



# 5th African Regional Conference on Climate Change, Technology and Environmental Science



Theme: Global Challenges: Climate Adaptation and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

# Abstracts & Proceedings

MONDAY 21ST - TUESDAY 22ND JUNE, 2021 KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, NAIROBI, KENYA



# 5TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, NAIROBI - KENYA

**THEME**: Global Challenges: Climate Adaptation and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

DATE: 21st-22nd June, 2021

**TIME:** 10:00 am

#### **CONFERENCE LOC**

**Dr. Andre Yitambe** Conference LOC - 5TH-ARCCCTES Kenyatta University, Nairobi

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# 5TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

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DAY ONE:	Monday 21st June, 2021	
	Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 8:30am - 9:00am
	Research Training Workshop	- 9:00am-9:30am
	Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 9:30am-11:00am
	WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm-4:00pm
DAY TWO:	Tuesday 22nd June, 2021	
DAY TWO:	<b>Tuesday 22nd June, 2021</b> Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 8:30am-9:00am
DAY TWO:	· ,	- 8:30am-9:00am -9:00am-9:30am
DAY TWO:	Conference Briefing via Google Meet	

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first assured



#### 1

# Local Knowledge on Climate, Effects and Coping Strategies in a Part of the Nigerian Guinea Savanna

#### Eludoyin, Oyenike Mary

Department of Geography and Planning Sciences, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba – Akoko, Nigeria

#### Abstract

tudies have argued for improved understanding of local knowledge of climate, its variability and effect, so that adaptation and resilience can be improved. This study examined the local understanding of climatic conditions for agricultural practices and farmers' adaptation strategies in the area. The evaluation was based on discussion with a focus – group, consisting of a village head and local people in each of six purposively (mainly rural and agrarian) selected communities in Akinyele local government area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Participants were mainly male (90%), aged over 40 years (80%) and have lived in their communities for over 30 years. Dominant crops were cocoa and plantain, intercropped with few crops including maize, cassava and vegetables, in a mixed cropping system. Over 70% do not have former education beyond primary or elementary level. Adaptation approaches included change in types of crop grown, change in planting period, increasing farm sizes, among others. The study concluded that although the local people demonstrated adequate knowledge of variability in climate, they lacked sufficient knowledge about extreme conditions, whose actions are short-lived but with devastating effects on humans and livelihoods. Improved support for capacity building for adaptation of the people and their livelihood is recommended.

**Keywords:** Local knowledge; Climate variability, Extreme climatic conditions, Coping strategies 2

### An Examination of Climate Change Mitigation Policies in Nigeria 1999- 2021

#### Dr. Adoyi Matthew Omale

Department of International Relations and Diplomacy Baze University, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

limate change has been on the front burner of national and international discourse for decades, this is because of its devastating impact on the socio-economic development of communities across the globe. This paper examines climate change mitigating programmes and policies in Nigeria from 1999 -2021. It addresses the challenges confronting implementation of strategic policies at all level of governance in Nigeria. It argues that corruption and poor programme implementation has continued to hamper efforts to tackle the menace of climate change in Nigeria despite enormous resources expended on the programmes. The paper identified some of the challenges of tacking the impact of climate change to include poor funding, illiteracy and lack of public awareness, inadequate legislation and political will on the part of government at all levels amongst others. The paper used the system theory as propounded by David Easton to explain the government response to the issue of climate change in Nigeria; it also used quantitative research methods in carrying out its analysis by gathering data from secondary sources. The paper concludes that developing countries are grappling with the menace of climate change basically because they are doing little to combat the problem and policies put in place are not yielding the desired results. The paper recommends policy harmonization between the various tiers of government in the country, effective utilization of donor funds, eradication of corruption in the management of the programmes and strict adherence to the various multilateral climate change protocols in place.

Keywords: Examination, Climate Change, Mitigation, Policies, Nigeria

Abstract ID: ABS:07:31A-21

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# Assessment of Teacher's Use of Action-Oriented Techniques and Strategies for Teaching Social Studies Education in Lower Basic Education Level Schools in Ogun State

#### <sup>1</sup>Dr. Anderson Paingha Sele & <sup>2</sup>Amos Adekunle Adediran PhD

<sup>1</sup>Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State <sup>2</sup>Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State

#### Abstract

he study sought to assess the teacher's use of action-oriented techniques and strategies for teaching social studies education in lower basic education level schools in Ogun State. A survey research design which involves the use of questionnaires to acquire necessary data for the research work. Random sampling technique was used to select 10 lower basic teachers in Odeda Local Government, Ogun State, 20 teachers were randomly selected from each of the chosen school to make a total of 150 as sample for study. Two research questions were raised for the study. The data collected were analyzed with the use of simple percentage, mean and standard deviation statistical tool. The result revealed that teaching to elicit curiosity, interest, attention and scientific attitudes require the use of action-oriented techniques that help to bring about well-rounded learners and quality education. The use of such approaches will lead to learners making discoveries and inventions that will benefit them and society. It was therefore recommended that Social Studies teachers should be encouraged to use action-oriented methods through the provision of needed materials and resources and also, government and education managers should organize on-the-job training, seminars, workshops, symposia and conferences at intervals for Social Studies teachers to update their knowledge on action-oriented teaching-learning methods.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Teacher's Use of Action Oriented Techniques and Strategies, Teaching Social Studies Education, Lower Basic Education Level Schools, Ogun State

Abstract ID: ABS:10:18A-21

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# Conflict of Land Use Types Over Geomorphological Space of Anambra State, Southeastern Nigeria: The Analyses and Predictions

<sup>1</sup>Romanus Udegbunam Ayadiuno, <sup>2</sup>Dominic Chukwuka Ndulue, <sup>3</sup>Arinze Tagbo Mozie & <sup>4</sup>Cosmos Chinemelum Ndichie <sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

#### Abstract

his paper looks at how geomorphological constraints have led to the scarcity of lands in most urban and newly urbanizing areas by reducing land that would have been available for urban expansion. The study area is Anambra state; the data used for this study include primary and secondary data. Mixed method approach was applied in the analysis and presentation of data, and ArcGIS 10.2 GIS soft ware was also used for the processing of the satellite imageries to determine the rate of land use cover change in the state. Conclusively, People for long are not living in the active flood plains of Idemili-Niger area and other agriculturally endowed lands, but presently, due to increase in population and pressure on land, people have now started buying and sand filling land in these areas without considering the danger their actions may cause if there is soil failure. Mixed land use type is visibly observed, especially urban related land use like commercial and other socio-cultural land uses. The land use cover change analysis shows that there is a reduction from 53.26% to 28.75% of vegetated land; reduction from 26.48% to 25.02% of disturbed vegetation and a whooping increase of 20.51% from 4.69% respectively, within a period of thirty (30) years. Presently, Anambra state is almost attaining equilibrium in all land use types in the State and if nothing is done to check mate the trend, there may no longer be available space for vegetation or farm land in the State in the next thirty (30) years.

Keywords: Conflict, Space, Geomorphological Constraints Land use, Anambra state

Abstract ID: ABS:03:10A-21

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# Educational Interventions for Remodeling and Sustainability of Homeless People in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Ogundele, Michael Olarewaju (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Bodang, Rotkangmwa Juliana (PhD) Faculty of Education University of Jos

#### Abstract

he article aimed at examining the educational interventions for sustainability and remodeling of the homeless people in Nigeria. The homeless people living situations had become a concerned issues among the among well meaning Nigerians. The issues of concerned for the homeless people are insecurity of life, poverty, unemployment, inaccessibility to quality education, hungers, sexual harassment, hirekillers', exposure to climate change and high rate of unwanted teenage pregnancy. However, the need to provide the homeless people to better life and contribute towards sustainable national development has been a focus of this paper. The paper therefore, discuss the educational interventions that can be adopted towards remodelling of the homeless people for their national sustainability and development. The educational interventions examined are counseling, welfare, entrepreneurship political and security education programme that will aid remodeling exercises for the homeless people in Nigeria. It was concluded that the educational intervention will aid effective remodeling of the homeless people. It was however suggested that the remodeling and sustainability of homeless people is the responsibility of stakeholders in education three tiers of government, philanthropists and 8 meaning Nigerians.

**Keywords:** Educational Interventions, Homeless people, Remodeling and Sustainability

Abstract ID: ABS:05:24A-21

#### 6

# Assessment of Pre-Service Teachers Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Circular Economy in Southwest, Nigeria

Tolulope. V. Gbadamosi PhD

Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Abstract

chieving a sustainable environment remains the major challenge for the African continent. Nigeria as a nation is struggling to achieve a sustainable environment as a result of over-dependence on natural resources which has led to the destruction of the ecosystem. While depending on nature, is not bad on its own, the process of production and consumption of the materials has reaching its limits, giving rise to a system of production that encourages the responsible use of natural resources at our disposal. Achieving a circular economy requires new knowledge, practices, skills, and attitudes. It is important to note that education is the potent way to achieve sustainable development through a circular economy. Meanwhile, no education can rise above the level of her teacher. Hence the need to assess the level of preparedness of teachers in training about circular economy. The study, therefore, investigates preservice teachers' knowledge and attitudes toward the circular economy in Southwest, Nigeria. Two validated instruments will be used to collect data for the study. Quantitative data will be analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics while the thematic approach will be used for qualitative data. From the findings, recommendations will be made.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development, Teacher education, University education, Environmental problems

Abstract ID: ABS:02:23A-21

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# Financing Disaster Management Methods in Federal Universities of North Central in the Era of COVID-19 Pandemic in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>**Ogundele, Michael Olarewaju (PhD) &** <sup>2</sup>**Fwangchi, Moses Dabe** <sup>1</sup>*Faculty of Education, University of Jos, Nigeria* <sup>2</sup>*Federal College of Education Pankshin* 

#### Abstract

his study examined the relationship between funding and disaster management methods of the Federal Universities in North Central in era of COVID-19 Pandemic in Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the respondents are Bursar, Registrars, directors of works, physical facilities, chief security officers, portals, medical sciences, deans of facilities, students affairs and deputy vice chancellor administration which totaled 560 respondents, out of which 300 respondents were selected using stratified random sampling technique. Four research questions were raised and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The instruments for the study were self designed instrument tagged Disaster Mmanagement Methods Questionnaire (DMMQ) and Disaster Management Funding Checklist (DMFC). The instrument were validated by the experts in education and disaster management. Reliability index was 0.77 which was determined by using split-half reliability method. The research questions were answered using Mean Score and Standard deviation at +2.5 benchmarks. while the hypotheses were tested using Pearson product moment correlation statistics. The findings however revealed that the available financial budget is low to cater for both the capital and recurrent expenditure patterns in Federal universities in era of COVID -19 Pandemic in Nigeria. However the methods of disaster management suffered a lot but it was efficiently managed by the institutional management. It is however recommended that the disaster management of the Nigerian Universities should be given an adequate priority when preparing the yearly budgetary allocation of the universities in era of COVID-19 Pandemic in Nigeria

**Keywords:** Pandemic, Disaster Management Methods, Federal Universities, Funding and North central Nigeria. 8

# **Religious Education Curriculum as Remedy to the Immoral Dressing Among Students of Higher Institutions**

Dr. Dorgu T. E.

Faculty of Education, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State

Abstract

This study examined religious education curriculum as panacea to the immoral dressing among students of Emmanuel Alayande College of education, Oyo, Oyo State. Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. Population comprised of all Christian religious studies students of Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo, Oyo State. Simple random sampling technique was used for this study. One hundred (100) Christian religious studies students were used. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Simple percentage was used to analysis the data. The results of this study revealed that some of the forms of indecent dressing are common among students of Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, It was also revealed that religious education curriculum has moral values that can transform student's character and behavior for better. Recommendations are therefore made as follows: School authority should promulgate law that will make students to desist from naked dressing. Also dress code should be introduced to check mate unwanted dressing among female students.

Keywords: Remedy, Dressing, Curb, Immoral, Curriculum

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