



Editorial

This edition of NIU *Journal of Climate Justice and Governance* touches on as Climate Finance Improvement, Access to Climate Change Information, Climate–Microbiome Dynamics, Urban Gentrification and Housing Affordability.

One of the papers, in this issue, argues that climate change information awareness levels were generally high among palm oil farmers in Delta State of Nigeria, with extension agents, the internet, radio, and mobile phones ranking prominently in awareness and preference. In other words, while oil palm farmers in Delta State demonstrate moderate awareness and diverse information access channels, reliance on informal networks persists due to limited institutional outreach. It therefore, recommends adopting Rwandan best practices in enhancing government accreditation to global funds, improving training and institutional capacity, and creating an enabling environment characterized by political stability and security.

Another paper also reveals that lack of finance, inability to create a direct access entity (DAE), lack of institutional capacity, and enabling environment for the private-public partnership are impediments to access global climate finance for resilient environment in Nigeria. The paper therefore, recommends that the management must do everything within its power to manage labour movement in the organization through employee engagement, ensuring employee welfare, working conditions and timely compensation and other benefits so that trade unionism does not turn to be a menace to organizational stability.

On the whole, this edition of *NIU Climate Justice and Governance* features many empirical and theoretical based articles which can be of great benefit to every reader.

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