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# LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN OF ACTION (LAPA) FOR KADUNA STATE

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Embassy  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
Abuja



**LOCAL ADAPTATION  
PLAN OF ACTION  
(LAPA) FOR KADUNA STATE**

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This plan stands as a testament to the collective effort of all stakeholders, and we remain inspired by the resilience and collaboration demonstrated throughout this process. Together, we are paving the way toward a sustainable and equitable future for Kaduna State.

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## Executive Summary

The Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) for Kaduna State is a carefully developed framework aimed at tackling the growing impacts of climate change on the state's people, environment, and economy. Through meaningful engagement with stakeholders, including community members and civil society organizations (CSOs), the plan highlights practical, community-driven solutions to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerabilities. It also ensures alignment with national and international climate goals.

The LAPA focuses on empowering communities to adapt to climate challenges by promoting sustainable practices that fit the unique social, economic, and environmental realities of Kaduna State. The plan bridges the gap between high-level policies, like Nigeria's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the actionable steps needed at the grassroots level.

Key findings from the consultations reveal significant challenges, such as erratic weather patterns, flooding, deforestation, and soil erosion, which threaten agriculture, livelihoods, and biodiversity. Vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs), are most affected but are often excluded from decision-making processes. Despite these challenges, community members have expressed a strong willingness to participate in adaptation efforts.

The recommendations include improving waste management, adopting sustainable farming practices, enhancing infrastructure, restoring ecosystems, and launching public awareness campaigns. A key emphasis is on ensuring inclusivity, empowering marginalised groups, and fostering partnerships between government bodies, CSOs, and community leaders.

The LAPA is a vital tool for Kaduna State, providing a clear path to address climate challenges while building a sustainable and equitable future. Focusing on immediate needs and long-term solutions strengthens resilience and supports global climate objectives.



## Introduction

Climate change poses a growing threat to Kaduna State, affecting its communities, environment, and economy in significant ways. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that considers the unique socio-economic and environmental realities of the state. The Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) for Kaduna State is designed to meet this need, providing a roadmap for localized, community-driven solutions that enhance resilience and reduce vulnerabilities.

The significance of the LAPA lies in its ability to bridge the gap between high-level climate policies, such as Nigeria's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and actionable measures at the grassroots level. By aligning with national and global climate resilience objectives, the LAPA empowers communities to take ownership of adaptation strategies, ensuring that solutions are tailored to local contexts and realities.

Moreover, the LAPA emphasizes the importance of fostering collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector actors, and community leaders. It integrates adaptation strategies into broader sustainable development goals, prioritizing actions that address immediate risks and long-term vulnerabilities. This approach not only strengthens the resilience of communities in Kaduna State but also contributes to a more equitable and sustainable future for its people.

In essence, the LAPA is more than a response to the impacts of climate change; it is a proactive and inclusive framework for empowering communities and driving meaningful change at both local and global levels. Its development underscores the urgent need for coordinated action to safeguard livelihoods, protect the environment, and promote sustainable growth in Kaduna State.





## Geographical Background

Kaduna State, located in northwestern Nigeria, spans a landmass of approximately 46,053 square kilometres, making it one of the largest states in the country. The state is bordered by Niger State to the west, Zamfara and Katsina States to the north, Kano to the northeast, Plateau to the southeast, and Nasarawa and the Federal Capital Territory to the south. Its diverse topography includes plains, valleys, and highlands, with the notable Kagoro Hills and the scenic River Kaduna, which traverses the state. The state is divided into three senatorial zones—Kaduna North, Kaduna Central, and Kaduna South—and comprises 23 Local Government Areas (LGAs).

## Socio-Economic Background

Kaduna is a socio-economic hub in northern Nigeria, characterized by a mix of urban and rural settlements. The state capital, Kaduna City, is an industrial and commercial centre, housing textile industries, manufacturing plants, and a growing technology sector. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, employing about 70% of the population. Major crops cultivated in Kaduna State include maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, and ginger. Livestock farming is also prevalent, with cattle rearing being a significant activity.

Kaduna State is culturally diverse, home to over 50 ethnic groups such as the Hausa, Fulani, Gbagyi, Bajju, and Atyap, among others. The population, estimated at over 9 million, includes a mix of Christians and Muslims, making it a melting pot of cultural and religious traditions.

## **Environmental Background**

Kaduna experiences a tropical savanna climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. The wet season lasts from May to October, bringing rainfall that averages 1,000–1,500mm annually. The dry season spans November to April, characterized by harmattan winds and arid conditions. The state's vegetation includes the Sudan savanna in the north and the Guinea savanna in the south, with patches of forest reserves.

### **Environmental challenges include:**

- Deforestation driven by agricultural expansion, firewood harvesting, and urbanization.
- Erosion and Flooding Increasing due to poor waste management, blocked drainage systems, and irregular rainfall patterns.
- Urbanization as result of rapid growth in urban areas like Kaduna City which puts pressure on infrastructure and natural resources.
- Pollution due to Industrial and domestic waste disposal issues causing significant environmental and health concerns.

## **Community Perspectives on Climate Change Impacts in Kaduna State**

Based on community dialogues conducted in Kaduna and Zaria Local Government Areas, the following climate change impacts were observed:

1. Irregular weather patterns are becoming a major concern, with communities reporting increasing unpredictability in rainfall, resulting in prolonged dry seasons and sudden intense rainfalls. These unpredictable weather conditions disrupt agricultural calendars, reduce crop yields, and worsen food insecurity in the state.
2. Flooding has become more frequent due to heavy rains overwhelming poorly maintained drainage systems causing destruction of homes, displacement of families, and damage to essential infrastructure like roads and bridges. In some areas such as Rigasa and Kinkinau, these floods create persistent transportation challenges, cutting off access to markets, schools, and workplaces.
3. Erosion caused by poor waste disposal practices in urban areas is threatening critical infrastructure such as schools and residential buildings. In Zaria, a primary school is at risk due to a growing erosion problem near its premises, endangering students and staff.

4. Agricultural impacts from droughts and erratic rainfall patterns have significantly reduced agricultural productivity. Farmers have reported major losses in key crops, including maize, millet, and sorghum, contributing to economic instability and increasing the risk of malnutrition in affected communities.
5. Environmental degradation due to unregulated waste dumping, deforestation, and lack of green spaces has worsened the natural environment, making communities more vulnerable to climate risks.
6. Health challenges have also increased, with stagnant water from floods creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes and leading to a rise in malaria cases. Additionally, pollution and poor air quality contribute to respiratory illnesses, posing further health risks to the population of the state.

#### **The Rationale for Developing the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA)**

1. The Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) was developed to respond to these urgent and localized climate challenges in Kaduna State. The rationale for its creation lies in several critical factors:
2. Localized vulnerabilities in Kaduna State reveal that while Nigeria has national frameworks like the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the state faces unique challenges. Flooding, drought, erosion, and pollution have specific impacts on communities in Kaduna, requiring solutions that are tailored to the local context.
3. Community-driven solutions are at the core of the LAPA, emphasizing the need to empower communities to take ownership of climate adaptation efforts. By involving grassroots organizations, local leaders, and marginalized groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, the plan ensures inclusivity and equitable representation in decision-making processes.
4. Alignment with national and global goals is a key feature of Kaduna State's LAPA. The plan aligns with Nigeria's commitments under the Paris Agreement, including the NDCs and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It serves as a bridge between national policies and grassroots actions, translating high-level commitments into actionable measures at the local level.

4. Building resilience across Kaduna State is a primary objective of the LAPA, with a focus on promoting sustainable practices. These include climate-smart agriculture, improved waste management systems, strengthened infrastructure to mitigate flood risks, and protection of natural ecosystems through reforestation and land restoration efforts.
5. Collaboration and partnerships are essential to the success of the LAPA. The plan encourages partnerships between government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and private sector actors. These collaborations ensure the pooling of resources, technical expertise, and innovative solutions to address climate challenges.
6. Sustainable development integration is a key aspect of the LAPA. The plan not only addresses climate change but also integrates adaptation into broader development agendas. It ensures that efforts to combat climate risks are aligned with goals of economic growth, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability.
7. The urgency of action is highlighted in the LAPA, as Kaduna State faces increasing frequency and severity of climate impacts. The plan provides a structured roadmap for both immediate and long-term adaptation measures, prioritizing actions based on the needs of the most vulnerable populations and the areas most at risk.

### **Pre-LAPA Preparation**

1. During the capacity-building session organized by NGYouthSDGs, we participated in several engaging and informative activities, including a step-down training for all participating CSOs in our state.
2. One of the key highlights of the session was the training facilitated by their experienced resource person. We had six to seven interactive sessions, where the facilitator provided valuable resources such as YouTube videos and slides that enriched our understanding. The presentation style was engaging, and the slides effectively broke down complex concepts.
3. A notable focus of the training was on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) what they are, their significance, and the critical role of youth in addressing climate change. The facilitator emphasized the importance of inclusivity in climate decision-making and provided insights into accessing resources to support our work in climate action.

4. In Local Language “The step-down training for other CSO participants was equally impactful. It was conducted in a highly interactive manner, with participants expressing appreciation for how the facilitator simplified technical content, discussions centred on the importance of community collaboration to combat climate change, particularly within our immediate environment.”

Participants also highlighted the relevance of community engagement and the need to sensitize people about climate-related issues. As grassroots organisations, our duty is to leverage the knowledge gained during this training to educate and empower communities. This ensures the ripple effect of the training reaches the grassroots level, fostering climate awareness and action.

### **Community Dialogue**

The community dialogue, its importance, overview of the stakeholders involved and how data/information were collected from community residents.

From the community Dialogue. The first step was to help them understand what climate change is and its implications. The dialogue emphasized the importance of bringing together various stakeholders to identify the problems, develop solutions, and explore how organisations can support the community in addressing these challenges.

#### **The session had dual objectives:**

To understand the community's perceptions of climate change.

To educate them about climate challenges and empower them to contribute to climate action. This included raising awareness about the issue and encouraging individuals to take responsibility for mitigating the negative effects of climate change

### **Stakeholders Involved**

The dialogue involved a diverse group of stakeholders, including:

- **Mai Ungwa** (Village Head)
- **Hakimi and Dakachi** (District Heads)
- Community leaders
- Youth leaders
- People with disability(PWD)
- Elders
- Women
- Religious leaders



## **Findings and Observations**

During the discussions, we aimed to measure their understanding of climate change. Many community members initially believed that climate change is purely a natural occurrence. We provided information to help them recognise that human activities also contribute significantly to these issues.

## **Data Collection Methods**

Data for the development of the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) were gathered from community residents using a variety of approaches to ensure inclusivity and a comprehensive understanding of local perspectives:

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Facilitated group conversations were conducted to gather diverse opinions and insights on climate change impacts and adaptation needs. This method provided qualitative data, including shared experiences, community challenges, and proposed solutions from participants representing various demographics.
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): One-on-one interviews with community leaders, elders, women, youth leaders, and other stakeholders yielded detailed, in-depth information. This approach captured nuanced perspectives on climate vulnerabilities, traditional coping mechanisms, and recommendations for effective adaptation strategies.
- Feedback Forms: Structured forms were distributed to participants to systematically collect individual opinions, concerns, and suggestions. The data obtained included quantitative insights, such as the frequency of climate-related incidents, and qualitative feedback on perceived needs and priorities for adaptation planning.

## **Climate Change Effect on Livelihood**

How climate change is affecting livelihoods, health, infrastructure, and the environment based on local climate experiences, and observations from the community

### **1. Impact on Infrastructure**

- In Kaduna State, heavy rains during the rainy season have a significant impact on infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges. Many roads become impassable, making it difficult for residents to commute to work, and access schools, healthcare facilities, and essential services. This is especially pronounced in rural and peri-urban areas of the Zangon Kataf area of Kaduna South, where the infrastructure is already underdeveloped.

- Flooding frequently affects low-lying and swampy areas, including parts of Kachia and Zaria. Homes in these regions are often damaged or destroyed, displacing families and exposing them to economic and health risks. For instance, in August 2024, over 200 houses were destroyed in Zaria and Sabon-Gari Local Government Areas due to flooding
- Additionally, in September 2024, flooding severed the road connecting Saminaka town to five agrarian communities, including Marjire, in Lere Local Government Area, isolating these communities and disrupting economic activities

## **Food Security and Agriculture**

- Flooding poses a significant threat to food security in Kaduna State, particularly impacting agricultural communities such as Kaura, Jema'a, and Lere Local Government Areas (LGAs). In Kaura LGA, 11 communities, including Mifi, Fadan Attakar, Zankan, Manchok, Kpak, Daji Fada, Bondong, Tachira Kaura, Tachira Kadarko, and Malagun Tun, have experienced severe flooding, leading to the destruction of farmlands and reduced harvest yields.
- Similarly, Jema'a LGA has faced devastating floods affecting areas such as Kafanchan town, Jagindi, Atuku, Aso, and Bade wards. These floods have washed away farmlands, destroying crops worth millions of naira and displacing over 1,000 residents.
- In Lere LGA, flooding has destroyed critical infrastructure, such as the Saminaka-Marjire Road, isolating agrarian communities and disrupting access to markets. This isolation hampers farmers' ability to sell their produce, leading to economic losses and food scarcity.

## **Environmental Degradation**

- Improper waste disposal is a growing concern. In areas like Nariya and Rigasa in Kaduna, waste dumps block drainage systems, exacerbating flooding and increasing the risk of gully erosion.
- A nearby primary school at Unguwan Shiru Saminaka, Lere LGA is already at risk due to the advancing gully erosion, highlighting the urgent need for intervention.



## Adaptation Strategies

In our view, Nigeria's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a very important framework because it focuses on reducing the vulnerability of people and communities to the impacts of climate change. We appreciate that it emphasizes building resilience while also considering sustainable development and poverty reduction. The fact that it prioritizes community engagement, capacity building, and proper resource allocation shows that it's designed to address the needs of the people directly affected by climate issues.

As for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), we think it is a bold step toward tackling climate change. Its focus on energy transition is critical for reducing our dependence on fossil fuels to foster a sustainable future. We also like the emphasis on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, especially through better waste management practices. These frameworks together show that Nigeria is taking significant steps toward addressing climate change, but we think we need to ensure proper implementation and accountability for these goals to be achieved.





<b>SN</b>	<b>Mitigation Strategies</b>	<b>Actionable Adaptation Measures</b>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During some of our community dialogues in Kaduna, Community members agreed the urgent need for a temporary dumpsite to address the harmful practice of waste dumping in the state, which has caused health issues and increased greenhouse gas emissions. The communities agreed that establishing a designated dumpsite away from residential and educational areas would help reduce environmental hazards and improve waste management. This strategy will also curb methane emissions, contributing to local climate change mitigation efforts. Collaboration with local authorities and awareness campaigns will ensure the proper use of the dumpsite, promoting healthier, more sustainable waste disposal practices.</li> <li>Drainage Systems: Implementing a plan for digging drainages to manage stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The formation of a Community Environmental Task Force to oversee tree planting, maintenance, and other environmental activities.</li> <li>Engaging households to ensure proper waste disposal to prevent environmental hazards from refuse dumping.</li> <li>Working with the Kaduna State Ministry of Works, ministry of Housing and urban development for effective sustainable urban development designs.</li> </ul>

2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Farming Practices: Promoting agricultural methods that would prevent further land degradation</li> <li>• Irrigation Systems: Implementing irrigation systems to ensure a consistent water supply for farming activities.</li> <li>• Drought-Resistant Crops: Transitioning to crop varieties that are more resistant to drought, which are becoming increasingly necessary in the face of changing weather conditions.</li> <li>• Smart Agricultural Techniques: Promoting farming methods that conserve water and improve overall yield, thereby enhancing resilience to climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with local agricultural experts to train farmers on sustainable farming techniques that can counter the effects of climate change. Monthly rainwater harvesting workshops to train households on how to conserve water.</li> <li>• Sourcing funds and technical assistance to establish irrigation infrastructure to ensure sustainable water usage for agriculture.</li> <li>• Partnering with agricultural extension services to provide farmers with drought-resistant seeds and training</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Awareness Campaigns: Launching public campaigns to educate residents on the long-term impacts of climate change and the importance of early intervention.</li> <li>• Recycling Programs: Developing recycling initiatives to manage waste and reduce environmental pollution.</li> <li>• Green Spaces and Community Gardens: Creating green spaces and community gardens to enhance local biodiversity and offer environmental benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launching door-to-door awareness programs on climate change and its potential local impacts.</li> <li>• Partnering with schools to introduce environmental education programs and encourage recycling practices from a young age.</li> <li>• Identifying public spaces for the creation of community gardens, with a focus on planting trees and other local plants to enhance biodiversity and provide environmental benefits.</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and social Inclusion/Renewable Energy Sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide skills training for women and vulnerable groups in climate-resilient trades such as agroforestry, eco-tourism, and sustainable handicrafts.</li> <li>• Develop programs that ensure women and marginalized groups have access to tools such as drought-resistant seeds, water conservation technologies</li> <li>• Introduce energy-saving appliances and efficient cookstoves to reduce reliance on traditional biomass fuels and ensure sustainable energy use.</li> <li>• Advocate for policies that incentivize investment in renewable energy, such as tax breaks for solar panel installations or subsidies for clean energy entrepreneurs.</li> </ul>

## Actionable Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Kaduna State

The following adaptation measures have been revised to ensure they are specific, actionable, and directly address the identified climate change vulnerabilities in Kaduna State. These actions are feasible and community-driven, prioritising urgency, available resources, and potential impact.

### 1. Community-Based Flood Prevention and Management

- Flooding has been identified as a significant vulnerability in low-lying and swampy areas such as Kachia, Zaria, and Zangon Kataf, posing threats to homes, farms, and infrastructure.
- To manage stormwater and reduce flood risks, constructing flood control dikes and culverts in high-risk areas is a recommended action. This infrastructure will help to channel excess water and prevent flooding in vulnerable locations.
- Clearing and maintaining existing drainage systems regularly is essential to prevent blockages that can worsen flooding. Community engagement in drainage maintenance can help sustain these efforts over time.
- Relocating homes and farms that are at the highest risk of flooding to safer areas, with government assistance, is a proactive measure to protect lives and property. Providing incentives for relocation can encourage communities to move to less flood-prone areas.
- Developing community flood early warning systems is critical to ensure timely responses to imminent flood risks. These systems can include sirens, text message alerts, and community-based monitoring networks to keep residents informed and prepared.

### 2. Climate-Smart Agriculture

- Reduced agricultural productivity due to erratic weather patterns is a growing concern in farming communities such as Kajuru and Lere, where farmers face challenges from prolonged dry spells, unexpected rains, and soil degradation.
- Introducing and promoting drought-resistant and flood-tolerant crop varieties to farmers can help mitigate the impacts of unpredictable weather. These resilient crops can withstand extreme conditions, ensuring better yields in changing climates.
- Establishing irrigation systems, including solar-powered water pumps, is essential to provide a consistent water supply during dry seasons. This reduces dependency on rainfall and improves agricultural output throughout the year.
- Encouraging agroforestry by combining tree planting with agricultural production can stabilize the soil, reduce erosion, and improve overall land productivity. Trees provide shade, protect crops from harsh weather, and improve soil quality.

### **3. Sustainable Waste Management**

- Blocked drainage systems due to poor waste management have been identified as a key vulnerability contributing to flooding in many communities.
- Setting up temporary and permanent dumpsites in accessible locations can improve waste collection and prevent waste from clogging drainage systems. These dumpsites should be well-maintained and regularly cleared to ensure efficiency.
- Implementing a community recycling program can help reduce the volume of waste while promoting the use of reusable materials. This can be achieved by educating residents on the benefits of recycling and providing recycling bins in key areas.
- Introducing incentives for households that adopt waste segregation and recycling practices can encourage community participation. These incentives could include reduced waste collection fees or community rewards.
- Deploying trained waste management personnel to oversee waste collection operations and monitor compliance can ensure sustainable waste management practices are maintained across communities.

### **4. Ecosystem Restoration and Protection**

- Environmental degradation due to deforestation and erosion is a major issue in areas like Lere and Zangon Kataf, contributing to soil instability and biodiversity loss.
- Reforesting deforested areas with fast-growing indigenous tree species can help stabilize the soil, prevent erosion, and increase biodiversity. These efforts can also improve air quality and create natural habitats for wildlife.
- Creating natural buffer zones along riverbanks can reduce erosion and protect water bodies from contamination. These zones act as natural barriers, preventing soil runoff and maintaining the health of aquatic ecosystems.
- Implementing sustainable grazing practices can prevent overgrazing, which contributes to soil degradation. Rotational grazing and the planting of grass species that regenerate quickly can improve soil health and productivity.
- Establishing community patrols to monitor and prevent illegal logging and encroachment in forest reserves is crucial for long-term ecosystem protection. These patrols should work closely with local authorities to enforce environmental regulations.

## **5. Inclusive Capacity Building Programs**

- Limited awareness and inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs), in adaptation planning is a significant vulnerability in many communities.
- Conducting specialized training for women and youth on climate-smart trades, such as beekeeping, eco-tourism, and organic farming, can improve their livelihoods while promoting environmental sustainability.
- Developing adaptive tools and techniques for PWDs to actively participate in community projects ensures inclusivity. These tools may include assistive devices and tailored training programs to empower PWDs in climate resilience efforts.
- Setting up community climate resilience committees with representation from all demographics ensures that adaptation measures are inclusive and address the specific needs of each group. These committees can play a key role in guiding local adaptation strategies.
- Organizing regular workshops for civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) on inclusive and community-focused adaptation strategies can strengthen local capacity to implement effective and equitable climate solutions.

## **6. Government Partnerships for Policy and Implementation**

- Lack of coordination and resource allocation for climate adaptation is a critical challenge that hinders effective response efforts.
- Developing a Kaduna State Climate Adaptation Fund can provide financial resources to support community-based projects focused on climate resilience. This fund can be used to finance initiatives in agriculture, waste management, infrastructure, and education.
- Integrating climate adaptation into state and local government development plans and budgets ensures that adaptation measures are prioritized and funded at every level of governance. This alignment can create a more sustainable and coordinated approach to addressing climate impacts.
- Establishing a task force to monitor the progress and impact of implemented adaptation measures can ensure accountability and continuous improvement of adaptation strategies. This task force can include representatives from government agencies, CSOs, and local communities.
- Collaborating with national and international climate finance programs can help attract funding for large-scale interventions. These partnerships can provide technical expertise and financial support for projects that address long-term climate risks.

## 7. Community Awareness and Engagement

- Low awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation measures limits community participation in resilience efforts.
- Organizing town hall meetings in local languages to educate communities about climate change and adaptation strategies can improve understanding and inspire action. These meetings should address local climate risks and highlight practical adaptation solutions.
- Using local media channels such as radio, TV, and social media to disseminate climate adaptation information can reach a broader audience. This approach ensures that climate education is accessible to both rural and urban communities.
- Partnering with schools to include climate adaptation topics in curricula and extracurricular activities can foster climate awareness among young people. Educating students on sustainable practices can create a culture of environmental responsibility from an early age.
- Recognizing and celebrating community champions who lead climate adaptation efforts can inspire broader participation. These champions can serve as role models, encouraging others to take action in their communities.



## Timeline and Expected Outcomes for Climate Adaptation Measures in Kaduna State

Adaptation Measure	Timeline	Stakeholders	Expected Outcomes
Community-Based Flood Management	February 2025 – December 2025	Community leaders, local government authorities, CSOs, environmental task forces	Reduced flood-related damage to homes, farms, and infrastructure; Improved community preparedness for flood events; Enhanced safety and reduced displacement of vulnerable populations.
Climate-Smart Agriculture	March 2025 – December 2025	Agricultural extension officers, CSOs, farmer cooperatives, local governments	Increased agricultural productivity despite erratic weather patterns; Enhanced food security and income for farming households; Improved soil conservation and ecosystem restoration.
Waste Management Systems	February 2025 – December 2025	Local government authorities, CSOs, youth groups, community task forces	Reduced flooding caused by blocked drainage systems; Healthier living environments and reduced greenhouse gas emissions; Increased community participation in waste management.
Ecosystem Restoration and Reforestation	April 2025 – December 2025	Community members, CSOs, local government forest departments	Stabilized soil and reduced land degradation; Increased biodiversity and ecosystem resilience; Improved water retention and reduced flood risks.
Capacity Building and Inclusion	January 2025 – June 2025	CSOs, youth organizations, community leaders, experts	Increased representation of vulnerable groups in adaptation planning; Improved community resilience through diversified livelihoods; Enhanced collaboration and local ownership of adaptation measures.
Renewable Energy Solutions	February 2025 – December 2025	Private sector partners, CSOs, local governments	Reduced dependence on traditional biomass fuels; Lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality; Affordable and sustainable energy access for underserved communities.
Public Awareness Campaigns	January 2025 – December 2025	Community leaders, CSOs, government agencies	Improved understanding of climate risks and adaptation strategies; Increased community engagement in climate action; Better-informed decision-making at the grassroots level.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS**

**Strategy for sharing the final LAPA with the wider community, stakeholders, and government bodies.**

<b>SN</b>	<b>SHARING STRATEGY</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
1	Stakeholder Meeting	Organize a meeting with key stakeholders, including community leaders, CSOs, local governments, and private sector representatives, to present the final LAPA and discuss implementation strategies.
2	Dedicated Website	Publish the final LAPA document on an accessible website dedicated to climate adaptation in Kaduna State, allowing stakeholders and the public to download it.
3	Soft Copies on Social Media	Share the LAPA via platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Google Drive to reach a broader audience, especially the tech-savvy population.
4	Printed Copies	Distribute printed copies to local government offices, community centers, and libraries to ensure access for those without internet connectivity.
5	Advocacies	Partner with advocacy groups and youth organizations to champion the importance of implementing the LAPA within communities and among policymakers.
6	Press Releases	Issue press releases to mainstream media outlets, summarizing key points of the LAPA and its implications for Kaduna State.

## PHOTO GALLERY



## PHOTO GALLERY



## PHOTO GALLERY



## **Measurable indicators to track the progress and effectiveness of the LAPA actions**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>
1	Localized Climate Impacts Require Local Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of localized adaptation interventions implemented (e.g., flood defenses, drought-resistant crops).</li> <li>Reduction in climate-related damages (e.g., crops, infrastructure).</li> <li>Integration of quality assurance personnel</li> </ul>
2	Empowering Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of local stakeholders participating in adaptation planning.</li> <li>Inclusion of marginalized groups in decision-making (e.g., women, youth).</li> </ul>
3	Building Resilience to Climate Shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in the frequency and severity of impacts (e.g., crop loss due to drought).</li> <li>Number of early warning systems established and operational.</li> <li>Numbers of designated Dumpsites</li> </ul>
4	Supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution to SDG indicators (e.g., SDG 13: % increase in climate-related capacity-building initiatives).</li> <li>Improvement in community health, food security, or water access.</li> </ul>
5	Bridging the Gap Between National and Local Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of national climate policies effectively localized through LAPA.</li> <li>Level of policy integration into local development plans.</li> <li>Numbers of town hall meeting held regarding climate related issues</li> </ul>
6	Prioritizing Resource Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of adaptation resources allocated to priority areas.</li> <li>Amount of external funding mobilized for adaptation actions.</li> </ul>
7	Promoting Ecosystem-Based Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of land restored or reforested.</li> <li>Biodiversity indicators (e.g., species richness, ecosystem health).</li> </ul>
8	Strengthening Governance and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of local adaptation committees formed and active.</li> <li>Regularity and quality of monitoring and evaluation reports.</li> </ul>
9	Reducing Loss and Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in economic losses (e.g., property damage costs).</li> <li>Community satisfaction with adaptation measures (measured via surveys or focus groups).</li> </ul>

## Recommendations for stakeholder group in the state

SN	Stakeholder	Recommendations
1	CSO	<p><b>Recommendations for Civil Society Organizations in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct outreach campaigns to raise awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation measures within communities.</li> <li>• Undertake gender-sensitive research to understand community vulnerabilities, awareness levels, and adaptation needs along gender dimensions</li> <li>• Collaborate with local, state, and federal governments, as well as international partners, to deliver targeted support to vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Partner with communities on pilot projects to introduce improved adaptation strategies and replicate effective Indigenous practices.</li> <li>• Organize training programs to build community capacity for climate change adaptation.</li> <li>• Provide independent monitoring and reporting on progress toward effective climate adaptation in Kaduna State.</li> <li>• Facilitate informed community participation in decision-making processes related to climate change.</li> <li>• Advocating for climate policy reform for the support of LAPA initiatives</li> <li>• Develop a coalition of CSO and CBO that will push for the implementation of the LAPA</li> </ul>
2	State Governments	<p><b>Recommendations for State Governments in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a focal ministry, department, or agency to lead and coordinate all climate change adaptation activities.</li> <li>• Integrate climate change adaptation into all existing and new development plans, vision statements, policies, and programs.</li> <li>• Prioritize climate change adaptation when formulating the State's Annual Budget.</li> <li>• Strengthen inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination and collaboration to ensure cohesive climate adaptation efforts.</li> <li>• Create an enabling environment for private sector investment in climate change adaptation, leveraging business opportunities linked to adaptation strategies.</li> <li>• Create an Accountability Mechanisms to Monitor LAPA</li> <li>• Create a Climate Change unit in the state that will be responsible to implement and support some of the LAPA initiative</li> <li>• Integrate climate change into sectorial policies.</li> </ul>

3	Local Government	<p><b>Recommendations for Local Governments in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance community resilience by providing information, technical expertise, and access to micro-credit and other supportive measures.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a climate change adaptation communication and outreach strategy to foster widespread understanding and active stakeholder participation in adaptation efforts.</li> <li>• Collaborate with community leaders and civil society organizations to identify and address local climate vulnerabilities through tailored adaptation initiatives.</li> <li>• Regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of local climate adaptation strategies to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with community needs.</li> </ul>
4	State Governments	<p><b>Recommendations for the Private Sector in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the potential impacts of climate change on business operations and evaluate the sector's vulnerabilities within the Kaduna State context.</li> <li>• Integrate climate change adaptation strategies into business planning and operational frameworks to enhance resilience.</li> <li>• Leverage opportunities in climate change adaptation, such as investing in or commercializing innovative technologies suited to local needs.</li> <li>• Collaborate with civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to support grassroots adaptation initiatives as part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) efforts.</li> <li>• Fund and support research on the impacts of climate change, vulnerabilities, and adaptation strategies relevant to Kaduna State.</li> <li>• Facilitate capacity-building programs for employees and local communities to improve understanding and preparedness for climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>

5	Community Leaders	<p><b>Recommendations for Community Leaders in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for climate change awareness within their communities, emphasizing the importance of adaptation measures.</li> <li>• Mobilize community members to participate in local climate change adaptation initiatives, including tree planting, waste management, and water conservation projects.</li> <li>• Facilitate the preservation and promotion of indigenous knowledge and practices that enhance community resilience to climate impacts.</li> <li>• Collaborate with local governments and organizations to identify and implement community-specific adaptation strategies.</li> <li>• Serve as a liaison between communities and external stakeholders to ensure that local voices and needs are considered in climate change decision-making processes.</li> <li>• Identify and support vulnerable groups during implementation of LAPA</li> </ul>
6	Youth	<p><b>Recommendations for Young People in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively participate in awareness campaigns and community projects that address climate change challenges.</li> <li>• Use digital platforms and social media to advocate for climate adaptation and hold stakeholders accountable for their commitments.</li> <li>• Pursue education and training on climate change adaptation, renewable energy, and sustainable practices to build personal and community resilience.</li> <li>• Innovate and lead grassroots initiatives, such as recycling programs, community gardens, or renewable energy workshops.</li> <li>• Form or join youth networks focused on climate action to collaborate, share ideas, and influence policy at local and state levels.</li> <li>• Champion the LAPA climate smart initiatives</li> <li>• Use social media to digitally advocate for climate change action</li> </ul>

7	Women	<p><b>Recommendations for Women in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take an active role in community decision-making processes related to climate adaptation to ensure their perspectives and needs are addressed.</li> <li>• Advocate for and participate in capacity-building programs focused on climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and sustainable livelihoods.</li> <li>• Lead grassroots initiatives, such as savings groups or cooperative societies, to strengthen community resilience against climate impacts.</li> <li>• Partner with government agencies and NGOs to ensure that gender-sensitive policies and programs are implemented effectively.</li> <li>• Share indigenous knowledge and experiences that contribute to community-based adaptation strategies.</li> </ul>
8	PWDs	<p><b>Recommendations for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Kaduna State</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for inclusive climate adaptation strategies that prioritize accessibility and address their specific needs.</li> <li>• Participate in community programs and training to enhance their resilience to climate change impacts.</li> <li>• Collaborate with local governments and civil society organizations to ensure the inclusion of PWDs in climate policy development and implementation.</li> <li>• Promote awareness about the vulnerabilities and capacities of PWDs in the context of climate change to foster inclusive planning.</li> <li>• Form or join disability-focused advocacy groups to amplify their voices in discussions about climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>

## Conclusion

The Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) for Kaduna State represents a vital step in addressing the growing challenges of climate change in the state. By incorporating insights from diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, community leaders, and vulnerable groups, this document reflects a collective commitment to building resilience and fostering sustainability at both the grassroots and policy levels.

The LAPA identifies the specific vulnerabilities faced by Kaduna State—ranging from erratic weather patterns and flooding to environmental degradation and health challenges—and proposes actionable strategies to mitigate these risks. Key measures such as community-based flood management, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable waste management, and inclusive capacity-building programs are designed to empower local communities and align with national and global climate objectives.

A cornerstone of this plan is its emphasis on inclusivity and collaboration, ensuring that marginalized groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, are integral to the decision-making and implementation processes. The LAPA also underscores the importance of partnerships among government bodies, private sector actors, and international organizations to mobilize resources, technical expertise, and innovative solutions.

As Kaduna State confronts the realities of climate change, the LAPA provides a structured, forward-looking framework to safeguard livelihoods, protect the environment, and promote economic stability. By prioritizing localized solutions and aligning with broader sustainable development goals, the plan lays the foundation for a resilient and equitable future for the people of Kaduna State.

With this actionable roadmap, the state is well-positioned to turn challenges into opportunities, fostering a model of adaptation and sustainability that can inspire similar efforts across Nigeria and beyond. Together, through continued collaboration and commitment, Kaduna State can lead the way in demonstrating the power of community-driven climate resilience.



## Connect with Us

Stay connected with the organisations driving the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) for Kaduna State. Follow us on social media to stay updated on our initiatives, participate in discussions, and support the movement for climate resilience and sustainable development.

### **Network of Youth for Sustainable Initiative (NGYouthSDGs)**

Instagram: @ngyouthsdgs

Twitter: @NGYouthSDGs

LinkedIn: Nigeria Youth SDGs Network

Facebook: @ NGYouthSDGs

### **Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Nigeria**

Instagram: @auswaertigesamt

LinkedIn: @Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office) Germany

Twitter: @GERinNigeria

### **YandyTech Community**

Instagram: @yandytech

LinkedIn: @yandytech

Twitter: @yandytech

TikTok: @yandytech

### **Mcrissar Foundation**

Instagram: @mcrissarfoundation

LinkedIn: @mcrissar-foundation

Twitter: @mcrfnigeria

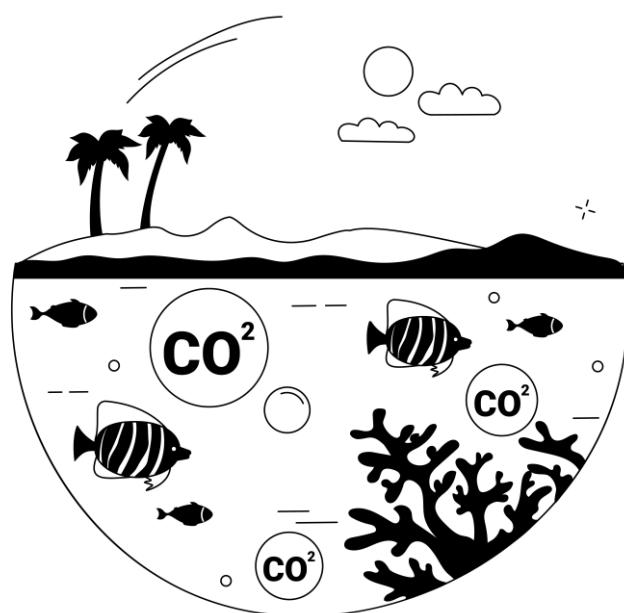
### **Save the Slum Initiative**

Instagram: @savetheslum

Facebook: @savetheslum

Twitter: @savetheslum

LinkedIn: @savetheslum





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