



Youth Statement on Climate Change



September, 2021

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About Covenant University

Covenant University is a growing, dynamic vision-birther, vision driven university, founded on a Christian mission ethos and committed to pioneering excellence at the cutting edge of learning. As a university, our mandate is to revolutionize the educational landscape of Africa. We envision becoming a world class university, committed to raising a new generation of leaders in all fields of human endeavour. Our mission is to create knowledge and restore the dignity of the black man via a human development and Total Man Concept driven curriculum employing innovative, leading edge, teaching and learning methods, research and professional services that promote integrated, life-applicable, life-transforming education relevant to the context of Science, Technology and Human Capacity Building.

About RCE Ogun

RCE Ogun is one of the 181 Regional Centres of expertise in the world (<https://www.rcenetwork.org/portal/rc-es-worldwide>; and <https://www.rcenetwork.org/portal/rce-profile-detail/rce-ogun>). RCEs are global learning spaces for grassroots education for sustainable development (ESD). The mission of RCE Ogun is to create self-reliant, resilient, inclusive and environmentally friendly communities through formal and

informal trainings, enlightenment programmes and exemplar projects for the sustainable existence of the region. Our focus areas are climate action, gender equality, and quality education. Recently we emerged Winner of the 2021 International Green Gowns Award <https://www.rcenetwork.org/portal/rce-ogun-wins-2021-international-green-gown-award>, which is a validation of our commitment to climate action.

Executive Summary

Our planet is in an environmental distress. In every region temperatures are becoming hotter. Unless urgent steps are taken to reduce global temperatures the earth may lose its resilience and capability to support life forms. In the last few years in Nigeria, the weather conditions have been extreme with severe flood and drought, and with negative impacts on food production which is majorly rain fed.

In the event of any crisis children and youths are very vulnerable. Besides, youths constitute an enduring source of capacity for tackling climate change. Hence, the global discourse on climate change mitigation and adaption is incomplete without the input of youths.

This report is a summary of the climate change statements, commitments and demands from a diverse and inclusive group of youths on their perception of climate change in Nigeria. The report is based on the empirical findings and

stories of youths from different social classifications including secondary school students, undergraduates, post graduate students, youths in employment, youths with disabilities and youths that are neither educated nor employed.

In spite of the topical nature of climate change majority (49%) of the youths surveyed were slightly aware of climate change. This means more work has to be done to deliberately and systematically increase climate change awareness to sustain interest and momentum for climate action among youths. The greatest effects of climate change as reported by the youths were increase in food prices, insecurity due to movement of herders for green pastures, and food shortage.

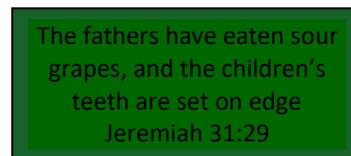
With a population of over 200million people, a food crisis in Nigeria will further strain the resilience of the country, and the entire West African region which is already threatened by poverty, unemployment and terrorism.

Reducing global temperatures to about 1.5 degree Celsius as declared by the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will require the efforts of national governments, corporate entities, and individuals. However, it will be difficult for people at the grassroots to reduce their carbon footprint and act responsibly towards mitigating climate change if their basic human needs are not met. Survival for the average person is of more priority than environmental stewardship

As a youth organisation, poised to take the lead in developmental discourse Covenant University is by this statement joining other youth groups worldwide to make climate demands that will influence the COP 26 Negotiations, thereby setting the global climate agenda for the next five years.

To support the COY 16 initiative, we have collected 5000+ signatures, made 3 climate commitments, 3 visibility/promotional posts, 3 online informational sessions and have fully sponsored a delegate to participate in the 16th UN Climate Change Conference of Youth (COY16).

Dr. Patience Tunji-Olayeni
Chair, Regional Centre of Expertise (RCE) Ogun



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Methodology

This empirical report is about youths' perception of climate change in Nigeria. It provides scientific evidence of the awareness, effects and mitigation strategies of climate change. The participants comprised of a diverse but inclusive youth group from different social classifications including secondary school students, undergraduates, post graduate students, youths in employment, youths with disabilities and youths that are neither educated nor employed. A total of 362 youths participated in the survey aspect of the project.

The project used questionnaire surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, online promotion and information sessions to achieve its objectives.

Statement on Climate Change

Preamble

The effects of climate change are planetary in nature, yet context specific. In sub Saharan Africa, and Nigeria in particular, one of the greatest effects of climate change is food insecurity. This is because food production in Nigeria is mainly rain fed (dependent). Seventy percent of farms in Nigeria are operated on a small scale and with low technology. With a population of over 200 million people, a food crisis will plunge Nigeria and the entire West African region into a humanitarian crisis. This situation will further strain the resilience of this region which is already threatened by poverty, youth unemployment and terrorism.

Hence, Covenant University is making this statement to prevent the incidence of a food crisis which may occur as a result of the negative impacts of climate change on food production in Nigeria.

Formal education is one of the most effective ways of creating awareness and attitudinal changes towards climate action. As a leader in the formal education sector and with a mandate to revolutionize the educational landscape of Africa, Covenant University deserves a voice in the global discourse on climate change. Africa is most vulnerable to

the effects of climate change because of weak adaptive institutional structures and limited funding. We believe that by raising a new generation of climate smart leaders in all fields of human endeavor Africa will master and adapt to the complexities of climate change.

Rationale

The impacts of climate change are global in nature with local effects that validate its reality. In Nigeria drought and flooding are the major effects of climate change recorded lately (Fourcade et al. 2019; Ayanlade 2017; Odjugo, 2009;). Farmlands and surrounding villages have become barren due to drought and advancing desertification. This has led to massive migration of herders in search of more fertile terrain from the North East towards the Greener Plateau and the Middle Belt Regions. The movement of Fulani herdsmen from the North to the South and Middle Belt has led to clashes with crop farmers resulting in death of hundreds (Ikhuoso, et al., 2020).

Furthermore, in southern Nigeria, climate change is also reflected in the massive flood. In 2012, houses, farms, properties and human beings were swept away by flood. No fewer than 5000 persons were affected and 60 houses destroyed in a windstorm which occurred in four states in the south -west region (NEMA, 2019).

In the last ten years, the volume of rainfall in Ogun State, Nigeria has reduced tremendously, and there is increased incidence of flashfloods. This current change in rainfall pattern is affecting food production in many ways. Ogun state is an agrarian state which provides job opportunities for many especially those in the rural areas. Arable crops like cassava, yam, maize, rice, cocoyam, groundnut and melon are grown in the state (Isaac and Ayosina, 2021). However, most farmers in the region operate on a small scale and depend on little or no technology to improve their yield. Farming is predominately rain fed in this area.

Since food production is still dependent on rain, climate-smart agriculture is the right way to go if we must adapt to the changing climate and prevent an impending food crisis. Climate-smart agriculture has several socioeconomic benefits: it will ensure food security, create more jobs and, increase the National GDP.

As a signatory to the Paris Accord, Nigeria has to be true to the terms of the agreement and move beyond rhetoric to action. Cost of mitigating climate change, stringent criteria for accessing climate finance, paucity in climate change research, and lack of political will are some of the factors affecting climate change mitigation in Nigeria (Tunji-Olayeni et al., 2019).

Moreover, poor adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change further heightens the neglect of climate change mitigation.

Reducing global temperatures to about 1.5-degree Celsius as declared by the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will require the efforts of national governments, corporate entities, and individuals. However, it will be difficult for people at the grassroots to reduce their carbon footprint and act responsibly towards mitigating climate change if their basic human needs are not met. Survival for the average person is of more priority than environmental stewardship.

Hence, we urge the Nigerian government and global policy makers to consider food security as vital as we transit towards a low carbon economy. We hope to see more investment in climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, green jobs and research as a result of deliberations from COY 16 and COP 26.

As a youth organization, Covenant University will continue to support all forms of environmental stewardship towards the reduction of global temperature. Covenant University is part of the International Sustainable Campus Network (ISCN) and also the RCE Global Network an initiative of the United Nations University Institute for Advanced Sustainability (UNU-IAS) an

international network on education for sustainable development. RCE Ogun Covenant University emerged Winner of the 2021 International Green Gowns Award

<https://www.rcenetwork.org/portal/rce-ogun-wins-2021-international-green-gown-award> , which is a validation of our commitment to climate action.

Empirical evidences

Survey findings

The survey comprised of 362 questionnaire responses obtained from youths from Ota, Ogun State Nigeria. The youths included secondary school students, undergraduates, post graduate and those in employment. Their perception on climate change is presented in this section. It starts with their background details.

Background Details of Respondents

Gender

Fig 1, shows the gender analysis of the survey respondent. Forty three percent of the respondents were males while 57% were females

Fig 1: Gender analysis of the respondents

Age

The age category of the respondents is indicated in fig 2. The youth age range adopted for this study was 15-35 years to satisfy the age classifications of the United Nations (15-24 years), the African Youth Charter (18-35 years) and Nigeria (15-29 years). Majority (46%) of the youths surveyed were between the ages of 16-20 years. Twenty five percent of the youths were 15 years of age, 18% were between 21-25 years of age, 9% were between 26-30 years of age while only two percent were between the age brackets of 31-35 years of age.

Fig 2: Age of respondents

Status of Respondents

The youths were also categorized on the basis of their status as shown in Fig. 3. As indicated earlier, the sample comprised of youths from diverse categories. From Fig. 3 below 49.4% of the youths surveyed were undergraduates, 29.3% were secondary school students, 17.1% were post graduate students, while 3.3% were youths in employment.

which showed greater awareness of climate change among youths in Nigeria. The implication of this result is that there is a decline in climate change awareness among youths, and unless deliberate steps are taken to systematically re-introduce climate change formally or informally to youths, younger generations may lose the interest and passion for climate action. This may affect sustainable momentum for climate action in youths.

Fig 3: Status of Respondents

Awareness of climate change

Climate change awareness among the youths surveyed was also assessed. Fig 4 revealed that 26% of the youths surveyed were not aware of climate change, 49% were slightly aware, 6% were not sure, 17% were aware and only 2% of the youths surveyed were very aware of climate change. In terms of the degree of awareness, majority (49%) of the youths surveyed were slightly aware of climate change. The results are slightly different from previous studies (Agboola, and Emmanuel, 2016; Olajide et al., 2011)

Fig 4: Awareness of climate change

Effects of climate change

The perception of youths on the effects of climate change in Nigeria was also assessed. From table 1, the three greatest effects of climate change in Nigeria as perceived by the youths surveyed were increase in food prices (4.53), insecurity due to movement of herders (4.34), and food shortage (4.18). Increase in food prices and food shortage can be closely linked to the climate change effects of drought and flooding (Fourcade et al. 2019;

Ayanlade 2017; Odjugo, 2009). Drought and flooding are extreme weather conditions that affect crop production particularly in Nigeria where farming is majorly rain dependent, resulting in food shortage and increase in food prices.

Another significant effect of climate change in Nigeria is insecurity as a result of the movement of herders down south from greener pasture. This shows that the impacts of climate change transcend environmental effects to other social outcomes like peace and security. Ikhuoso, et al., (2020) noted that the migration of Fulani herdsmen from the North to the South of Nigeria has led to clashes with crop farmers resulting in the loss of lives and properties.

Table 1: Effects of climate change in Nigeria

Effects	Mean
Increase in Food Prices	4.53
Insecurity Due to Movement Of Herders For Green Pastures	4.34
Food Shortage	4.18
Rise in Temperature	4.11
Flooding	3.96
Disruption of Weather Patterns	3.95
Scarcity of Fresh Water	3.68
Poor Outdoor Air Quality	3.66
Melting of Ice	2.75

Strategies for mitigating and adapting to climate change

The youths were also asked to rank their perception of the climate change mitigation strategies (Table 2). On a scale of 1-5, the mean scores for all the mitigation strategies identified were

relatively high, indicating that the strategies were all significant. The major climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies as perceived by the youths surveyed in order of importance were: recycling waste (4.61), use of renewable energy (4.56), tree planting (4.51), climate smart agriculture (4.43), increase research activities on climate change (4.42), and creation of green jobs (4.40).

Table 2: Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies

Mitigation Strategies	Mean
Recycling Waste	4.61
Use of Renewable Energy	4.56
Tree Planting	4.51
Climate Smart Agriculture	4.43
Increase Research Activities on Climate Change	4.42
Green Jobs	4.40
Awareness Campaign	4.29
Inclusion of Climate Change in School Curriculum	4.29
Carbon Tariff for Manufacturing Companies	4.22
Reduced Duty for Importers of Climate Friendly Technologies	4.04
High Tariff on Generator Importers	3.81

Interviews

Youth Voices and Stories on Climate Change

The following highlights the climate change stories of youths in the cassava value chain, youths with disabilities, uneducated and unemployed youths

Youths in the cassava value chain

We held a town hall meeting with youths in the cassava value chain. The meeting was held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State, and chaired by Mr. James Oyesola

Climate Change Desk Officer Ministry
of Agriculture, Ogun State



Realities of Climate Change

“I have been planting cassava for the past 7 years. Last year (2020) there was no rain between June and August. The first rain came in September and stopped in October. It did not rain again until March 2021”. Because most farms in our area are not irrigated majority of the cassava that we planted dried on the farm, and that means less harvest and less income for us” – Farmer 1

Effects of climate change

“Due to lack of rain we are experiencing more termite attacks on our cassava and this is affecting the size of the cassava. Although termite attack is not new, it is more now because rainfall is not as much as before” –Farmer 2

“At times we experience flooding that soaks our cassava tubers and they rot in the ground leading to losses – Farmer 3

“Cassava is getting scarce. The farmers tell us that they do not harvest

much because there was no much rain. The farmers that have cassava usually hike the prices and there is nothing we can do than to also increase the price of the processed cassava (garri) to make profit and cover for the cost of the cassava tuber’- Cassava processor 1

“Some extension workers told us that the use of firewood in processing garri is dangerous to our health, so we started using gas. But gas is now very expensive. So, we have gone back to using firewood’- Cassava processor 2

“The unpredictable rains affect our sales. These days we carry nylon bags with us to cover our garri because at times the rains come down without notice” - Garri seller 1

“We struggle to make gain from our garri business these days. The cost of 5 bags of garri before can hardly buy 1 bag of garri now. To remain in business, we also hike the price for retailers – Garri seller 2

Mitigation strategies

“We encourage farmers to use nature-based solutions like crop rotation to reduce the effects of termites, we also introduce improved cassava varieties from time to time. But we need the government to do more like providing smart infrastructure that will drive smart agriculture to combat climate change’ –Extension worker 1

Highlights

- Climate change is affecting farmers
- From scanty rains, termite invasion, to poor yields
- Awareness and sensitization on nature-based solutions will help in adapting to climate change
- Provision of drought resistant varieties will help farmers adapt to climate change
- Government needs to provide smart infrastructure that will drive smart agriculture to mitigate climate change and ensure adequate food supply.

‘Negative stereotype is a big challenge we face with some farmers particularly the uneducated and older ones. They even discourage other farmers from using the climate change mitigation and adaptation methods introduced to them’ – Extension worker 2

“We are willing and ready to accept green and smart technologies – Farmer 2

Youths with special needs

This interview took place at the Centre for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD), Ikeja Lagos. CCD works to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

Background Details of interviewees

Reality of climate change

“When I went to the village last December, I noticed that there was no harmattan throughout my stay. Normally harmattan comes in December. I was told later that it rained in January in the village. This shows something is definitely wrong with the weather” - Interviewee B

“People take more water because the weather is hot. You just have to keep hydrating your system”- Interviewee A

Effects of climate change

“As a woman with disability, it is very challenging for me when it rains because I use two walking aids. I can't hold an umbrella. So, when it rains, except someone follows me, I will be drenched. People without disabilities can easily shield themselves from the rains but it is difficult for someone with my kind of disability” Interviewee A

“Excessive rains caused by climate change affects my productivity at work. When it rains I have to depend

on people because I use crutches. I also get undue sympathy from people. Sometimes I am advised to stay back at home meanwhile I have pending work in the office. I am also allergic to cold, and whenever I am beaten by the rains, I feel pains all over my body”
Interviewee B

“There are different types of disabilities and climate change affects disabled people in different ways. For instance, Albinos are more prone to skin cancer when exposed to too much sunlight. When they fall ill as a result of the harsh weather who takes care of them? There are also others with mental disabilities such cerebral curtsy, down syndrome, autism. These people are usually cranky and need regular care. Disabled people with walking challenges have difficulties when there is excessive rain and during flooding. They can easily slip off and sustain injuries”

Interviewee A

Mitigation strategies

“People with disabilities should be given a voice at all levels of decision making for climate change mitigation. No one can speak for them except themselves. When rains come, I am afraid and skeptical to come out. That’s the truth because I will be bothered about slipping off. When people with disabilities are on the decision-making tables, we would be able to make certain suggestions. We will be able to tell policy makers to consider disabled people in the event of floods or other disasters. If there is a flood that comes into people’s houses, how will disabled people be evacuated? Those without disabilities also want to escape. So, we need to have disabled people on the discussion table. ‘It is we who wear the shoe that know where and how it is pinching us” Interviewee A

“Developed countries create artificial dams, so in the event of drought I think we could create artificial dams. And this can be a source of water for the livestock, to reduce the level of roaming. Whenever Cameroon opens its dam the North East region will be flooded. I think an extension of those dams is to have a high drainage. I have seen something like that in Akwa Ibom state. I do not think we will have much flooding if our drainage system is in good condition” Interviewee B

“There should be policies to protect people. Even the open grazing should have a limit. We need to constantly assess our food production level otherwise we will be heading towards famine. Also, we should have agricultural experts who should advise the government to prevent a major food challenge. A hungry man is an angry man” Interviewee A

“If it was in our power I will say we should have policies that are targeted to every home planting a tree, so that we can reduce green-house gas emission. It can be effective in countering climate change” Interviewee B.

Highlights

- People with disabilities are very vulnerable to climate change effects such as flooding
- They are more prone to further injuries during flooding or excessive rainfall
- They are more susceptible to skin cancer due to harsh weather conditions for instance Albinos
- They should be given a voice in climate change mitigation and adaptation negotiations

Youths not employed and not educated

The interview for this category of youths took place at the palace of the Olofa of Ota, His royal Highness, Oba (Prof.) Adeyemi Abdul Kabir Obalanlege, Lanlege EKun II.



It was difficult to get youths who were uneducated at all. All the youths interviewed in this category had primary school education but they dropped out of school at the junior secondary school.

Background Details of interviewees

S/N	Interviewee	Gender	Age	Marital Status
1	A	Female	26	Married
2	B	Male	29	Single
3	C	Female	23	Single
4	D	Male	30	Married
5	E	Male	31	Single
6	F	Male	31	Single
7	G	Male	33	Married

Realities of Climate change

“I don’t know much about climate change. But I noticed that for some time now the rains may not come as expected, but when it comes it is excessive and this leads to flooding in our community” *Interviewee A*

“I also do not know much about climate change. But I observe that the weather has changed. Maybe it is as a result of our sins. We hope God will be merciful on us” *Interviewee B*

“I will like to talk about the flooding that we experience in the community as a result of excessive rains. People are to blame for the flooding effects. They throw waste into the drainages provided by the government and when the rains come the roads and our homes are flooded” *Interviewee C*

“While growing up the planting season was predictable and we usually have great harvest. But these days the rains do not come as expected and farmers are complaining” *Interviewee E*

“No doubt there is a change in weather and we are feeling the impact in terms of high cost of food. We feel this more because our elder ones sold off our source of livelihood. All our lands have been sold to developers and we are left impoverished. We could have used the lands to farm now that food is becoming a challenge, the tress on the lands would have helped to reduce

emissions from factories but they are no more” *Interviewee G*

“Sellers take advantage of the situation to hike the prices of food. A paint bucket of corn that used to be ₦100, is now ₦700” *Interviewee E*

Effects of Climate Change

“We are not eating well because we cannot afford good food. Two years back we buy a paint of garri for ₦400 or ₦500 now it is ₦1,200, and we will still buy other ingredients to make soup. So, this change in weather is affecting food provision” *Interviewee A.*

“I do not have any steady source of income. At times I go to the garage to call passengers for bus drivers. At the end of the day I am paid ₦1,200, out of which I spend about ₦700 on food, what remains? I still need to meet other basic needs” *Interviewee B.*

Food is expensive. The farmers keep complaining that there is no rain and that cattle herders are disturbing them’ *Interviewee C*

Mitigating climate change

“Monitoring and surveillance to prevent people from throwing in waste into drainage”- *Interviewee B*

“Awareness will help our people to change their attitude of improper waste disposal. Government also needs to provide good waste disposal sites, so that people will not have an excuse” *Interviewee F*

“Even though most of our lands in this community have been sold to developers, farming still remains the best way out of food challenges. Farming will also create jobs for unemployed and uneducated youths. You do need to have an advanced education before you can farm. Once a person can read and write and

communicate he will be able to manage and coordinate the activities in the farm” *Interviewee G*

Highlights

- Uneducated and unemployment youths may not know much about climate change but they can feel the effects of climate change
- Rising food prices and flooding are some of the most significant effects of climate change
- Older generations have sold off almost all the lands to developers, and have left the younger generations with no farmland.
- Agriculture will tackle food crisis and solve youth unemployment.

Statement, Commitment and Demands

Based on the empirical findings from a diverse but inclusive youth group on the subject of climate change in Nigeria

Considering that the occurrence of severe droughts and extreme floods validate the reality of climate change in Nigeria

Considering that climate change effects such as rising food prices, insecurity from the migration of herders and food shortage are threatening the economic, social and economic outcomes of all people particularly youths in Nigeria,

Acknowledging the calls from global leadership such as the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reduce global

temperatures to about 1.5 degree Celsius,

Recalling the pledge for environmental stewardship as contained in the objectives of other international movements such as the International Sustainability Campus Network (ISCN) and the Global RCE Network to which we belong.

Considering that the goal to reduce global temperatures will require the concerted efforts of national governments, corporate entities, and individuals.

Noting that youths constitute an enduring source of indigenous capacity for tackling climate change, but are more likely to commit to reducing their carbon foot print and acting responsibly towards mitigating climate change when their basic needs are met because survival for the average youth is of utmost priority than environmental stewardship.

We, therefore, **commit** to:

- A. Scale up supports for all forms of environmental stewardships particularly climate change awareness through formal and informal education beginning from 2022.
- B. Collaborate with the Nigerian Metrological Agency (NIMET) to

support the dissemination of weather data in the local language of farmers dispersed all over our region beginning from 2022.

C. Strengthen the capacity of youths to tackle climate change by championing climate science certificate and diploma courses for undergraduate students in Nigeria beginning from 2022.

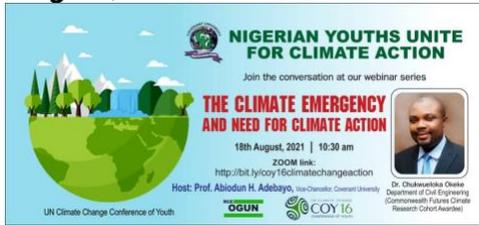
We, also make the following **demands** from our local, state national and global policy makers:

1. We demand that our local policy makers set up a climate change task force comprising of a representative from our local authority, local community, university, and diverse youth groups by the end of 2021
2. We demand that our state government begins to implement universal design principles in all its urban infrastructure projects to reduce the climate change effect of flooding particularly on citizens with disabilities from 2022
3. We demand that our state government establishes climate-smart demonstration farms from 2022 in all the local government areas taking into cognizance the peculiarity of each region, using renewable energy to ensure food security, create green jobs, and reduce carbon emissions
4. We demand that our National government passes the climate change bill into law by the end of 2021.
5. We demand the enforcement of carbon taxes on manufacturing firms to generate additional funds for mitigating climate change beginning from 2022
6. We demand proper monitoring from global policy makers of all climate change related funds disbursed to our national government beginning from 2022.
7. We demand that global policy makers begin to properly audit the climate change related accounts of our national government beginning from 2022.
8. We demand for direct access to climate finance for universities and research institutes to carry out climate change related studies from global policy makers beginning from 2022.
9. We demand that the criteria for accessing climate finance be reviewed by global policy makers so that it can be less stringent and easily accessible beginning from 2022.

Online Information sessions

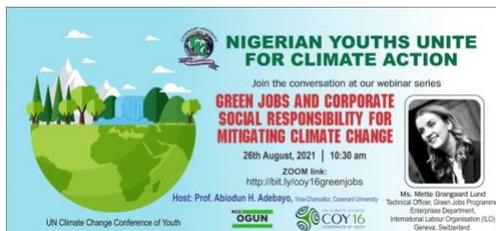
Webinars – we organized three webinars to support the COY 16 project. The details are as follows:

1. The climate emergency and the need for climate action by Dr. Chukwueloka Okeke on the 19th of August, 2021

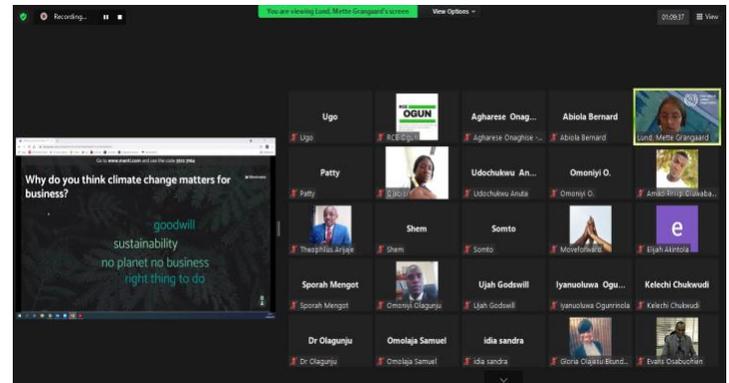


<http://bit.ly/coy16climatechangeaction>

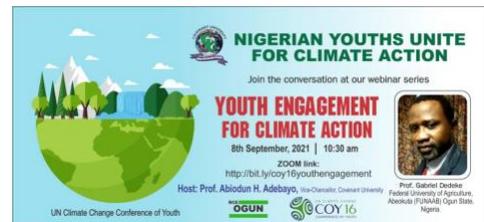
2. Green Jobs and Corporate Social Responsibility for Mitigating Climate Change by Ms. Mette Lund, Technical Officer, Green Jobs Programme, International Labour Organisation (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland, on the 26th of August 2021.



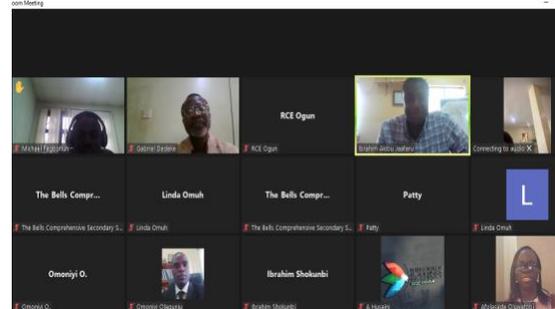
<http://bit.ly/coy16greenjobs>



3. Youth Engagement for Climate Action by Prof. Gabriel Dedeke, Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta (FUNAAB), on the 8th of September 2021 by 10:30



<http://bit.ly/coy16youthengagement>



Online Promotions

<https://web.facebook.com/302051154018214/posts/843301509893173/?sfnsn=scwspmo&rdc=1&rdr>



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