was strongly felt that the fire service and other emergency agencies should be localized and brought down to the local government level.

Public Health

The Yaba health department is made up of both environmental and primary health units. The main difficulties of educating the

community about climate change and its health impacts are manpower issues. It was agreed that council health officers should enlighten community members on climate change and its health implications to the community. This can be done by stepping up immunisation for adults and children, prioritizing health and enhancing law implementation. They should also have a well updated statistical record of various health issues in the community.

The health officers said that they have already been directed by the Ministry of Environment to educate community members on climate change. Epidemics are usually reported to the state health authorities for necessary actions. Also the use of CDAs, schools and market associations could be used to create awareness and disseminate information. Flyers printed in local languages could also aid awareness.

Fuel Efficient Stoves

Yaba has the largest sawmill in the state and therefore has access to large quantities of sawdust, which could be used as an alternative source to firewood. The quality of the sawdust could be increased if compacted into briquettes. The idea of a pilot project, to encourage food vendors to use alternatives to firewood as cooking methods, was discussed. They confirmed the need for the council to regulate the use of fire wood for both commercial and domestic cooking. The commercial food vendors are registered with the council and under-go medical examinations.

Since sawdust is a source of energy for cooking, it was suggested by one of the female market leaders that they get help in conducting training to teach interested community members on how to make efficient sawdust briquettes for cooking. The local government had been playing an advisory role to community members, especially food vendors; they hoped to have a policy that would regulate the kind of stoves commercial food vendors' use. Information should be made available to the

CDAs on where they can get these fuel efficient stoves.

Waste Management

The local government lacked records of the amount of refuse generated within Yaba. Large waste dumps exist, especially in Makoko. Consideration was given to the idea of banning very thin plastic bags and putting a tax on the manufacturers of pure water to cover the cost of managing the waste. Such measures would need approval of the state government. Also there is a misapprehension that the smoke emanating from Makoko was from the saw mill, whereas it's actually from fish smoking. It was also noted the CDAs have a role in community waste management and they could engage in waste separation in order to minimize the amount of waste generated.

Energy Efficiency in Buildings

The council officials said that monitoring of building structures was done by the state and not the local government. The LG was advised to lead by example by demonstrating energy efficiency in the office.

Food Security and Urban Agriculture

Fishing is the main agricultural activity undertaken in the Yaba local government, there is some evidence of vegetables such as lettuce being planted. The Makoko area of Yaba is involved in fishing, mostly catfish, prawns etc and fish smoking; the local government provides boats, nets and other fishing gear to promote fishing. As they had limited land for agriculture, land was purchased in Badagry under an Abacha project, to encourage farming but this project was not efficiently and effectively managed, and the scheme collapsed due the withdrawal of LG support, thus resulting in a lack of funds for transportation and other incentives. A decision was taken to lobby the state government for the procurement of land for commercial agriculture. They were advised to encourage schools with favourable soil and available space to engage in school farming or

gardening. They also complained of how difficult it was to get loans from the microfinance banks.

Urban Greening and Open Spaces

It was agreed that much more could be done to plant trees within the local government, especially around the secretariat itself. Greening the coastline along Makoko could also act as a sea defence mechanism.

Tree lining pedestrian walkways will encourage people to walk. A resolution was taken to make it compulsory for home owners and residents to plant at least a tree per compound. Enlightenment programmes could be implemented to plant suitable trees, partnering with the private sector, residents and CDAs. There is probably a need to re-visit town planning regulations and establish a land allotment system for micro scale farming. Public enlightenment should go alongside the enforcement of tree planting within the community.

Water Management

The idea was taken up to fix a rainwater harvesting system on all the buildings within the secretariat, including the toilets to set an example for the rest of the community to follow. This would serve as a means of conserving water in lieu of water or power failure and that the CDAs should educate community about rainwater harvesting and take charge of the proposed RWH project.

Eco Budget

The LG suggested a policy whereby 10-15% of their general allocation would be assigned to climate change issues, and make use of a logical framework to analyse a short term plan during the budget retreat. Yaba LG, though large and highly populated does not generate substantial revenue due to the fact that the local government is mainly made up of institutions of learning.

Comments

The Chairman of Yaba LG made a brief appearance at the workshop and stressed that climate change will affect us all and that his local government has certain limitations regarding the issue of transport, which in different areas, such as rail and jetties comes under the control of the federal and state governments and that the LG has limitations regarding income generation.

The LG should update its profile and make better use of its website by providing well documented information and data on their socio-economic activities, income levels, housing and transport patterns, education and other services. This kind of information can help generate adequate funds or revenue and assist in both short and long term planning.

Action Points

1. The community needs to be sensitized about climate change; local politicians should make climate change programming part of their party political agenda and local government officials should take a more active role in trying to drive LG policies, plans and activities.
2. The state government needs to provide the LG with more information regarding the plans for a light railway in Yaba.
3. To encourage people to make use of public transport, land should be made available for car parks, connected to public mass transport system points.
4. Investigate the possibility of the state government looking into a private public partnership to construct a jetty within the LG, specifically in Makoko. Assistance with fish farming, purchase of boats and fishing gear and credit facilities is also needed.

5. Establishment of a disaster/emergency management team within the LG in collaboration with CDAs, LASEMA, Red Cross, and other emergency services. Organise and train a volunteer team of youth from the community to form a disaster/emergency management team to respond to and manage emergencies in the local government.
6. Localisation of emergency services such as fire stations, within the LG through corporate sponsorship (if necessary) and state collaboration.
7. Increase number of staff to do outreach and education on public health issues with a more efficient means of transport to move around the LG. Immunization for adults and children to be stepped up, especially in overcrowded surroundings.
8. Link health data to climate change as an added opportunity for more diverse sources of funding and collaboration. CDAs should be utilized more to disseminate health and environmental awareness information through market organizations and schools and communities.
9. Flyers and handouts should be created in English, pidgin and local languages in order to spread the word round about climate change and raise public health awareness.
10. An investigation should be carried out on the availability of fuel-efficient stoves, which can be promoted by the local government, CDAs and market leaders. The LG could create a policy on the use of fuel-efficient stoves; e.g. making them compulsory for food vendors to use within the LG, with subsidies for local adoption of such stoves, if necessary, and investigate opportunities for stove construction as an income-generating project for people within the LG.
11. LG needs to find out how from LAWMA the amount of waste collected from Yaba to adequately plan waste management projects and come up with a strategy for the LG.
12. Separate waste at the LG secretariat (e.g. paper, plastic, and organic) to encourage recycling and help reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill from Yaba LG. Market leaders should encourage waste separation in markets.
13. Yaba LG could look into banning thin, black nylon bags in the near future. A tax could be developed on pure water manufacturers who sell their products within the LG to cover the cost of dealing with the waste generated from pure water nylon bags.
14. LG should improve its follow-up policy regarding building inspection and approval and should also have a better system of reporting cases of infringement to enforcement agencies.
15. Find out why solar panel at INEC office within the LG premises has never worked, as part of better follow-up and accountability policy.
16. The LG should adopt energy-efficient fluorescent light bulbs within its premises, as an example of an energy saving measure to the rest of the community.
17. The LG should acquire a large area of land for agriculture in another LG such as Badagry or Epe or by demolishing illegally-constructed structures within

the LG and converting them to farmland/ green spaces.

18. The LG should collaborate with the state and with corporate bodies to support locally-driven agriculture within the LG by providing funds and low-cost loans and support for farming on land within the LG or owned by the LG in another location.
19. Plant more trees in the secretariat to set an example for the community and partner with CDAs to promote tree-planting more aggressively within the communities. The LG can make it compulsory for home owners/ residents to plant at least one tree in front of their houses, and environmental officers on inspection could enforce this regulation.
20. Pressure town planning authorities to reclaim illegally built-up land within the LG and turn it into green parks and playgrounds. Investigate suitable shade-providing trees that can be planted on the sidewalk/pavement to provide shade for pedestrians.
21. Partner with private and corporate bodies for support and sponsorship on urban greening projects and encourage and promote school farms and gardens within the LG.
22. Adopt rainwater harvesting on a few buildings in the LG secretariat, including the public toilet building, to serve as a model for the Yaba community as a whole. CDAs can take leadership over a rainwater harvesting model project and thus, educate the community.
23. Have a central budget for climate change programming (maybe 5% of

total LG budget) that all departments can access for climate change activities. Alternatively each department could contribute 5% of their annual budget. In the short term, use "incidentals" budget to fund climate change activities, and in the long term, address the idea of a specific climate change budget at the next budget retreat.

Appendix 3 Local Government Preparedness

Local Government Preparedness Questionnaire

1. Has a climate change vulnerability assessment been carried out?
2. Is there any institution (Depart, Unit, office, desk) responsible for climate change?
3. Is there a dedicated budget for climate change issues?
4. Are there personnel dedicated to climate change?
5. Is there any policy or regulatory document addressing climate change in the local government area?
6. Has a message been developed to raise and maintain awareness on the need for climate change preparedness?
7. Is there any communication instrument on climate change (e.g. newsletter) by the local government?
8. Do staff attend meetings and conferences on climate change? If yes, how many per staff and time frame?
9. How many of the staff have heard anything about climate change, and how many have been specifically trained?
10. Is the local government partnering with any civil society organization on issues of climate change?
11. To what extent has the Local Government sensitized the local communities on issues of climate change?
12. Is the local government willing to make climate change a development priority?

Appendix 4 Local Government Priority Plans and Areas

Eti-Osa Priority Preparedness Plans

Disaster Management

1. Form disaster management committee drawn from various departments that will meet bi monthly or quarterly.
2. Put secretariat to use as an emergency shelter in times of need.

Ferry Service

1. Follow up Lagos state government plans to dredge the five cowrie creek to make it more viable for more ferry routes along the Eti-Osa shoreline and to decongest the roads.
2. Organise ferry services as franchises, at no cost to the local government.
3. Employ local people to manage and run the ferry services.

Solar Energy Facility

1. Introduce solar energy to certain wards within the local government to cover 100-200 households in each ward.
2. Seek partnerships with international organisations to adopt cleaner sources of energy within the local government.
3. Make land available within the local government for a solar facility.

Fuel Efficient Stoves

1. Reduce pollution and the amount of firewood consumed within the local government.
2. Organise a fuel efficient demonstration workshop with CCDI for women and registered food vendors in the local government.

Rainwater Harvesting

1. Conserve water as a natural resource by harvesting rainwater.
2. Install a rainwater harvesting facility within the local government secretariat to serve as a demonstration to the community.

Horticulture Gardens

1. Create vegetable plots on disused tracks of land e.g. under electricity pylons, where building is prohibited, to improve food security and reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation of food.
2. Encourage householders to plant vegetables on small patches of land or in containers.
3. Introduce school gardens into all primary schools within the local government.

Farmland

1. Acquire farmland in Epe for the use of farmers from Eti Osa.

Budget

1. Boost the existing environmental budget so that more climate change activities can be carried out.
2. Draw funds from the contingencies /special programmes budget.

Lekki Priority Preparedness Plans

Disaster Management

1. Constitute a disaster management committee to be made up of the following: environmental health officer; chief agricultural officer; nursing officer; two community chiefs; market leader; local Red Cross officer and representatives of wards.
2. Hold meetings every two months to ensure that everything is in place in the event of an emergency.
3. Obtain information from state government about the Agbowo shelter
4. Use secretariat as a shelter during emergencies.
5. Contact organisations such as the Red Cross, NEMA, LASEMA etc for assistance in planning the disaster committee's functions.

Waste Management

1. Ensure LAWMA meets its obligations to provide a service, as it presently deducts money from the local government allocation but does not provide any waste management services.
2. Follow up on LAWMA promise to send a PSP refuse collector.
3. Explore possibility of a local employment opportunity for community members to take up the job or collaborate with another with PSP operator from outside.

Rainwater Harvesting

1. Raise community awareness about the benefits of RWH and the urgent need to protect and conserve sources of water in the face of climate change impacts.
2. Install a rainwater harvesting system within the local government secretariat to serve as a demonstration to the community.
3. Provide education on RWH as a supplement, through house to house community sanitary inspection, as it has a health and sanitation role as well as an environmental conservation one.

Open Spaces /Tree Planting

1. Safeguard an open space for recreation, in preparation of the area becoming highly urbanised.
2. Approach local chiefs to provide land.
3. Convert existing improvised football fields and designate as open spaces.
4. Tree planting will be taken charge of by the environment and agricultural departments. Community members and leaders will be involved in the process as an ongoing activity not just confined to July 14th, tree planting day in Lagos.

Ferry Service

1. Enhance trade and movement around the community with a ferry service which could also be used for public health and other kinds of outreach to the community and be a good source of revenue for the local government that could be operated through a public-private partnership.
2. Investigate the reasons behind the failure of the previous ferry service.
3. Explore the economic opportunities of water hyacinth which clogs up the waterways.

Farmland

1. Protect the local government from being rapidly deforested as a result of the free trade zone and the associated land speculation.
2. Approach local chiefs and community leaders to release land to the local government for farming and forestry use as a safeguard.

Fuel Efficient Stoves

1. Address the complete dependence of the local government on firewood for cooking; only the household of the Oba has gas.
2. Address issues of affordability, accessibility, poverty, lack of awareness about the value of trees, threats to livelihoods and lack of incentives to protect the trees.
3. Address how the use of a cleaner method of cooking would improve health for the women in a very poor community.

Budget

1. Draw attention of the new chairman of the crucial need to include these activities in the budget plan.

Yaba Priority Preparedness Plans

Disaster Management

1. Strengthen the disaster management committee which has already been formed.
2. Explore means of establishing a fire station as the fire services could play a key role in climate change related disasters.

Waste Management

1. Establish recycling bins within the local government secretariat to demonstrate to the community separation of waste.
2. Ban the use of nylon bags within the secretariat, making it a plastic bag free zone and encouraging the use of reusable bags.

Rainwater Harvesting

1. Demonstrate the importance of conservation of natural resources, as one of the serious impacts of climate change will be increasing water shortages.

2. Install a rainwater harvesting system on the roof of the toilets within the secretariat, which will reduce pressure on the underground water from the borehole.

Climate Action Sensitisation/Youth Empowerment

1. Increase community sensitization on climate change and climate action projects.
2. Implement projects on climate action which can address the employment and capacity building needs of young people.
3. Address developmental issues in the Makoko area and the failed impact of the World Bank assisted projects in the community e.g. bore holes, solar lighting and the construction of a jetty.

Integrated Public Transport

1. Creation of car parks to improve point of integration with public transport hubs such as the proposed light railway line that will run through the local government.
2. Decongest the roads, reduce Co2 emissions and at the same time generate revenue and employment opportunities operated through a private public partnership.

Ferry Service

1. Investigate options for a jetty at Makoko area to enable the operation of a ferry service which would not only reduce road congestion but also generate revenue and boost commercial activities in the area.

Urban Greening

1. Enhance greening in the community by acquiring land that has been built upon illegally and use it for green spaces or open areas such as parks or car parks.

Budget

1. Create a special budget for climate change from for climate change activities, which would come directly under the Chairman.
2. Appoint a special advisor on climate change to work in conjunction with the various department heads.

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Community Conservation and Development Initiatives CCDI

Community Conservation and Development Initiatives CCDI was established in 1998 and formally registered in 2000 with a mission to offer vision and solutions to the relationship between poverty, environmental protection and sustainable human development. With the following wider objectives:

- To develop educational initiatives to promote knowledge and understanding of environmental issues and show how measures can be taken to protect ecosystems and livelihoods.
- To promote natural resources management through innovative, small scale and environmentally friendly projects.
- To collaborate and form partnerships with communities, other NGOs and the public and private sectors for an exchange of ideas, experience, skills and expertise.

CCDI has engaged in wide ranging environmental activities and executed community based environmental projects in various parts of Nigeria and has organized more than thirty successful seminars, workshops and exhibitions on a variety of environmental topics. The organisation is fully engaged both locally and internationally in development affairs focused on the environment and has produced many publications on environmental subjects and other IEC materials to highlight various environmental activities and issues.

CCDI empowers communities by promoting learning dialogues through seminars, workshops and exhibitions for nongovernmental organizations, community based organisations, academics, policy-makers, journalists and practitioners to develop a solid understanding of the social, economic and institutional dynamics affecting poverty alleviation and environmental protection. Since 2007 CCDI embarked on a programme in partnership and collaboration with the Heinrich Böll Stiftung, which has focused on environmental governance with particular reference to climate change and energy issues. This has been developed further to centre on building capacity and developing common participatory positions on climate change within local governments and their communities.