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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND IMPLICATIONS ON LIVELIHOODS OF COMMUNITIES IN GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

BY

TIMOTHY R. EYAB
PDS/LMR/3180/17

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ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY, LIMURU KENYA

NOVERMBER, 2023

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY, LIMURU KENYA IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

NOVEMBER, 2023

ii

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DECLARATION

This thesis is a product of my own work and is not the result of anything done in collaboration. It has not been previously presented to any other institution.



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iii

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my father and mother who instilled in me the love for the word of God and respect for nature.

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iv

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the Almighty God for His wisdom and strength even at the most difficult times of my study. I would also like to thank my two supervisors Dr. Wachira Wanjugu, and Dr. Antony Odek both of the Department of Social Science, St. Paul's University, for their support and fruitful critique of my work. I would also like to thank my mentor Dr Daniel Muasya Nzengya, the Director, Research and Innovations, who has assisted me in reading as well in publishing some of my papers. My thanks also go to Dr. Peter Koome and Dr. Teresia Wachira who have both agreed to be in my Ph.D. committee. I am thankful to Dr Nason Vundi and all my lecturers at St. Paul University for their support, time and priceless contributions.

I am further highly grateful to the respondents from the corporations and communities in Gombe State Nigeria that participated in the study for their responsiveness throughout the data collection exercise. My appreciation also goes to Gombe State Ministry of Trade and Industries, Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development among others. Their collaborative effort towards the gathering of data for this study is inordinate. I want to thank my employers and managers of the Taraba State House of Assembly, Nigeria who granted me the opportunity to undertake a study in Doctor of Development Studies. I am highly indebted to my cousin Associate Professor, Rimamsikwe K Habila, my friend Mr Ato H. Kittikaa and my entire friends and colleagues who together laboured towards this worthy cause. The profound gratitude also goes to Mr James Titus and my nephew Rimamskebfun Luka for your supports in typing and corrections of the transcript of this study.

Finally, and most importantly, I want to thank my wife Mrs Comfort T. Eyab, and Father and Mother Reverend and Mrs. Adam Eyab and my siblings Grace, Mamtso and Ndeyati, who have supported my work over the last six years with their love, care, understanding and tenderness. You have all both mentally and physically supported me when I had to write to travel to study in Kenya and listened when I had to empty my mind either in frustration or in exhilaration. To you all, I say a big thank you and God's blessings upon your lives.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

v

St. Paul's University Repository

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Content	Page No.
Cover Page	i
Title Page	ii
Declaration	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgments	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	x
List of Figures	xi
List of Abbreviations	xii
Abstract	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview of the Chapter	1
1.2 Background of the Study	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem	9
1.4 Objectives of the Study	12
1.5 Research Questions	12
1.6 Justification	13
1.7 Scope of the Study	15
1.8 Limitation of the Study	17
1.9 Assumptions of the Study	17
1.10 Definition of Terms	18
1.11 Summary	20
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	**21**
2.1 Introduction	21
2.2 Theoretical Framework	21
2.2.1 Social Contract Theory	21
2.2.2 Legitimacy Theory	24
2.2.3 Sustainable Livelihood Approach	26
2.3 Empirical Review of Literature	29
2.3.1 The Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility	29

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

vi

St. Paul's University Repository

2.3.2 Corporate Social Responsibility in Nigeria 34
2.4. Critique of the Approach to Corporate Social Responsibility 37
2.5 Drivers of Corporate Social Responsibility 39
2.6 Dimensions of Corporate Social Responsibility 42
2.7 Effects of CSR in Economic-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 43
2.7.1 Capacity Building Programmes 43
2.7.2 Community Development Projects 47
2.7.3 Employee Engagements initiatives 51
2.8. Impacts of CSR in Social-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 54
2.8.1 Educational Programmes 55
2.8.2 Harmonious Community initiatives 58
2.8.3 Provision of Healthcare Programmes 62
2.9 Relationship between CSR in Environmental-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 64
2.9.1 Provision of Clean Water 64
2.9.2 Promoting Circular Economic Activities 68
2.9.3 Conservation of Natural Resources 71
2.10 Influence of Corporations' Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of the Communities 75
2.10.1 Accountability and Transparency 76
2.10.2 Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives 78
2.10.3 Respect for Human Rights 80
2.11 Conceptual Framework 84
2.12 Summary and Research Gaps 86
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 89
3.1 Introduction 89
3.2 Research Philosophy 89
3.3 Research design 90
3.4 Study Site 92
3.5 Study Sample Size 94
3.6 Sampling Technique 95
3.6.1 Qualitative Sampling Technique 96
3.6.2 Quantitative Sampling Technique 97
3.7 Data Collection Instruments 99

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

3.7.1 Interview Guide for Corporations and Community Key Informants 100
3.7.2 Questionnaire for the Corporations and Community Respondents 100
3.8 Reliability and Validity 101
3.8.1 Reliability of the Research Instrument 101
3.8.2 Validity of the Research Instrument 103
3.9 Pilot Testing 105
3.10 Operationalization of Variables 106
3.11 Ethical Consideration 107
3.12 Data Analysis and Presentation 108
3.13 Summary 111
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS 112
4.1 Introduction 112
4.2 Livelihood of Communities in Gombe State, Nigeria 112
4.2 Respondents' Response Rate 112
4.3 Data Presentation 113
4.3.2 Background Characteristics of the Respondents 113
4.4 Effect of CSR in Economic-related Initiatives on the Livelihood of the Communities 117
4.4.1 Capacity Building Programmes 117
4.4.2 Community Development Projects 126
4.4.3 Employee Engagements 134
4.5 Impact of CSR in Social-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 147
4.5.1 Educational Programmes 147
4.5.2 Provisions of Healthcare Programmes 151
4.5.3 Harmonious Communities Initiatives 156
4.6 Relationship between CSR in Environmental-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 163
4.6.1 Provision of Clean water 163
4.6.2 Promoting Circular Economic Activities 169
4.6.3 Conservation of Natural Resources 174
4.7 Influence of Corporations' Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of the Communities 185
4.7.1 Accountability 185
4.7.3 Stakeholder Engagements 197

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

4.7.4 Respect for Human Right 203
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 214
5.1 Introduction 214
5.2 Summary 214
5.2.1 Effect of CSR in Economic-Related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 214
5.2.2 Impact of CSR in Social-related Activities on the Livelihood of Communities 217
5.2.3 Relationship between CSR in Environmental-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities 219
5.2.4 Influence of Corporations' Policies and Actions on the livelihood of the Communities 222
5.3 Conclusion 227
5.4 Recommendations 228
5.5 Recommendations for Future Research 229
REFERENCES 231
Appendices 252
APPENDIX 1: List of Communities Affected By Climate Change Impacts In Gombe State, 2015-2019 252
Appendix 2: Interview Guideline/Protocol For Corporations Key Informants 257
Appendix 3: Interview Guideline/Protocol For Community Key Informants 260
Appendix 4: Questionnaire For Corporations' Respondents 263
Appendix 5: Questionnaire For Community Respondents 269
Appendix 6: Consent Letter 275
Appendix 7: Some CSR Programmes Implemented in Community by Corporations 276
Appendix 8: Summary of Research Gap 277
Appendix 9: Ministry of Rural, Community Development and Cooperatives Research Permission 284
Appendix 10: Ministry for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs Research Permission 285
Appendix 11: Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources Research Permission 286
Appendix 12: Ministry of Trade & Industry Research Permission 287
Appendix 13: List of Corporations' Key Informant 288
Appendix 14: List of Community Key Informant 289
Appendix 15: Chi-Square Output for Corporations' Respondents 290
Appendix 16: Chi-Square Output For Community' Respondents 296

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

ix

St. Paul's University Repository

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

St. Paul's University Repository

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page No.
3.1: Target Population and Sample Size for Instrument Administration	94
3.2: Sampling Plan	98
3.3: Cronbach's internal consistency	102
3.4: Reliability Results	102
4.1: Key Informants Interview Demographic (n= 41)	114
4.2: Quantitative Demography of the Respondents	116
4.3: Effect of Economic Related CSR Activities on the livelihood of communities	142
4.4: Effects of Economic-Related CSR Activities on livelihood of communities	144
4.5: Performance of Social-Related CSR Programmes on the Livelihood of Communities	159
4.6: Impact of Social-related CSR programmes and the Livelihood of Communities	161
4.7: Relationship between environmental-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities	181
4.8: Relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and the livelihood of communities	183
4.8: Influence of Corporations CSR Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of Communities	209
4.9: Influence of Corporations Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of Communities	211

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

xi

St. Paul's University Repository

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure **Page No**:

2.1: Conceptual Framework 85

3.1: The description of the convergent mixed method design adopted in this study 91

3.2 Steps and protocols in Qualitative Data Analysis 109

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACEN	Association of Charcoal Exporters of Nigeria
AMCAN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
CED	Committee for Economic Development
CNECOF	Christian New Converts and Orphanage Foundation
CoBC	Code of Business Conduct
CP	Corporate Philanthropy
CRC	Community Relations Committee
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation s
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
ECWA	Evangelical Church Winning All
EFCC	Economic and Finance Crimes Commission
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FISSCO	Financial Inclusion State Steering Committee
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FOC	Friends of the Community
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GRI	Global Reporting Initiatives
GSCSLL	Gombe State Cooperative Savings and Loan Limited
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Standard Organisation

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JAMB	Joint Admission and Matriculation Board
LANLC	Lafarge Africa National Literacy Competition
LIFT	Living Stream Impact Foundation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NCCG	Nigeria Code of Corporate Governance
ND	National Diploma
NECO	National Examination Council
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NNPC	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation
NPC	National Population Commission
NSBP	Nigeria Sustainable Banking Principles
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Pes	Public Enterprises
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RCCG	Redeem Christian Church of God
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SR	Social Responsibility
SSI	Strategic Social Investment
TBL	Triple Bottom Line
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Education Fund
UNWWAP	United Nations World Water Assessment Programme
WASH	Water Accessibility Sanitation and Hygiene

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WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WEF	World Economic Forum

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

xv

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ABSTRACT

The world is going through a pivotal period in its history. There is significant concern about the current state of the world's economy and its effect on the inhabitants. Corporations are nudge to address these challenges in communities through CSR. This study titled Corporate Social Responsibility and implications on livelihoods of communities in Gombe State, Nigeria was conducted to ascertain the impact of CSR to the livelihood of the communities. The study's objectives were to determine the effect of economic-related CSR activities, assess the impact of social-related CSR activities, ascertain the relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and evaluate the influence of corporations' ethical policies and actions on the communities' livelihood. The study was guided by social contract, legitimacy. and sustainable livelihood theories. The study employed the convergent-parallel design. The study' target populations was 25,479 individuals from 19 corporations and 22 communities. The total sample population was 246 individuals. The stratified and purposive sampling techniques were used to select experienced representatives, one from each of the 19 corporations and 22 communities for key informant interviews. A multi-stage sampling technique comprised of purposive, clustered, and stratified sampling was used to administer questionnaires to a sample of 205 respondents, 110 from communities and 95 from corporations, for the quantitative study. The study collected questionnaires from 183 respondents, achieving a collection rate of 86.3%. Thematic and narrative analysis were used to analyse qualitative data in the study, and the findings were presented using quotes. The quantitative data collected was analysed using a cross-tabulation chi-square test. Findings from both corporations and communities' respondents revealed that corporations' economic-related CSR activities contribute significantly to the livelihood of the communities with the statistical value of p=.022 and p=.039 respectively. The Social related CSR activities result indicate an insignificant impact to livelihood of the communities with, p=.064 and p=.108 respectively. For the third objective the result p=.028 and p=.042 indicate that the environmental related CSR activities contribute satisfactorily but not significant to the communities' livelihood. The last objective, indicates that, corporations' ethical policies and actions had a sufficient and positive influence on the livelihood of the communities with p=.037 and p=.041. It is generally, concluded that CSR initiatives enhanced the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The research recommended that attention need to be given to political influences, empowerment of beneficiaries and PLDs upon completion of training and ethical policies and actions should be strengthened.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Chapter

This opening chapter provides an overview of the research and lays the foundation for the study. It discusses the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions and scope of the study as well as the research limitation. It also covers the justification for conducting this study which examine the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

1.2 Background of the Study

With an estimated 8 billion population, the world is going through a pivotal period in its history. There is significant amount of pessimism about the current state of the world's economy and concern about the impending recession it could bring about for its inhabitants. Rural communities are included in this phenomenon, which has an impact on the future economic, social, and environmental development of developing countries. The economic repercussions appear to be having the biggest impact on the African continent. If nothing is done, the crisis is predicted to have already reduced 80 million Africans to living in abject poverty. According to Okedara, Chan, Collinge, and Ejohwomu (2019), public authorities in developing economies often do not embrace sustainable development strategies as a guiding principle of development, resulting in the implementations of sustainable objectives frequently becoming difficult, resulting to inadequate outcomes in communities.

The governments that have embraced democratic principles in order to achieve long-term community development have had a difficult time translating their strategies into reality. They rarely incorporate a sustainable attitude into their development planning and frequently lack the capacity to effectively implement sustainable initiatives. Building capacity at all levels of society, as well as promoting good governance practises within and between communities, is critical, but this is lacking in government planning. Obasa (2019), posit that corruption in governance is a major deterrent to achieving sustainable

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communities because the misappropriation of funds results reduces the effectiveness of community development initiatives.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

2

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According to IPCC (2018), many of the challenges facing African communities include the unsustainable use of natural resources, inadequate access to socio-economic and cultural infrastructure and services, a lack of water for households and agricultural developments, low literacy rates and skill levels, migrant labour practises, the breakdown of social structures, and an abundance of untapped opportunities in many economic sectors. According to reports from the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme [UNWWAP] (2018), Africa's rural development state at the moment is characterised by inadequate funding and a lack of infrastructure. The majority of rural communities rely on agriculture as their main source of income, which is a risky endeavour because failing crops have been known to leave farmers' families in terrible financial conditions. Infrastructure, such as the roads used for transportation of commodities, are sometimes not available or poorly maintained. Additionally, natural resources are frequently used and managed in an unsustainable manner, resulting in severe environmental degradation and an overuse of non-renewable resources.

According to Okedara, *et al*. (2019), development projects in developing countries have historically been unsuccessful due to a lack of participation from rural communities and a lack of capacity to implement them. To make matters worse, policies governing sustainable community development are frequently vague, broad, and complex in nature. The blame has always been placed on previous colonial rule and policies, which were frequently described as invasion, annexation, or colonisation. Living African communities in densely populated areas and dislocated settlements where residents are impoverished. Past injustices stymie rural communities' efforts to maintain intact families and provide for themselves. It is reported that rural areas in Africa have been left to deteriorate economically and socially in recent decades as a result of new imperialism. Because of this, the provision of services, facilities, and employment opportunities in the communities has been reduced. Community members also face a lack of education and skills, making it even more difficult to find suitable employment.

IPCC (2014), reported that one of the basic current problems facing African is the increasing occurrence of exceptional irreversible climatic change reported by researchers in the last recent years. The report maintained that climate change has threatened the survival of humans and ecosystems on the continent. The impacts are expected to have greater effects on the livelihoods of communities in the region that rely heavily on natural resources and have a limited capacity to adopt and address vulnerability (Serdeczny, Adams, Baarsch, Coumou, Robinson, Hare, Schaeffer, … and Reinhardt, 2016). Fawzy, Osman, Doran, and Rooney (2020) maintain that the growing consequences of climate

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

3

change on both GDP per capital and African countries' development capabilities could reduce the continent's capacity to cope with and response to the current and anticipated effects of climate change.

Countries could be drained gradually into a downward cycle of risks and vulnerabilities. It is important to note that a lack of participation by governments and the private sector in adequate mitigation and adaptation to long-term changes in both temperature and precipitation, as well as in emergency support, could aggravate the future consequences of climate change in communities Carr (2018). This decreasing capacity, along with the growing harshness of climate change's effects on the continent, may reduce countries' prospects to develop. This could also result in minimizing macroeconomic growth or poverty traps and possibly raise the demand on international assistance. IPCC (2014) maintain that climate change hazards are mostly felt by rural residents, notably women and children in African rural communities where subsistence farming is the primary source of livelihood. As climate change advances, it will result in unpredictable weather events, exposing this population to a variety of diseases and negatively impacting the quality of soils on which they work and depend (Fawzy *et al*., 2020).

The failure of the economic system due to climate change, like the huge income gaps between African countries and developed nations is beginning to become noticeable. Recent studies have shown that agricultural production which is the mainstay of the region; including access to food is currently compromised by climate change and climate variability (Oxfam, 2015). Climate change according to researchers has started to aggravate water stress across the continent (Serdeczny *et al*., 2016). Human health, which is currently under threat from a collection of factors such as malaria and diarrhoea, will further be negatively impacted by climate-related diseases such as Lassa fever, Leishmaniasis and African trypanosomiasis, among others (Serdeczny *et al*., 2016). The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014) report emphasized that the physical, human and socio-economic consequences of climate change are already feared to exacerbate different kinds of conflicts in African communities.

Already Fawzy *et al*., (2020), argued that due to the disruptions caused by climate change, there are high chances that more Africans, particularly those living in rural communities will fall into hunger. People who live in rural communities, many of whom

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

4

work on small farms, are particularly vulnerable to the effect of climate change. Their agricultural products will have no markets, as their supply networks will be affected due to restrictions and lack of transportation. People will be compelled to return to their rural homes as a result of the loss of jobs in urban areas, which will contribute to the spread of poverty, hardship, and conflicts. Although public authorities have taken a number of actions to address climate change and its effects, the growing number of these effects poses imminent risks, especially given the various restrictions and difficulties that rural communities across the continent face. According to the World Bank in Jafino, Walsh, Rozenberg, and Hallegatte, (2020), approximately six (6) out of every ten (10) people in Sub-Saharan Africa live in rural communities. This population includes people of all ages, including those at high climate risk, such as children, women, and the elderly, as well as people living in communities with a double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases and poverty. Poor healthcare access and shortages of health personnel, among other factors, have been major challenges for rural health services.

According to Akande (2018), the proportion of Africa's population lives in rural areas, and the consequences, as well as their efforts to develop and safeguard livelihoods must be carefully considered. Several communities lack access to basic necessities such as water, electricity, roads, schools, and health medical facilities. In rural communities, most diseases, including Neglected Tropical Diseases, Malaria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, are common. Most communities lack a functional and sufficient health centre to meet people's health needs. Poor health-care delivery has remained a significant challenge in rural communities, and efforts to improve healthcare delivery are required.

Other challenges, such as a lack of drugs, a lack of equipment, and limited testing and diagnostic capacity, as well as a lack of infrastructure, electricity, manufacturing, and agricultural advancement, among others, may pose an additional threat to rural communities' livelihoods. As a result, these challenges contribute significantly to the figures depicting diverse and difficult service delivery in Africa as a whole (Molnár, Mahmood, Ahmad, Ikram & Murtaza, 2021). Most communities have been able to manage the available infrastructures poorly. Some have also made efforts to provide alternatives, which are not workable for sustainable survival. Rural communities in Africa are typically conservative, upholding local cultures and traditions to a greater extent.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

5

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Rural settlements are found in clusters, which means that daily physical interaction between individuals amid scarce resources is unavoidable, some of which can lead to intercultural and tribal conflicts (Bezzola, Günther, Brugger & Lefoll, 2022).

Conflicts in Africa have been linked to community and family clustering. Amidst any pandemic, individuals in rural communities may seek to hold on to the cultural and norm practices as it would be challenging to have socio-cultural adjustments, posing additional threat to preventive measures. Accessibility to rural communities is made difficult due to poor roads network and its settlements structures. One of the most consequential recent developments in Africa is its rapid rate of the rural-to-urban migration which continue to play significant role in the process of urbanisation. Many of which are unorganised and cause serious problems with the economy, society, and the environment.

Nigeria, is one of the African countries that has been affected by climate change. The country, like every other developing country, has experienced frequent and unpredictable weather, particularly in the last thirty years. Climate change has recently displaced several communities in Lagos in the southwest, Port-Harcourt in the South-south, Niger Delta and other parts of the country, resulting in infrastructure destruction, loss of life, and the destruction of economic trees. The flood submerged residences and farmlands in some areas, destroying bridges, and burying domestic animals and wildlife in mudslides. Impacts of climate change including flooding, increased drought, and decreased water levels leading to desertification are also being reported in Nigeria's northern states (Anabaraonye, Joachim and James, 2019). States in the Northern region, such as Gombe, Kano, Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe and Borno have experienced less rainfall, higher temperatures, and extreme weather conditions such as high sun intensity and severe winds, all of which have resulted in an increase in communal conflicts, crime and insurgency, among other consequences (Dingyadi 2012; Nwokeoma and Chinedu, 2017).

Changes in the climate have the greatest impact on agriculture, resulting in a substantial reduction in food security, water security, decrease in fish, and an increase in vector-borne diseases (Dingyadi, 2012). Climate change has been observed to cause poor crop yields, reduced soil fertility, increased flooding, poverty, and food shortages in rural communities (Egbe, Yaro, Okon, & Bisong, 2014). Some of the repercussions of this changes in the environment include low crop production and farmland loss, increased

6

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heat waves, drought, and in general water scarcity. The impact of desertification has the greatest influence on agricultural production, as desert encroachment takes over land and depletes economic trees. According to Gombe State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2020), several communities in the state, are affected by impacts of climate change, in the form draught, excessive rain, and heat among others, resulting to deforestation, lost their farmlands and other economic livelihoods. This has had a negative impact on the communities' livelihoods (See Appendix 1).

It is important to emphasised that one basic current system that can foster economic development, improve social wellbeing, and contribute to environmental sustainability play a pivotal role and positively impact local communities through integrating ethical practices and sustainable initiatives and strategies is corporate social responsibility (CSR). Through collaborations and stakeholder engagement initiatives, CSR can maximize the effectiveness, drive significant positive change and alleviate livelihood in the communities (Unsworth, Russell & Davis, 2016).

The European Commission (2011, p.2) defines CSR as "a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interactions with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis". Heemskert (2012), maintain that CSR consists of economic, social, cultural, environmental, ethical, and legal responsibilities undertaken by corporations in order to meet the interests of stakeholders. Furthermore, CSR is an obligation, which is embraced and supported by organisation s such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), and International Standard Organisation (ISO) among others. It is a condition whereby corporations adopt arrangements that entrenched improved operational procedures, sectorial best practices and disclosing their global environmental impacts and social development standards globally.

Although the term emerged in the academic circles during the 1950s, Ortar (2014) maintained that the origin of social expectations from the public sector can be traced to 1916 when Professor J. M. Clark mentioned the importance of transparency in business undertakings. Clark in Ortar (2014:11) asserted that "if men are responsible for the known results of their actions, business responsibilities must include the known results of business dealings, whether these have been recognized by law or not". One of the early

7

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landmark publications concerning CSR was done by Bowen in 1993, in his book titled "Social Responsibilities of the Businessman" In the book, Bowen laid emphasis on the need for businessmen to "pursue those policies to make those decisions, or to follow those lines of action which are desirable in terms of the objectives and values of our society". Bowen's statement makes it clear that CSR as practiced today goes beyond the general meaning of "responsibility," and is actually a commitment that supports the promotion of societal objectives and values by corporations (Ortar, 2014;11).

Several years after its inception, CSR is becoming a recognized and researched topic in academic circles. Corporate governance, corporate citizenship, customer relations, environmental stewardship, philanthropy, community involvement, environment, social, and governance are some of the topics discussed (Ortar, 2014; Gary, 2022). The concerns that motivate and encompass CSR are frequently broad-ranging, multifaceted, and ever-changing, but they typically include topics such as human rights, employee engagements, stakeholder engagements, social impacts, environmental impacts and harmonies community living, circular economy, economic effects among others, all of which are aimed at improving the livelihood of communities (Heemskert, 2012).

Corporate participation in CSR will also have a significant impact on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Scholars emphasize that through CSR, corporations can contribute particular strength to bear in achieving the SDGs, such as innovation, responsiveness, efficiency, and the availability of specific skills and resources to communities (Behinger and Sezegedi, 2016). This is due to the fact that SDGs and CSR thematic development areas have many connections in terms of activities required to achieve both. While CSR programmes provide a broad framework and direction for a more sustainable future, the SDGs establish concrete, well-defined targets to monitor the outcomes of those actions (Behinger & Sezegedi, 2016).

With the present global outcry about the need for sustainable development, the bond between CSR and communities is increasing. Because of the effects on society and productive processes, several corporations accomplished their CSR activities toward providing adaption strategies and mitigating and solving problems in the society (Oginni & Omojowo, 2016). Working with the World Economic Forum (WEF), in 2015, the Chief Executive Officers of forty-three corporations from twenty economic sectors with

8

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

operations in over one hundred and fifty countries and territories reinforced the connection between CSR and solving societal problems. Together, they generated over $1.2 trillion of revenue in 2014 and promised to foster public-private agreements to affirm that corporations have a responsibility to participate actively in the global determination to reduce greenhouse gas emissions so as to assist the world move to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy (Allen & Craig, 2016).

Many corporations have also established codes of conduct and internal management structures that set standard for operating procedures on economic, social, and environmental as well as ethical responsibilities in their CSR operations. These regulatory practices are being guided by the Equator Principles to sustainability reporting platforms such as the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), International Standard Organisation (ISO), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), among others (Anke, 2009). According to Stoyanova, (2019), these services are guided by economic development programmes to focus on creating employment opportunities, promoting local entrepreneurship, and investing in infrastructure development that contribute to economic growth and stability of local communities, fostering self-sufficiency and reducing poverty. Social related activities, to directly address social issues such as education, healthcare, and poverty alleviation. Through supporting education initiatives, corporations enable access to quality education, empowering individuals and improving their prospects for a better future. Similarly, healthcare initiatives provide vital medical assistance, improving the overall well-being of communities.

Alobo and Udungeri (2018), maintain that environmental Sustainability initiatives are carried out to prioritize sustainable practices and environmental conservation. through reducing their carbon footprint, corporations contribute to mitigating climate change, protecting natural resources, and preserving the environment for present and future generations. Ethical Conducts are observed to uphold ethical standards in corporations' operations, promoting fairness, transparency, and accountability. This includes working with stakeholders, respect for human rights, ensuring workplace safety, and avoiding exploitative practices in communities. Svitacova (2021), postulates that through considering these issues and addressing community concerns, corporations can better align CSR initiatives with the needs and aspirations of communities.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

9

While corporations may appear to be responding to the demands regarding CSR participation, especially in northern regions such as Gombe State, several instances of corporate misconducts have been reported (Adeyanju, 2012; Idemudia and Osayande, 2016; Ugwunwanyi and Ekene, 2016). In many instances, CSR programmes have revealed a substantial gap between rhetoric and real practice. This contradicting evidence makes the impact of CSR on communities open to ambiguous interpretations. On the one hand, there are indications that CSR activities need to be investigated in the society. There are also relatively little comprehensive studies that have examined the extent to which CSR programmes improved the livelihood of communities (Alobo and Udungeri, 2018).

To resolve these problems, it is imperative that CSR thesis advance primarily on theoretical and practical perspectives. Gombe State Nigeria is a typical example of how research can combine community needs and CSR to build community adaptive capacity and enhance livelihood. As maintained by Alpana (2014); Hamidu, Haron and Amran (2018) because of their importance in the sustainability arena, this study adopts John Elkington 1994's Triple Bottom Line (TBL) approach of CSR benchmarking which include economic, social and environment paradigms as yardsticks for measuring the extent to which CSR activities improves the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State. These indicators serve as guides for actions in reducing poverty, hunger and unequal opportunities as well as combating climate change and sustaining development around the world (Hamidu, Haron, & Amran, 2018).

This study shall contribute exclusively to CSR research. In addition, it shall provide key recommendations to corporate managers and policymakers on how to offer enhanced CSR activities to mitigate and/or adaptive solutions in communities. The extent to which corporations comply with these principles and provide opportunities need to be thoroughly examined. Whether or not corporations in Gombe State exhibit these responsibilities requires much evidence to establish.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The world is passing through a critical moment in history. There is significant concern about the future of the global economy, particularly in terms of human livelihood. This phenomenon is also affecting the future of developing economies' economic, social, and

10

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

environmental development. The African continent appears to be the hardest hit by the economic fallout. Many of the problems range from infrastructural deficit, extreme poverty, challenges in education and health, intercultural and tribal conflicts, climate change among others. Governments have struggled to incorporate a sustainability approach into their planning and frequently lack the capacity to implement sustainable initiatives effectively. Political corruption seems to a significant impediment to creating sustainable communities.

Nigeria is one of the countries that has been affected by these problems, particularly in the last twenty years. All the states of the country have experienced less rainfall, higher temperatures, and extreme weather conditions such as high sun intensity and severe winds, among other consequences (Dingyadi 2012; Nwokeoma & Chinedu, 2017). Gombe State is one of several states dealing with a variety of environmental issues related to climate change. According to Gombe State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2020), the population of the state must contend with issues including rising temperatures, extinction of plant and animal species, fluctuating precipitation, and many other elements that have severe consequences on economy, agriculture, education, and health among others (See Appendix A).

Concerned with this trend, corporations in Nigeria have yielded to the calls by United Nations (UN) agencies, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and community members and have integrated economic, social, and environment besides ethical policies and actions into their CSR programmes in the communities, Gombe State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2020. However, like many other parts of Africa and Nigeria Nasiru (2021), despite an increase in literature on the contribution of CSR programmes in Gombe State, there is insufficient information about CSR activities toward improving the livelihood of local communities (Nuruddeen, Aliyu, Jamila & Ibrahim, 2021). Additionally, it is suggested that numerous studies were unable to provide adequate guidance for CSR implementation. There are several gaps in the study of CSR which relate to the contrast between the empirical and theoretical aspects of CSR (Ali and Anwar, 2021). Corporations' engagement in CSR are not only motivated by rational or responsive purposes, but by profit motives, social and political agendas. CSR activities related to the economic, social, and environment is frequently overlooked,

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

11

instead, financial gains or personal popularity of corporations due to CSR operations, or how employees are elevated due to CSR involvement, are often reported Memon, (2020).

Studies have revealed that despite numerous CSR activities implemented in communities, researches continued to reveal, low economic activity, low agricultural productivity, low levels of education, health deficiencies, starvation and extreme poverty, an increase in violent crime and communal conflicts (Nwokeoma & Chinedu, 2017), and, in some cases, even death in such communities. While some studies gave CSR programmes that enhance community livelihoods little consideration. Some studies neglect to incorporate the impacts of corporations' ethical policies and actions in communities into their investigations Nicolaides, (2021). Nwokeoma and Chinedu (2017) reported that some studies focus solely on the effects of climate change on environmental livelihoods, ignoring the socioeconomic repercussions of climate change on community livelihoods such as health, education, harmonious living, and infrastructures among others. Strategies for adaptation and mitigations to improve community livelihoods due to climate change are sometimes overlooked (Aminu, Chiroma, Shehu, Ojobo & Abdullahi, 2016).

Other areas of concern include methodology, philosophy, scopes and topics employed in CSR research to collect data that provides reliable information on the impact of climate change on community livelihoods. For instance, studies adopt single phase design, instead of in-depth qualitative/quantitative methods that provide concrete solutions in communities (Okafor, Hassan & Doyin-Hassan, 2008). Adopting secondary data and web-based research such as Wikipedia to examine concerns about climate change limits data extraction and consequently restricts the effectiveness of making authentic policy decisions (Muogbo & Nneka, 2016).

While some of the approaches utilised were effective, and the methodology applied were important, their limitations included the incorporation of small number of respondents in evaluating magnanimous phenomena and the usage of percentages in results tabulations (Abdul-Rahman, Amiolemen, Ologeh & Oyefuga, 2012). Some studies concluded that there is an imbalance in CSR implementation due to a variety of external and internal causes, without providing much detail (Aminu, Chiroma, Shehu, Ojobo, & Abdullahi, 2016). Several studies are being conducted in developed nations where recommendations for implementation are difficult to execute in communities severely affected by

12

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

climate change, such as Gombe state and Nigeria, in which resources to cope are limited (Figueredo, 2020).

Furthermore, the methods of reporting CSR activities adopted by CSR standard organisations such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), International Standard Organisation (ISO), and reiterated by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA), which take into consideration economic, social, and environmental related activities and ethical policies and actions of corporations, are being avoided by some studies (Nwokeoma and Chinedu, 2017). All this is done to win the battle of ideas for CSR (Masoud, 2017), but the approaches failed to capture the multiple dimensions glitches of community concerns that characterise corporate operations in developing countries like Nigeria (Allen & Craig, 2016). Because of this, knowledge about the extent to which CSR programmes can contributed to the livelihood of vulnerable communities affected by climate change, such as Gombe State, Nigeria has remained limited. There is a growing need to examine the contribution of CSR activities in such trajectories in climate-vulnerable communities.

However, the backdrop of this study necessitates a focus on the fundamental current system, namely, corporate social responsibility (CSR), which promotes economic growth, social well-being, and environmental sustainability. CSR plays a crucial role and has a positive impact on local communities by fusing ethical practises with environmentally friendly initiatives and strategies. Through collaborations and stakeholder engagement initiatives, CSR can maximise effectiveness, drive significant positive change, and improve community livelihoods (Unsworth, Russell, & Davis, 2016). Nevertheless, the tenets of CSR consist of economic, social, cultural, environmental, ethical, and legal responsibilities undertaken by corporations to meet the sustainable development of communities.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the implication of CSR activities on the livelihood of communities in Gombe State, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to;

13

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

i. Determine the effect of economic-related CSR activities on the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria.

ii. Assess the impact of social-related CSR activities on the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria.

iii. Ascertain the relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria.

iv. Evaluate the influence of corporations' ethical policies and actions on the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria.

1.5 Research Questions

Owing to the above, the following research questions will guide the attainment of the objectives of the study.

i. What is the effect of economic-related CSR activities on the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria?

ii. Is there an impact of social-related CSR activities on the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria?

iii. Does a relationship exist between environmental-related CSR activities and the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria?

iv. To what extent do the corporations' ethical policies and actions influence the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe state, Nigeria?

1.6 Justification

Researchers have attempted to place CSR studies within the corporate operations but have not provided detailed descriptions of the concerns for CSR activities in communities, particularly those affected by climate change. They have not elaborated on the conditions faced by vulnerable communities, the mitigation strategies needed (Okafor *et al*., 2008), the place of CSR in the triple bottom line situation (Aminu *et al*., 2016), the methodology used, geographical location relevant to Nigeria or Africa (Figueredo, 2020), sample size, time period, objectives, scope, and contents (Abdul-Rahman *et al*., 2012). The adoption of secondary data and a mere percentage for analysis can hinder the effectiveness of making concrete policy decisions. And whereas due to recent danger posed by climate

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

14

change in low-income communities, and the growing needs to examine the implications of the activities of CSR globally, it is considered that the previous analyses have overlooked the fundamentally dynamic of conceptualizing CSR as a modern mechanism capable of confronting societal challenges (Wopara, 2016). This study proposes a detailed analysis using pragmatic philosophy trajectory and convergence research method, combining qualitative and quantitative data. It aims to clarify the implications of CSR activities on economic, social, environmental, and corporate ethical policies and actions in Gombe state, Nigeria.

For instance, in their attempt Okoli and Ifeakor (2014) conducted a study that outlined the effects of climate change on food security and the CSR measures to promote adaptation strategies and mitigation measures in Nigeria. The study upholds that climate change has impacts on food security in various ways. This ends up resulting to low agricultural productivity; increase in agricultural pests and diseases, hunger and starvation and in some cases death in spite of the CSR activities implemented in the region. Apart from adopting mere percentage it its analysis, the study failed to indicate the strategic CSR parameters to be adopted in uplifting the livelihood of communities; knowing fully that the government alone cannot sustain development in Nigeria.

Similarly, Muogbo and Nneka (2016) conducted research on CSR practices and rural development in Nigeria. The study sought to ascertain how corporations use CSR initiatives, the challenges they face in implementing CSR, and the effects of their actions on rural Nigeria's socioeconomic development. Even though the study's intent was important, its reliance on secondary data and Wikipedia to extract data limits its effectiveness in attracting concrete policy decisions in a multicultural society like Nigeria, given that the adoption of percentages can be susceptible to manipulation or misrepresentation, particularly when presented in a biased or misleading manner.

Abdul-Rahman *et al*. (2012) conducted a study on sustainable development practices and awareness in Nigerian corporate organizations. They assessed their commitment to the three CSR pillars: social, economic, and environmental. The study identified factors that hindered sustainable development practices and suggested ways for corporations to improve livelihoods. However, the study had limitations, such as using only 54 respondents in a large Nigerian economy and adopting percentages for results, which

15

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

may not provide a comprehensive understanding of the underlying circumstances. Additionally, Aminu *et al*. (2016) study on CSR in Nigeria's sustainable development revealed an imbalance in its implementation due to external and internal factors. The authors used content analysis to criticize the government and organizations for their inability to influence good CSR decisions. However, content analysis can be error-prone and lack theoretical foundation, leading to insufficient inferences about relationships and impacts. This study suggests using the convergence method to replicate the findings and assess their applicability in Gombe state, Nigeria.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

16

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To summarise, there are numerous pragmatic justifications for this study. This study aims to shift scholars' focus from theoretical to empirical approaches in CSR activity analysis, focusing on the corporate role in contributing to the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State. It differs from previous studies that focused on CSR as a means to improve corporate financial performance. The study addresses the concerns that theory has trumped practice and empirical research on CSR, emphasizing the importance of examining CSR's contribution to community livelihood. It will broaden the field's knowledge base by examining management structures and practices used by corporations to manage economic, social, and environmental impacts in communities. The findings will provide a solid theoretical and empirical foundation for future CSR research.

This study examines the effectiveness of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in climatically vulnerable communities in Gombe State, focusing on the economic, social, and environmental dimensions, as well as the ethical policies and actions of corporations. The study also examines if these practices adhere to the four tenets: social contract theories, legitimacy theories, sustainable livelihood approach, the triple-bottom-line, and CSR standards recognized by the United Nations Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiatives, and International Standard Organisation. The study suggests that researchers should focus on the approaches and actions of corporate managers through practical obligations, and CSR should relate to policies and ethical behavior towards social, cultural, economic, and environmental concerns. The study advocates for efficiency in CSR practice and emphasizes the importance of corporations assessing the impact of their operations on communities and planning actions that minimize negative impacts on community livelihoods.

This study aims to enhance knowledge on community-based corporate social responsibility (CSR) implementation, providing new insights into roles and strategies. It will aid in community development and nation building, benefiting corporate managers and employees in Nigeria and Africa. The findings will guide strategic CSR activities related to climate change, providing a concrete foundation for CSR implementation. The study's recommendations will be of great significance to researchers and scholars in development studies. It will serve as a valuable source of information as well as a

17

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

reference guide for those planning research on CSR or related topics in Africa. The results of this study will be presented as part of scholarly arguments for assessing the impacts of CSR on climate-vulnerable communities. The current global development arena is concerned with CSR knowledge, climate change, and community livelihoods.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study examined the implications of CSR activities on the livelihoods of communities which are most vulnerable to climate change impacts such as decreased or increased precipitation, high temperatures, drought, flash flooding, and less rain fall, which affects the availability of water resources, food production, deforestation, health care provision, and human relationships, which CSR activities were implemented therein in Gombe state within the period under investigation. The information was provided by the Gombe State Government, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (see Appendix 1). (FME, 2014; Akande, Costa, Jorge and Roberto, 2017; Gombe State Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, 2020).

With this information, the Ministry of Trade and Industries helped by providing information on 22 communities that received substantial CSR within the timeframe covered by the study. These communities revolved around urban, semi-urban and rural communities in Gombe state. The Ministry also revealed the identities of 19 corporations that had previously implemented resilient CSR activities that enhanced the livelihoods of the affected communities (see Appendices 12, 13 and 14). The study, which took place between January 22nd, 2020 and January 22nd, 2021, adopted both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Respondents were selected through stratified, purposive, clustered, sampling techniques, as determined suitable by the researcher. The researcher distributed different 18-item questionnaire to a total of 212 respondents, 95 of whom were from the corporations and 117 were from the communities. Similarly, 41 in -depth one-on-one key informant interviews were conducted, with 19 key informants drawn from corporations and 22 respondents drawn from communities. All respondents had adequate knowledge of CSR activities and impacts of climate change in the communities and voluntarily participated in the study.

Since the objective of this study was to examine the implications of CSR to community

18

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

livelihoods, the study in specifically examined the following four parameters that best defined the community needs. These include economic related activities, social related activities, and environmental related activities alone with ethical policies and actions of corporations in the communities selected. These dimensions have been adopted as significant standards for measuring the performance of CSR around the world by organisation s such as the United Nations Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative, and International Standards Organisation, among others. They are also compatible with achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, the adoption of the assessment of administrative policies and ethical actions of CSR activities is to comprehend how individual corporations moderate CSR operations in the affected communities. CSR has proven to be change catalyst in the hands of corporations, and it is critical in overcoming the economic, social, and environmental barriers that impede the achievements of SDGs (Behinger & Sezegedi, 2016; Oginni & Omojowo, 2016; Figueredo, 2020).

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Consistency in selection criteria and intervention across all communities and corporations involved in the Gombe State study was a limitation. Communities involved were chosen based on the effects of climate change and the benefits they experienced through CSR activities, as recommended by the Ministry of Commerce, Commerce and Trade in Gombe State. Corporations involved were selected based on their contributions to community CSR activities. The selection process was developed using non-probability techniques such as purposive, cluster, and stratified sampling. According to Johnson and Onwuegbuzie (2004), the following limitations for mixed methods research designs exist: time constraints, generalizability of research findings, social desirability bias, the researcher's need to know multiple research methods, and the inability to answer all research questions in a single study. Since each phase of a sequential mixed methods design must be completed before the next, time constraints may be a limitation. Time constraint, however, are less of a problem in convergent mixed-method designs where both quantitative and qualitative data are being collected simultaneously. Because the study was carried out in a homogeneous community in Gombe State that is susceptible to the effects of climate change, another limitation is the generality of the research findings.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

19

Participant responses that reflect their perception of what the researcher wants, rather than their actual feelings, may give rise to social desirability bias. There is a chance that divergent results from quantitative and qualitative data analysis will be obtained, making it impossible to answer all of the questions. In convergent parallel mixed methods research design, issues of parallel concepts, unequal sample sizes, separation of results, and agreement between conflicting results are common.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The following assumptions were made regarding this study. Firstly, the corporations included in the study are actively engaged in the practice of CSR in the communities and the responses from the respondents cover activities of such corporations in the communities. This is true in view of the existing global requirement imposed on corporations to give back to their host communities in some perceptible manner. In addition, since the study employed both quantitative and qualitative trajectory in eliciting information from the respondents, it assumed that the respondents provided an accurate and truthful description of the performance of CSR on the livelihood of the communities in Gombe State.

Thirdly, the study also assumed that the sampling strategy adopted provided a sample that is the representation of the population of the communities in the state, since the validity of findings importantly depends on the good representation of the sample. Lastly, the adoption of economic, social and environmental dimensions of CSR as well as ethical policies and actions of corporations as parameters for measuring CSR actions is the most appropriate due to their global acceptance, relevancies to CSR standards and alignment with the SDGs.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

1.10 Definition of Terms

Climate Change: Climate change in this context refers to the periodic change in earth's climatic conditions caused by changes in the atmosphere and the interfaces between the atmosphere and other elements.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): In this context refers to the conditions where corporations develop and implement initiatives that foster accountability to their

20

stockholders and community members, specifically in the economic, social, environmental and ethical policies and actions.

Corporations: In this study, corporations refer to private and public organisations, non-governmental organisation s, religious bodies, small and medium-sized enterprises, and philanthropist, who implement CSR or philanthropic programmes in communities.

Economic related Activities: This focuses on the economic or financial profitability of corporations which aims at maximizing corporate wealth. Even though profit maximization is the foundation of corporate existence, corporations must also promote the socioeconomic development of the communities where they operate.

Environmental related Activities: This refers to the situation where corporations conduct themselves or operate in such a manner that they do not harm the environment. It refers to the situation where they implement environmentally friendly development practices in communities.

Ethical Policies and Actions: The manifestations of corporations' fundamental commitments to respect human rights, value all people, develop relationships, and promote justice. To work together to bring out the best in community members and enhance every person's unique capacity and responsibility to contribute to the development of their communities. It is achieved through corporations' respect to human rights, stakeholder engagements, transparency and accountability among others in the communities.

Greenhouse Gas GHG: In this context refers to atmospheric gaseous constituents emitted by both natural and anthropogenic emissions that absorb and emit radiation at specific wave lengths within the spectrum of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, atmosphere, and clouds, resulting in the greenhouse effect.

Kyoto Protocol: The Kyoto Protocol: refers to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) initiative, adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan and came into effect on 16 February 2005. It sets the intentional intervention for controlling global warming leading to Climate Change and includes legal commitments

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

21

for reducing CO2 and chemicals emission to the atmosphere by all signatories that include governments and corporations. The start-up period lasted from 2008 to 2012.

Livelihood: A livelihood as used in this context refers to the ability to make a living. It encompasses the ability of an individual to acquire the basic necessities of life including water, fodder, clothing, food, shelter and medicine in order to satisfy the needs of themselves and those of their family. These are activities which are essential in everyday life and should be sustained in one's life span.

Programmes: All initiatives, projects and activities related to economic, social, environment and ethical policies and actions of corporations directed toward improving the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change.

Performance: Performance in this context means the achievements, accomplishments or actions implemented by corporations through corporate social responsibility to improve the livelihood of the members of the communities affected by climate change.

Policies: This refers the guidelines, plans, rules, procedures, objectives and strategies of executing CSR programmes by individual corporations on the aspects of obedience to the rules of law, stakeholder engagements, transparency and accountability among others in the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

Social Related Activities: These refer to social interactions between the communities and corporations. It refers to corporations' contribution towards education, health and community harmony in order improve livelihoods in communities.

Stakeholders: Stakeholders as used in this context refers to community members, shareholders, customers, government agencies, investors, managers, and individuals who benefit directly or indirectly from corporate operations.

1.11 Summary

This chapter discussed the general information about circumstances or the background that led to the study. It also discussed the insistent gaps in knowledge or the statement of the problems which the study seeks to fill or address. The chapter deployed the general objective of the study and further provided four (4) specific objectives which the study

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

22

seeks to achieve. In equal manner, four (4) questions that aimed as guide to enable the collections of relevant data for the study were raised. These questions were related to the specific objectives of the study. The chapter also justified the rationale behind the study to different stakeholders and also outlined the scope which the study covered. The chapter also presents the various assumptions underlying the study. In conclusion, the working definitions of terms which are unique to the study are also presented in the chapter.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

23

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers thorough review of related literature on the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Emphasis is given on the current trends where corporations implement CSR to improve the livelihood of communities affected by climate change, adopting economic, social, environmental related programmes along with the ethical policies and actions of CSR. The chapter also examined the academic interpretations proffered by other scholars to identify research gaps. Three theories, which guide the study, were explained with a view to giving clarity to the interconnections of the variables under the study. Basic concepts were clarified also in this chapter to disambiguate them from other technical terms.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This section discusses some time-tested theories within which practitioners of CSR situate their operational approaches. It also provides bases for the affiliated variables often represented in the relationship between the activities of corporations and the CSR programmes they accomplished. Generally, the basic theories used in CSR study depends on the type of information the researcher which to disclosed, taken the cognisance that not all study on CSR are aimed at examining how corporations drive financial gains from CSR activities. This study is non-financial in nature and is not explained based on theories that focus on financial gains for corporations.

2.2.1 Social Contract Theory

The social contract theory had its greatest popularity in the 17th and 18th centuries in the hands of three philosophers: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Social contract theory is a philosophical idea that states that an individual's ethical and political obligations relate to an agreement he has with every other individual within the society. The agreement can be written, as in the form of laws, or it can be a tacit agreement, unspoken or unwritten agreement of social norms and customs.

In relation to CSR, social contract theory stands on the obligations that corporations of all sizes owe to the communities in which they operate and to the world as a whole certain responsibility which they must perform. According to the assumption, there are formal and informal kinds of social contracts between corporations and communities. The formal social contract represents the corporation's legitimate (legal) obligations, including bringing in profits for stockholders, conforming to laws and guidelines, generating employments, paying out taxes and respecting contracts. Conversely, the informal (casual) social contracts are society's desires that are not legally binding. Examples include faithfulness to global labour and ecological laws, stakeholder engagements, complying with CSR standards and principles, accountabilities and transparency which corporations must be obliged to accomplished (Jamali and Karam, 2016).

As maintain by Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska, and Szumowski, (2021), while it is no hidden that corporations must follow laws and regulations binding on them by public laws, they also must meet implicit non-legal expectations of the societies as well. These expectations are incorporated into the idea of CSR. Corporations can demonstrate that they are concerned with their communities and appreciative of the benefits the community provides by allocating resources for community projects and volunteering in local community development, involving in capacity building programmes, engaging with stakeholders, promoting recycling of waste materials, providing clean water and sanitation and running environmentally friendly campaigns. These illustrate that a corporation is serious about its social contract and that it recognizes the value of giving back to the society.

Scholars like Jamali and Karam (2016) have criticized social contract theory on many grounds. One of the main arguments is that it is a political ideology justifying revolutions when governments fail to fulfil their obligations and cannot be applied in any manner to other phenomenon. However, what such critique failed to fathom is that political matters are not the only essential concerns in the livelihood of human communities. At times, they are not even amongst the most pressing issues. Moral issues, environmental concerns, education, health issues, communal living, climate change and how to meet livelihood among other problems have overwhelmed people’s lives in several communities particularly in Africa. These issues also need attention.

25

The other argument is that there was no time in history when individuals in the communities collectively organized and silently signed a social contract agreement with any corporation. The serious questions they asked is what kind of contract was signed? Who were the parties to this contract? For whom did they consent, for themselves only, or for others? For how long a time was this contract to be considered as binding? And how did it form the basis of failure from the side of corporations? If definitely an agreement was signed, who signed on behalf of the natural environment? Here again the exponents of the argument failed to understand that the state of nature as given by God is not a condition of moral anarchy; instead, since humans are rational and social being by nature, we must take care of the environment in which we have the natural rights to life, health, liberty, and possessions. The natural environment is depleting, resources are dwindling, and population is increasing, and it is like all this are not going to reverse. Then what do we do? Our civilisation, science, knowledge and technology have developed to the extent that we must take care of ourselves and the nature.

As the German philosopher Samuel von Pufendorf (1632–1694) in Fieser (2017) maintain, God sets the basic terms of our social contract by mandating that we should be sociable. To agree with him, our social contract is grounded in God's authority, and not merely in the authority of people. In the world of business, social contract theory offers a philosophical justification to change the livelihood of members of communities through CSR. Since corporations and members of the community coexist with one another, it is worthy to adopt the philosophy of social contract to regulate this interaction.

The third persistent argument against social contract theory is that it is literally naive to take the principle of a contract. A contract involves consciously wilful consent of the parties involved, but in its application, social contracts theory does not provide this kind of consent. Neither the communities nor the corporations signed any consent. Therefore, the theory suffers from this problem. To refute this assertion, this study is linked to the instruments of CSR including, sustainable livelihood approach, Global Reporting Initiatives, United Nation Global Compact among others which warrant that corporations exert responsibility to members of communities through the provisions of clean and renewable energy, capacity building, and uphold human rights, transparency and accountability among others in order to improve the livelihood of the members of the

26

communities.

27

To erase these most fundamental arguments raised about the theory, users of social contract theory must seem to abandon the idea of a contract involving an emotional state of wilful agreement. Instead, we should see the relationship between corporations and communities as involving a dispositional psychological state of contentment. More specifically, we should see it as a reciprocal relationship with corporate bodies whereby we emphasis the rules of protection and benefits to communities and environments. Granted, the words like "contract" and "consent" which are much stronger words should be dropped for the word "reciprocation" and "contentment, or improvement. Because, scattering our moral vocabulary with these robust words will not certainly make corporations take up social obligations in communities.

Lastly, there is no doubt that the relationship between corporations and the communities where they operate has become increasingly significant in recent years as corporations must respond to rapid climate change concerns, pressing externalities, and other serious societal problems, many of which cannot be adequately attended to by members of communities alone. Corporations must behave in a responsible manner in proportion to societal norms as they operate. They are obliged to preserve the image of a genuine motive and sincere policies in the communities where they operate. A corporation willing to distinguish from other corporations will engage in this contemporary CSR practices align with economic, social and environmental dimensions in such a manner that cannot be easily replicated by others.

2.2.2 Legitimacy Theory

Originated and developed from the concept of organisational legitimacy, Dowling and Pfeffer (1975, p. 122) defined legitimacy theory as:

> *A condition or status which exists when an entity's value system is congruent with the value system of the larger social system of which the entity is a part. When a disparity, actual or potential, exists between the two value systems, there is a threat to the entity's legitimacy.*

Legitimacy theory agitates that corporations are perceived to function within the bond and norms of the society wherein they operate. The theory suggests that a social bond exists between corporations and the communities where they operate (Deegan & Samkin, 2009), and wherein corporations operate within the social bounds and norms of

28

community or not. Within the fundamental argument of legitimacy theory is the notion that corporations' immediate communities offer critical sources of resources and markets that determine a corporation's overall sustainability and profitability. For instance, corporate waste products are absorbed by the communities and the natural environment, usually, without any cost to corporations. Therefore, by way of reciprocal, corporations need to give back to communities by executing CSR programmes in communities. The proponents of the theory hold that, corporations have no rights to the rights for discharging waste in human communities (and the environment) without any cost. Therefore, in order to allow the continued existence of corporations, communities would expect benefits that outweigh the cost from corporations (An, Howard, & Ian, 2011).

Legitimacy theory suggests that it is the expectations of communities at large that have to be fulfilled by the corporations, and not for those of corporate owners and shareholders. It is only when these expectations are met, would communities allow the corporations to continue their operations (An, Howard, & Ian, 2011). Meaning that placing profitability for enormous returns on shareholders' value above CSR can easily affect a corporation's performance and sustainability in communities (Gordon & Reddy 2010).

In legitimacy theory, there is a term referred to as legitimacy gap. This demonstrates the difference between the values expected of a corporation and community expectation, whereas the corporation will be susceptible if it does not perform well. The legitimacy gap arises where a corporation is not sensitive enough toward the impacts that rises from its activities and the expectations of the communities but focuses only on the corporation's efforts in generating maximum profit (Moloi and Marwala, 2020). This is where CSR is required in order to reduce the legitimacy gap by increasing the comparative relationship between a corporation' performance and expectations of the communities; legitimacy can be said to be a beneficial source for a corporation's survival (Gordon and Reddy, 2010).

Through the awareness of the existence of legitimacy theory, it is anticipated that in carrying out CSR activities, corporations will no longer carry out activities that have disapproving effect on itself but would rather create harmonious relationship in accordance with the norms and values of the communities. In this, legitimacy can be achieved.

29

The legitimacy theory also agitates for CSR reporting as well as the argument that a corporation's sustainability depends on its rating amongst the surrounding social order in the communities (Stephen & Meitner 2007). A poor CSR can induce negative publicity that affects the reputation of corporations. It can also exasperate certain quality and ethical issues, besides swelling costs linked to direct litigation because of regulatory breach along with substantial costs arising from fines or compensation for such breaches (Hacking & Guthrie 2008). All these can affect a corporation's financial gains and enrichment of shareholders' value.

Several authors have criticized legitimacy theory based on the issues of determination. Firstly, that there is lack of the details about how legitimacy can be measured. Secondly, studies that have been conducted on legitimacy theory seem to focus on society at large; chances are not given for the study of particular community or groups such as this study covers. The third question is the determination of which social groups actually confer legitimacy. Lastly, most studies on legitimacy theory as applied in social and environmental sciences usually overlook its application on communities, studies rather focus on efforts to legitimize the survival of corporations.

To counter these arguments, this study embraced a subjective method. The study adopted the communities that are affected by the impact of climate change in Gombe State between 2015 and 2019 as a unit of study. The study considers the flow of resources and services which the communities received from corporations through CSR programmes as determinants of legitimacy. In this case, it is not only the activities of corporations that shall be considered as significance, but also the collectively perceptions of the members of the communities about the activities of the corporations that shall determine the level of legitimacy.

This study adopts the triple bottom line which measures the economic, social and environmental related CSR alone side the policies of CSR to examine how CSR programmes seeks to improve the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in the Gombe State, Nigeria. With the adoption of legitimacy theory, communities and stakeholders involved in CSR will be able to determine whether corporations employ legitimacy in the communities or not. By linking the study with the triple bottom line, the

members of the communities will realize that corporations are supposed to showcase their reports covering these areas. This will bring about competition and inspire development in communities affected by climate change. Finally, the advantage of legitimacy theory include that it instils a sense of civic responsivities among corporations anywhere they operate. This study will legitimatize the gaps that exist between corporations and communities in Gombe state.

2.2.3 Sustainable Livelihood Approach

The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID, 1997) explained Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLS) in terms of the capacity of human communities to increase its resources and abilities in the aspect of unexpected events and tensions such as climate change amongst others, the approach primarily seeks to identify the most essential assets or resources in community's livelihood and how they can be enhanced and developed over time and space for the benefit of the communities (Su, Saikia and Hay, 2018). Thus, SLA is a practical framework for evidence- based intervention and has much logic resting behind it, especially in communities undergoing rapid change and where resources to support development interventions are inevitably limited.

The approach has five elements encompassing human assets (talents, expertise, labour capability, create and renovate, right healthiness); Societal assets (networks and associations that are in human society and utilized by individuals in meeting their livelihood); Physical assets (infrastructure, machinery and equipment, that enhances livelihood); Economic assets (economic resources that support people's livelihood such as money at hand, cash reserves, access to reserves and loans with the privilege to hurriedly and effortlessly change a different resources into money). Others include natural assets (natural resources which profit the public, such as biodiversity, terrestrial, timberlands, waters and other natural resources, among others) (Cortes, 2008). The above elements, the theory upholds, if not addressed and resolved can affect the sustainable development of communities.

Additionally, the sustainable livelihood method involves a broad view of social, economic and environmental related activities aimed at contributing to sustainability in human societies. The approach makes these dimensions clear and recognizes the changing

aspects of human communities. Sustainability of the human communities is regarded not in stationary or balance manner, except for the ability of the elements of the communities to withstand unexpected events and adjust to change. Connected to CSR initiatives, SLA represents a different means of relating to development which has the possibility to produce much more helpful results than those approaches which concentrate on fewer communities, their livelihood, and the manners communities relate with resources including social, economic and environment (Fordham, Robinson, Blackwell and Cleary, 2018). In context specific terms, such as involving with CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by the effects of climate change, the SLA principles offer a framework for CSR experts to create and execute community focused programmes to aid solve community sustainable livelihood issues.

Some weaknesses on workability of Sustainable Livelihood Method are identified by scholars such as Wong and Levine among others. These involved the inability of the theory to discuss how to identify the vulnerable that needed to be assisted (Levine, 2014; Wong, 2015). In order to tackle this, there was research done in collaboration with the Gombe State Ministry of Environment in order to identify the communities affected by climate change. The study also works in conjunction with the Gombe Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative as well as the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development to identify the communities who have received intervention from corporation in form of CSR from 2015 to 2019.

The other argument is that the manner in which resources and other livelihood privileges are dispersed to the vulnerable. These groups of people are often affected by informal structures of societal supremacy and rule within the communities (Levine, 2014; Wong, 2015). To solve this issue, the adoption of qualitative and quantitative approaches and the use of CSR instrument such GRI, the UNGC is critical. At the same time, the ISO which emphasized economic, social and environmental dimensions of CSR to take care of this study is fundamental. At the end of the study, if such problems are identified, suggestions will be proffered. Furthermore, gender, which is a part of societal relationship and to the level that relations between men and women are characterized by obvious dissimilarity and social rule, which apparently forms part of the many problems in communities are also covered, using these instruments.

SLA has also been criticized for lack of programme framework and is difficult in creating the methodology at the community levels without relying on other approaches; therefore, the approach needs to be joined with other tools to achieve good planning of project activities. Levine (2014) and Wong (2015) maintain that SLA ethics are expected to be more active when united with CSR instruments. The approach will assist in pointing out key areas where CSR interventions are needed to satisfy the needs of the communities vulnerable with climate change. Finally, it will provide an additional realistic framework for evaluating the primary and secondary effects CSR intervention has on communities' livelihood than any other approaches. The approach will provide practitioners the opportunities to recognize significant burden areas that may possibly have significant impacts on livelihoods and where resources are inadequate and indicated how to address them.

In conclusion, it can be asserted that these three approaches, social contract theory, legitimacy theory and sustainable livelihood approach have much in common. All of them form part of the normative moral models, which have changed in the current corporate society. Together, they establish a set of moral values which can be effortlessly evaluated and articulated by a typical corporation in the sense that they all demand that a corporation contribute to improve the livelihood of members within the promises and customs of the communities in which they function. While the social contract theory urges corporations to consider the ethical concerns and impacts of their actions on the society as a whole, not just on those immediately affected, the legitimacy theory advocate that there are differences between the expectations of members of a community where a corporation operates, in relation to how the corporation should perform, and how the corporation does perform.

This informs a change in expectations; the change brings a shift to legitimacy, and this shift creates a legitimacy gap. The corporation must perform to cover the gap. The sustainable livelihood approach puts communities' social, economic and environmental welfare and wellbeing at the centre of its concerns in the society; by assisting to identify those assets or resources which corporations' CRS programmes can uphold to improve the livelihood of members of communities. In the case the adoption of these three theories brings advantages that can eliminate non-performance among the corporations and make

them do the real things for communities in Gombe state. At the end of the study, if it is assumed that corporations are threatened because of what they were not able to implement through CSR, the following advice will be given: The corporations will be advised to adopt new methods and policies in their CSR programmes to conform to what is appropriate for the communities and the principles of the theories adopted.

2.3 Empirical Review of Literature

2.3.1 The Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

The prominence of corporate social responsibility (CSR), as a field of study, has turn out to be evident in the present millennia (Muller & Kolk, 2010). This growth in interest has made CSR to be one amongst the current interesting concepts in development research (Blowfield & Murray, 2008). Currently, CSR has occupied an eminent position in the corporate world and has maintained important attention in the arena of corporate practice and scholastic analysis (Du, Bhattacharya & Sen, 2010; Licandro, 2015). The demonstrative eminence of CSR's is in the fact that currently a number of larger corporations now have positions of senior Executive Officers in charge of CSR operations. The corporate world is not the only setting in which CSR is resolved with diverse means and methods. CSR also offers a ground for political players and key players in civil society including Non-Governmental Organisation s (NGOs), Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs), various foundations and other activists' groups (Oguntade & Mafimisebi, 2011; Pedersen, 2015).

CSR is also top on the plan of various prominent political institutes such as the United Nation Development Programme, World Economic Forum and other similar international bodies and the growing number of advisors on CSR issues, while academic literature is flooded with research in the CSR and there is an increased interest in the teaching of CSR in a number of universities (Crane, Matten and Spence, 2008; Wilburn and Wilburn, 2013). More importantly, there is an overabundance of commercial relations, specialized establishments and bulletins targeting to give direction to corporations on how-to put-on CSR practices (Gonzalez- Perez and Leonard 2016). Gonzalez-Perez and Leonard (2016) maintain that various corporations from many countries are signatories to the CSR measurement standards and guidelines that cover issues on corporate accountability and

transparency, human rights, economic, social and environmental sustainability, employee rights and stakeholder engagements among others. Hopkins (2016) and Behringer and Szegedi (2016) posit that CSR is pivotal without which the United Nations SDGs cannot be attained.

In spite of this elevated position CSR, Amoah-Mensah, (2016) posits that the concept is still an emergent one and generally a challenging idea. Many scholars contend that the precise definition of CSR is not perfect (Crane Matten and Spence, 2008; Behringer, and Szegedi, 2016). Besides, there are still little agreements on what the facets of CSR is, as well as what its significances in the society should be or who should be responsible for making CSR functional and how to construct the policies that can strongly promote economic, social, and environmental goals of CSR (Smith & Lenssen, 2009; Persic, Jankovic & Dubravka, 2017). The major challenge with CSR is that it implies differently to different individuals and corporations in different sections of the world. Corporations, non-governmental organisation s (NGOs), and scholars regularly have a wide diverse insights and opinions on what CSR entails, yielding a variety of outcomes, from scholars' arguments about the meanings and policies or practice of CSR (Kuznetsov, 2008; Kelman, Loe, Rowe, Wilson, Poussenkova, Nikitina, & Fjærtoft, 2016).

Despite the fact that there are agreements that CSR deals with corporate responsibilities in the societies, there are greater uncertainties concerning what these responsibilities might contain (Hamidu, Haron, & Amran, 2015). Hence, throughout the years, various suggestions have been made by academics regarding the possible content of CSR. The existing list of activities is already very long and includes among others, actions in support of education, capacity building, employee engagement and satisfaction, building communal communities, human rights and equal opportunity, respects for rule of law, renewal energy, plant closures, corporate accountability and transparency, stakeholders' engagement, fair market operations and environmental and preservation. Others include rural economic development, urban sustainable development, corporate philanthropy, recycling of waste materials, improvement of products and services quality, the regeneration of natural resources, improvement of arts and culture, improvement of health care among others (Hamidu, Haron and Amran, 2015; Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska, & Szumowski, 2021).

It has become apparent that collecting the list of important activities of CSR in order to define the concept is difficult. Nevertheless, articulating a generally acceptable conceptual definition of the term, has demonstrates to be a hard task. An investigation conducted by Zukauskas, Vveinhardt and Andriukaitienė (2018) compiled about 31 definitions of CSR; a figure which Carroll and Shabana (2010) had designated to be profoundly inadequate. More than a few of these definitions focused on the general approach to CSR, while others make efforts to be more explicit. For example, Friedman (1962) indefinitely upheld that corporations' exclusive social responsibility were mainly to maximized profits for their owners within the margins of corporate law. Sequentially, Carroll (1979) contended that the social responsibility of corporations comprises the legal, economic, ethical and other optional responsibilities that the society expects from corporations at a specific time.

Several research endeavoured to assume a straighter approach by upholding that the social responsibilities of corporations were on those stakeholders whose interests are being directly or indirectly affected by or affect corporations' policies and practices (Lizarzaburu, 2014). A major challenge, with this definition or approach is on the fact that it is hard to outline who corporations' stakeholders are. Unsworth, Russell and Davis (2016) offered a more detailed definition as the authors describe CSR as several corporate responsibilities accomplished in communities including the following: climate change, corporate governance, human rights, workplace safety, social contract and ethical responsibilities, environmental protection, animal well-being and protection, health and education among others.

Besides scholarly efforts in defining CSR, several organisation s have attempted to outline different definitions for the concept. For instance, the social responsibility (SR) guidance standard ISO 26000 offers the definition of social responsibility as an obligation of an organisation for the influences of its actions and decisions on the society and the environment, through transparent and moral attitude that add value to sustainable progress, including health and the well-being of humanity (ISO, 2010). The European Commission (2001) green paper on CSR contended that being socially responsible involves acting beyond satisfying legal responsibilities and devoting more into human resources, environment and stakeholder relationships among others.

36

The scenario turns even more complex as corporations from different sectors and regions have too compiled several definitions for the concept. The content analysis of the websites of major corporations involved in CSR discloses that they have provided several exclusive explanations of CSR. To the TATA group of companies, CSR is a process of supporting the enhancement of the value of life of the public in the societies in which it functions with the purpose to make them self-reliant. Such social responsibility involves starting and aiding community initiatives in the field of community and household wellbeing, water administration, occupational training, education, and literacy and boost application of contemporary scientific and administrative procedures and expertise (Amit, Gayatri, Vipul, & Shraddha, 2012). The bottom line of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) CSR purposes are based on enhancing the general comfort of their stakeholders and members of the host communities through the delivery of sustainable ventures and programmes in all scopes of life specifically; well-being, education, financial enablement, game/arts and way of life, and benevolent/expert contributions and to aid the expansion of the resident economies in all their extents of action (NNPC, 2018).

Regardless of the existing diverse opinions on the meaning of CSR, it is likely to detect certain features of the concept. Several studies have come to terms with the fact that CSR is fundamentally well-matched with money-making and direct it efforts in accomplishing obligations or responsibilities of the society by corporations (Chwistecka-Dudek, 2016). As Tarabella and Burchi (2013) contend virtually many current writings on CSR emphasize its relationship with corporate success. Beyond this, current views on CSR activities highlight the charitable components of the concept and archetypally envisioned the practices as responsibilities that surpassed those set up by legal actions (Obi, 2011). Studies proves the circumstance that CSR should be inspire by Elkington's principle, i.e., the triple bottom line, which assumes sustainable development, taking into account not only an economic-related activities but also social and environmental ones (Chwistecka-Dudek, 2016). Moreover, CSR is perceived as an initiative, which encourages the self-regulation of corporations to substitute or serve as an auxiliary to government activities and regulations in the society (Albareda, 2008; Crane, Matten and Spence, 2008).

On one hand, the number of approaches is instrumental in understanding the wide range of topics in build in CSR (Husted, 2015). Alternatively, the accumulation of the different

definitions and approaches toward the concept further deters its development (Zukauskas, Vveinhardt, & Andriukaitienė, 2018). Experts in the field get confounded instead of enlightened about the concept due to the unending scholarly arguments, while scholars find it hard to generate reliable data that will assist in comparing results and grasp the implications and applications of CSR practices in the society (Hart, 2010).

As opposed to researchers which perceive CSR as mere altruism (Kuznetsov & Kuznetsova, 2010), this study upholds that CSR is beyond altruism and aids. The model of CSR has developed beyond the notion of corporation's meeting lawful and regulatory commitments with their employees, customers, suppliers, and the closely related society, towards a more proactive role for a corporation by getting involved in economic, social, environmental, and ethical policies and actions through working in partnership with members of the communities, national governments, and civil institutions as well as with international organisation s and progressively as a central part of modern-day key corporate management (Kuznetsov & Kuznetsova, 2010). It classified all modern models of CSR carried out by several corporations as contemporary strategies which need to be studied.

This study distinguishes CSR as continual obligations accomplish by corporations to assume responsibilities beyond altruism and assistances, to mitigate the negative impacts of corporate and anthropogenic actions in the society, which is the basis for climate change, and guarantee the provision of qualitative livelihood in the society. By theorizing CSR as a corporate, processes-oriented concept (Smith, Dickinson, Donahue, Burton, Haites, Klein, & Patwardhan, 2011); this study examines of the performance of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria in order to enhance community knowledge about corporate responsibilities. The intention is to differentiate between the use of CSR by corporations as a strategy of promoting public relations and as a channel of enhancing corporations' economic, social and environmental as well as the impacts of ethical policies and actions of corporations on livelihoods in communities (Adeyanju, 2012; Lompo & Trani, 2013).

2.3.2 Corporate Social Responsibility in Nigeria

The end of the civil war in the early 1970s signalled in essence the beginning of an acknowledged segment of CSR in Nigeria. With this development, the military was tasked with the responsibility of political leadership of the country until 1979. The period was characterized by abundant influx of oil and economic strength for the country. In the post-war Nigeria, the Federal Government under General, Yakubu Gowon rolled out the "State social responsibility" concept projected in government's 3R policy branded "reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction", which was focused mostly on the people of the Eastern region who were ravaged by the civil war (Oguntade & Mafimisebi, 2011). The policy focused on the restoration of damaged infrastructure, such as shelters, local markets, clinics, roads, hospitals, schools, colleges, universities, airports among others; in order that the people might be able to carry on with live as speedily as possible (Gowon, 2007).

As postulated by Oguntade and Mafimisebi (2011), before the 1990s, corporations in Nigeria strictly adhered to the orthodox convention and obligation of maximising profit to shareholder only in accordance with Friedman 1962's theory, even at the expense of the environment. However, beginning from the 1990s, the practice of CSR began to develop in the country. Osemeke, Adegbite and Adegbite (2016), reported that CSR, turn out to be a regularly used term by practitioners in the 1990s; and this is true for Nigeria. Earlier than that, corporations in Nigeria did not consider and valued the need to boost their status through participation in CSR. The rhythm for the execution of CSR actions gained impetus, particularly amongst the oil corporations, with the internationalization of the encounter between Ogoni people and the Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) in 1992 (Kretzman, 1995). The Ogoni-SPDC's conflict led to alteration in corporations' approach towards CSR in Nigeria. Most corporations had subsequently comprehended the possible influence of CSR on corporate status, protection of corporate properties and corporate performance (Amaeshi, Adi, Ogbechie, & Amao, 2016; Lewis, 2003).

Osemeke, Adegbite and Adegbite (2016), posit that CSR initiatives in Nigeria have not been planned, in a manner that offer in-depth commitments of corporations to human affairs like has been happening in developed world, but have been traditionally concerned with, nurturing faith, traditions, culture and communal lifestyle. As such, CSR initiatives

in Nigeria have been mostly optional and philanthropic, characterized by giving, assistances, and community developments. The absent of regulation have made most corporations not to take CSR initiatives seriously and mandatory (Osemeke *et al*., 2016). Even though some have CSR departments and usually publish their impacts in their annual bulletin. Osemeke *et al*., (2016) reveal that CSR projects include the provision of borehole water, youth empowerment, constructions and renovation of schools and healthcare centres in communities. Other initiatives include regularly support in athletic, beautification of infrastructures, offering of donations among others.

Oguntade and Mafimisebi (2011) established that participation on CSR in Nigeria stands as a response of home-grown responsibilities to the atypical socio-economic situations of the nation or could be linked to the historic social and cultural values of Nigerian corporations and the dominant religious inspirations in the nation. The socio-cultural certainty in Nigeria encourages the attitude, where the affluent are expected to impact positively on the underprivileged. Influences, concerns, and approaches of CSR adopted by indigenous corporations also reflected Nigeria's unique socio-economic situations. Multinationals, in contrast, execute CSR based on the directives from their headquarters, or on those areas that directly affect their corporate programmes. However, some multinationals and indigenous corporations have now separate foundations that carry out CSR over and above pure philanthropy (Oguntade & Mafimisebi, 2011).

According to Oguntade and Mafimisebi (2011), contribution of corporations to societal change in the nation can be characterized into two, namely contributions that are obligatory, emanating from laws of the land and efforts that are mostly voluntary. Osemeke *et al*., (2016), maintain that corporations in Nigeria are required to give to Education Tax Fund (ETF) (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1998), the Niger-Delta Development Commission (NDDC) (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2000) and Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS). Furthermore, they are also being required to willingly give to the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF) (Mafimisebi, Oguntade & Mafimisebi, 2010). Oguntade and Mafimisebi (2011), reveal that the voluntary donations of corporations to societal development in Nigeria, in terms of CSR programmes are diverse, encompassing every sphere of the economic life. These vary from support for amenities development in health, education,

sports, power and roads to provision of scholarships, vocational training and drugs and equipment for hospitals.

Faith-based organisations (FBOs); and Local and International Non-Governmental Organisation s (NGOs) are among other contributors to CSR through the participation in education provision, healthcare and agricultural development among others. Osemeke *et al*. (2016), maintain that the Catholic Church, Anglican Church, the Christ Apostolic Church, the Baptist Church, ECWA, the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and some sects of the Islamic faith in Nigeria give constant effort in providing educational services at primary and secondary levels of education both in rural and urban communities. Additionally, the FBOs are also proactive in rendering the service of skill training and providing impetus in capacity building to Nigerians workers at the lower to middleclass levels. The health sector is another area where the churches render contributions through the provision of facilities over the years. Agricultural sector has also received contributions from churches.

Other indigenous NGOs such as T.Y. Danjuma Foundation, Dangote Foundation, MTNF Milk F.L.O.W. Project, Mobil Oil Company, United Bank for Africa (UBA), Zenith Bank Plc. and Airtel Company for instance have been dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of Nigerians by supporting initiatives that improve access to health and educational opportunities among others. Most of the CSR interventions are hugely geared towards the rural communities, therefore could be classified under rural development (Oguntade & Mafimisebi, 2011).

As maintain by Mamudu, Mamudu, Elehinafe and Akinneye (2021), there are still several challenges to CSR in Nigeria. The conventional standard of improving profits for shareholders has a negative impact on all aspects of society and especially environmental protection. Another obstacle to CSR is ineffective legislation. There is little CSR legislation, and those that do exist are either ineffective or inapplicable. Legislation is created to order the causes of life and events within a society, but when such legislation is insufficient, the effect is insignificant. Some provisions of existing laws, particularly those pertaining to environmental protection, are insufficient in protecting the livelihoods and rights of communities.

41

Another barrier to CSR is a lack of awareness about CSR in Nigerian society. People are unaware of the consequences of their improper actions towards the environment due to a lack of awareness about the need to be socially responsible to natural environment. The Nigerian government's insincerity and insensitivity has also been a concerned. For example, the Nigerian government's responses to negative corporate activities such as gas flaring have not portrayed the government as being sincere enough in ensuring the practise of CSR in Nigeria. Insincerity and insensitivity on the part of the government stem from a government system that encourages corporations to adopt a passive attitude towards their CSR to Nigerians (Mamudu *et al*., 2021). In Nigeria, the government appears to be more concerned with generating revenue from corporations' failures to meet their social or legal obligations to the environment and communities. The Nigerian government's revenue generation campaigns encourage corporations to violate environmental laws. Monetary compensation is accepted in lieu of corporations' heinous acts of environmental degradation at the expense of improving community livelihoods (Oguntade & Mafimisebi, 2011).

42

2.4. Critique of the Approach to Corporate Social Responsibility

Even with the dominance of the corporate case study to CSR, scholars have put forward evidence to suggest that the argument for CSR is a flaw. It can be debated that in spite the thriving evidence that CSR have been providing permanent employment to staff, providing newsletters, opening of websites, encouraging workers' associations and having large armies of consultants, they do not have definitive answers to the current lingering social, economic and environmental problems including unemployment, corruption, communal conflicts, drought, among others (Lindgreen, C´ordoba, Maon, & Mendoza, 2010). Again, there is no proof that CSR activities have become an everyday activity for a number of corporations.

Pedersen (2015) stressed that in the past years; the notion of CSR has been met with a great deal of scepticism. CSR was for a long time perceived as something distrustful that profit- oriented corporate managers would not be interested to participate let alone do something about it. Some even reasoned that CSR could weaken the commercial system, democracy, and the free society. Whereas some authors contend that CSR is 'too demanding', meaning that CSR may finally destroy the existing social structure as it is known, there are also authors who are of the judgment that CSR may be insignificant, meaning that CSR programmes have failed to handle the universal trepidations that the notion is envisioned to solve (Visser, 2010).

Visser (2010) argues that the present incremental method to CSR is an inadequate response to today's sustainability emergencies. There is instead a need for a new and radical CSR approach that allows humanities to globally redefine the objective of corporations. More so, it has been contended that the basic standards of the corporate enterprise (for instance, the right to make a profit, free trade, freedom of capital, the determination of prices by the market, among others.) are undisputed, unopposed, and non-negotiable in the majority of the CSR literature. The gap between the supercilious CSR rhetoric and actual corporations' practices has also led to accusations of green-washing, public relations strategies, corporate twist, lip service, blue-washing, and window-dressing (Pedersen, 2015).

Obloj (2010) is of the view that, adopting the business case for CSR involves possibly

grim consequences because according to the author, self-regulatory CSR is not effective and reliable. By encouraging self-regulatory CSR practices against government regulations, corporations are taken up government functions of providing standards, services, incentives and values to the citizens. This may be good in practical terms, but it can result to higher cost and a form of uncertainty in the functions of corporations. In that manner, as Chwistecka-Dudek (2016) puts it, corporations should not be involved in activities that they have not been established for, because it will result to the ineffectual allocation of resources and reducing the effectiveness of government.

The effectiveness of the business case for CSR is further challenged by considerations that follow from research into corporate powers. Numerous authors (Karnani, 2010; Chwistecka- Dudek, 2016) opine that the presence of corporations with resources larger than those of some developing countries will distort corporations' duties. Karnani (2010) is of the view that as a result of the lack of common and active global systems of governance, the acquisition of power on the hands of corporations will enable them to control larger market operations and utilize resources in their own interest rather than that of the society. In other words, it is believed that corporate interests will overwhelm societal interests if CSR practices should be allowed.

There are researchers whose views echoes with the aforementioned, but who approached the concept from a diverse perspective. Their views dwell on the corporate upheavals that occurred at the beginning of the 21st century, such as the collapse of 'Enron and Co' (Smith & Lenssen, 2009). They strongly believed that these upheavals point to the circumstance that in the cases of information irregularities, corporations will take the opportunity to promote self-interest. Additionally, these scholars are of the perception that the different financial crisis, which the world has suffered, shows that the corporate world have failed to hinder unprincipled activities by corporations and that in spite of the abundance of voluntary self- regulatory standards, CSR instruments, such as Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) among others; are not able to help the situation (Smith & Lenssen, 2009).

More so, scholars who criticize the business case claimed that participation in CSR is challenging as it allows corporations to make the choice of engaging in which CSR policy and to what extent they want (Zamagni, Guinée, Heijungs, Masoni & Raggi, 2012). They

44

are of the opinion that in order to enable corporations adopt corporate accountable practices, government supervisory actions or corporate self-regulation arrangements should be put in place. Otherwise, unscrupulous corporations will plan to eliminate their rivals or reduce their competitive force (Zamagni *et al.,* 2012). Therefore, the researchers maintain that in the context of globalization and departure of governments, corporations should be allowed to engage in CSR practices when a well-established and active corporate self-regulatory standard is created.

Finally, as complaints keep unfolding, corporations have multitude techniques to improve the method of given back to communities. First of all, they need to look out for the opportunities to align their missions and policies to the wills of the communities and make sure their goals transcend beyond profits. Managers must do what is best for corporations by leveraging core values, service and products in a socially responsible manner that is acceptable to community aspirations. They should ensure to install beneficial footprints in communities and encouraging continuity in the communities through accomplishing CSR programmes that improve the livelihood of the communities.

2.5 Drivers of Corporate Social Responsibility

It has been argued that in a world dominated by capitalism, corporations should operate within the legal and ethical frameworks where their basic responsibility is tilted toward their owners or shareholders, whilst they leave social matters and public issues to governments. The question often asked is: why do they adopt CSR? The debate on this is shaped by trends, motivations and contemporary answers. CSR is greatly a product of various, complex and contradictory evidence and products of the general developments in society and is not a unidirectional affair. On a general note, it is due to the globalization of the economy and the growing societal and environmental expectations and pressures from stakeholders that brought about CSR (Smith *et al*., 2011).

Pedersen (2015) presented three collective reasons for CSR. These include instrumental, institutional, and emotional. Instrumental motives according to the author implies that CSR is driven by business-related objectives such as reducing risk, saving cost while improving financial performance among others. Institutional motives imply that

corporations are adopting CSR either because they are pressured to do so by their stakeholders, because they want to emulate other successful corporations, or because it is considered as normal corporate practice. While emotional motives, suggests that corporations are involved in CSR activities majorly because it is a moral thing to adopt.

46

This study compiled from sources, a list of internal and external impetus that drives the participation of corporations in CSR actions. The internal drivers relate to internal stakeholders and corporations' internal processes, while the external drivers concern corporate relationship with other stakeholders and their commitments to social demands (Nair and Bhattacharyya, 2018). The internal drivers include among others, the motive to reorient, manage and control internal structures while identifying potential areas for improvement in corporations, the ability to reduce costs of waste, clean energy, environmental degradation and work-related ailments among others (Kabir, Mukuddem-Petersen, & Petersen, 2015). Others include the personal obligation of corporate managers to socially and environmentally improve corporations' footprints (Nair & Bhattacharyya, 2018), the ability to motivate employees and reduce staff turnover, and the need to extend quality management system, strengthen productive process and innovation in corporations to meet the long-term objectives while contributing to better society (Zukauskas *et al.,* 2018).

The external drivers include the motives to increase control of the social and environmental performance in communities where corporations operate, to meet expectations and demands of stakeholders and ensure compliance with existing regulations and preventing governmental actions (Chi Vo, 2011), the motive to improve customer dependability and response to pressure from civil society organizations among others (Kabir *et al*., 2015), the need to improve existing and potential investors' confidence in corporations to prevent negative social impacts on the external environment as well as gain access to new markets (Adedipe & Babalola, 2014); and lastly, to improve corporate image and community relations and preventing new social and environmental litigation (Ismail, 2009).

According to Masum, Awang and Hassan (2020), the relevance of CSR includes the fact that CSR programmes on community development that are successfully executed stimulate growth, reduce poverty, and bring financial advantages to community members. In this regard, some corporations have opened branches and are operating in developing nations to create work opportunities for communities, while also directly lowering unemployment rates. This immediately enhances the socioeconomic condition of the communities (Nuruddeen, Aliyu, Jamila, & Ibrahim, 2021). Furthermore, the

47

implementation of CSR activities in corporation results in technological transfer. However, communities benefit from numerous parts of development that enhance livelihoods through the transfer of technology in conjunction with CSR programmes implemented by corporations.

CSR is also said to strengthen relationships between corporations and communities. By participating in CSR activities in communities, corporations' presence in the social system is felt beyond the idea that corporations operate just for their own gain. As a result, corporations and communities coexist in peace and harmony. This creates social capital, which is necessary for community growth. According to Masum, Awang and Hassan (2020), CSR increases interdependence between corporations and communities. In other words, a tighter relationship between corporations and the community is another component of CSR's involvement in community development because, in the long run, CSR initiatives in different sectors promote sustainable development. To achieve this relationship, corporations must adhere to the key principles of sustainable development as well as good ethical policies and actions.

Some corporations have shown a visible commitment to CSR in environmental protection through activities targeted at decreasing their environmental footprints in communities. These corporations believe that financial and environmental performance may be combined to drive corporate achievement and social notable standing in the communities where they operate (Ismail, 2009). According to Ugwunwanyi and Ekene (2016), environmental CSR programmes are crucial in fostering human well-being, maintaining environmental integrity, and protecting natural resources. It also involves, among other things, the availability and accessibility to essential resources such as infrastructure, health centres, schools, power, clean air, clean water, and adequate livelihoods.

Furthermore, CSR assists corporations in bearing the consequences of industrialization. Corporations that participate in CSR activities tend to use ethical business practises that help to improve the community's negative image of the environment. Several organisations, including the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative, are major driving forces behind this concept. They have developed three conceptual frameworks for CSR that include economic, environmental, and social responsibilities. They have defined what a corporation must do in order to win and

48

maintain the trust of the communities in which they serve, generate wealth, and respond to the dynamics of community environmental improvement. Ismail (2009) opined that CSR creates a framework for corporate sustainability that outlines a progressive set of social, economic, and environmental goals that corporations are encouraged to accomplish.

In conclusion, it is evident that the character and function of CSR have evolved considerably over the years in communities. CSR efforts have evolved from simple donations to become a crucial component of how contemporary corporations manage their operations, with an emphasis on responsibilities toward community livelihood through sound governance and beneficial efforts where they operate.

2.6 Dimensions of Corporate Social Responsibility

Having understood how important it is for both corporations and communities, many corporations have gradually adopted CSR as a key component of their corporate agenda. They are giving attention to economic, social, and environmental-related CSR activities, as well as ethical policies and actions in their operations within communities (Muogbo & Nneka, 2016; Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska, & Szumowski, 2021). According to Ameer and Othman (2012), corporate spending on CSR is an investment rather than a cost. Studies have increasingly supported the argument that CSR has a long-term positive impact on corporate and community participation.

Over time, researchers have attempted to identify and describe the various dimensions to be used in measuring the impacts of CSR in communities. The Triple Bottom Line approach is one of the appropriate and acceptable models (Elkington, 2004). Coined in 1998 by John Elkington in his effort to contribute to the international summit in Brundtland 1987, where world leaders redefined the concept of sustainable development to involve meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own demands and to complement existing CSR theories, Elkington (2004) asserts that the triple bottom line approach calls for corporations to expand their traditional roles to include the combined interests of the planet (environment), the social (people), and the economy (profit) in their operations to stimulate sustainable global development. This approach is applied to this study, which

seeks to examine the performance of CSR activities in economic, social, environmental, and corporations' ethical policies and actions on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State.

50

2.7 Effects of CSR in Economic-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

The economic benefits accruing from corporations' operations has prompted extensive academic research as observed by numerous studies. Many of the arguments are on the aspect of determinants of economic profitability and who benefit from it. Elkington (2004), posit that whether or not CSR will result in economic benefits to the corporations or communities depends on the organisational setup of the corporations. It is also based on the approach employed in implementing CSR initiatives in the communities where corporations operate. Okanga and Groenewald (2017) posit that economic related CSR activities as defined in ripple-bottom-line (TBL) approach refers to both the substantial profits distributed to stockholders, which remains an essential starting point for accounting computation as well as the economic value created by corporations after deducting the cost of expenses, and the cost of the capital invested and the real economic related CSR benefits enjoyed by the host communities. In other words, this includes the real economic effects which corporations' input on the livelihoods of the communities where they operate. According to the responses in this study, they include economic benefits enjoyed through the provision of capacity building programmes, community development projects, and employee engagement initiatives, among others by corporations.

2.7.1 Capacity Building Programmes

We live in a world where the expectations placed on corporations have changed dramatically. There are growing expectations that corporations should improve social, economic, and environmental livelihoods in their host communities, in addition to ensuring their own productivity. CSR in capacity building is seen as an evidence-driven process of strengthening the abilities of individuals, organisation s, and communities to perform core functions for the sustainable development of communities. Singh (2017); Mamudu *et al*. (2021), and Hagelsteen, Gutheil, Morales Burkle, and Becker, (2022), all describe capacity building as the process by which community members and organisation s effectively stimulate and develop their capability to achieve social and economic goals through the enhancement of knowledge, skills, institutions, and infrastructure within a

larger social, cultural, and economic environment. Hagelsteen *et al.* (2022) considers capacity building the development of abilities, relationships, and values that helps individuals, organisation s, and groups in a community improve their contribution and achieve development goals.

Capacity building can be classified into three categories: functional or operational, technical or vocational, and behavioural or interactive. While functional capacity building refers to managerial ability to develop, implement, and evaluate strategies, programmes, and projects aimed at accomplishing corporate tasks, technical capacity is connected with particular field of expertise and practise in specific thematic areas or sectors. Levenson (2012), post that technical skills are gained through formally established education, instruction, and hands-on training. According to Elchert, Latino, Bobek, Way and Casillas (2017), behavioural capacity is related to cultural shifts and changes in attitude. It entails broadening understanding in order to change the attitudes, practises, and behaviours of individuals, organisations, and groups in a community. These changes could include forming alliances and interacting in an innovative manner. Behavioural capacity building can also lead to changes in approach, orientation, methods, and community values, (Elchert *et al.,* 2017).

Enwereonye, Ugorji, Alozie and Awurumibe (2015) postulate that the goal of corporations involved in CSR initiatives and capacity building in the community is to address challenges related to community development, while also taking into account the potentials, constraints, and needs of communities. The authors maintain that its main objectives are to improve and effectively employ knowledge, skills, and resources, to strengthen comprehensions and relationships, and to tackle issues of values, attitudes, motivations, and conditions that are appropriate for sustainable development at the individual, organisational, and community levels.

While Anwadike (2020) acknowledges that CSR initiatives are aimed at building capacity in communities, she contends that capacity building cannot occur in the absence of an adequate understanding of the capacity needs of individuals, groups, and communities. For example, it most accurately represents the specific needs of a community that is affected by climate change. Singh (2017) posits that several CSR initiatives lack this

52

aspect, which is why they do not succeed, affirming that CSR programmes must understand the difficulties of a community and work to meet those needs.

According to Weston and Taruvinga (2017), some other challenges that CSR initiatives face include the lack of measures that encourage community participation. Additionally, while programmes are implemented, they lack proper monitoring and evaluation. Enwereonye, Ugorji, Alozie and Awurumibe (2015) argue that there is an excessive reliance on training and education, while programmes lack access to supportive facilities and resources. Mamudu, Mamudu, Elehinafe and Akinneye (2021) postulates that the government has failed to provide assistance, including the development of frameworks and access to capacity-building initiatives for women, particularly those vulnerable to climate change. There are no proper youth programmes either. Nwoba and Michael (2016) decry the lack of widespread awareness and knowledge among stakeholders in communities about how they can contribute to capacity-building initiatives.

Hagelsteen, Gutheil, Morales and Becker (2022) maintain that power dynamics and conflicts of interest also exist at the community level. As a result, some community members who are supposed to participate in the capacity building programmes are barred from doing so due to political differences, nepotism, or cultural differences. Singh (2017) argues that because of their short duration, the capacity building training programmes are ineffective in meeting the needs of communities. They focus on individuals while expecting to see changes in communities. Rela, Awang, Ramli, Taufik, Sum and Muhammad (2020) also argue that individuals involved in capacity-building training frequently lack adequate knowledge of what capacity development is required and how it should be implemented, resulting in ineffective CSR initiatives.

Speaking of capacity building Mamudu, Mamudu, Elehinafe and Akinneye (2021), maintain that several CSR efforts have focused on training or providing technical guidance, and many of these efforts lacked medium-term framework for measuring impacts. Hoffmann (2021) postulates that CSR initiatives have failed to recognize the importance of existing community groups and their leadership or take into account the broader community interest. Rela *et al*. (2020) maintain that CSR in capacity building initiatives do not align with and support community development systems; therefore, it is difficult for the programmes to prioritize community ownership, broad participation,

53

transparency, and accountability. The authors maintain that CSR in capacity building initiatives fail because they do not take into account the interests of communities.

Hagelsteen *et al*. (2022) argued that rather than creating new frameworks or approaches, corporations are harmonizing their capacity building programmes and acknowledging previously ineffective initiatives. Mamudu *et al*. (2021) maintain that it is difficult to validate or celebrate the impact of capacity building programmes because it is frequently intangible. For example, it is easier to show a photograph of a CSR-painted classroom block than to show how CSR worked among youths and other vulnerable groups in a climate-change-affected communities. Hoffmann (2021) reveals that CSR initiatives in capacity building are increasingly focusing on building relationships with the political class. Just as there is no effective representation of formal civil society organisation s, and there is no accountability or transparency in many capacity building initiatives.

To resolve these challenges, Mamudu *et al*. (2021) maintain that successful CSR initiatives in capacity building require the involvement of stakeholders, including youth groups, women's groups, and all other essential community groups, from the inception before taking any action. This stimulates ownership and participation and enables the use of essential community-based resources that can support the success of CSR initiatives. Rela *et al*. (2020) suggest that CSR initiatives should evaluate the existing bureaucratic cultures in the communities to determine if they encourage the involvement of community members in decision-making. Involving all stakeholders will enable them to provide adequate time and resources for the success of CSR programmes. Mamudu *et al*. (2021) maintain that community members should be employed in top management roles where possible to ensure easy management.

Mamudu *et al*. (2021) assert that CSR initiatives in capacity building should adopt a holistic approach where all dimensions of capacity building that need attention of individuals, institutions, and policy frameworks from both internal and external environments, formal and informal relationships, will be met. The authors affirm that integrating capacity building in wider efforts will achieve sustainable development. Rela *et al*. (2020) maintain that in adopting a learning-by-doing approach, capacity building efforts should be supported by a variety of tools and methodologies. These could range from more traditional methods of capacity building, including workshops and in-service

54

technical training, to those that offer greater scope both methodologically and institutionally. For example, such as networking, horizontal exchanges, co-operation, creating multi-stakeholder project steering committees, sharing project management responsibilities, internships, and issue-based scientific networks.

55

Bashiru (2014) affirms that as development priorities differ from one community to another, capacity-building strategies should also be community-specific. Such strategies need to consider key fundamental principles, including the mission, vision, values, resources, strategies, and productivity. The mission should entail establishing goals that the community seeks to achieve and is thus the first step of capacity-building. This is followed by the vision, which fundamentally refers to a future position that a community would like to be in and involves setting realistic targets. In making decisions, particularly tough ones, values would play a crucial role. Hagelsteen *et al.* (2022) postulate that CSR providers must recognize that conflict is a normal phenomenon in the community process; therefore, managers of the programmes need to have the skills to negotiate and resolve conflicts. Nepotism, ethnicity, and partisanship need to be guarded against in selecting participating community groups or individuals while excluding others.

In conclusion, the goal of CSR initiatives in capacity building in communities should sustain a process of change to enable members of a community to achieve their development objectives. Any capacity-building activity needs to be carefully designed so that it contributes to this goal. In this process, it is essential that the needs of the members of the communities are carefully assessed and that the specific capacity-building objectives are clarified and not imposed. To eventually sustain a process of change, all categories of community members are needed to share the same values, pursue the same objectives, and are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills. To move in this direction, CSR initiative providers in capacity building need to pay more attention to ensure their continuous contributions to the sustainable development of the community. Given that capacity building is not static but a dynamic and iterative process, adequate monitoring and evaluation techniques with appropriate benchmarks and indicators are essential for learning-by-doing and adaptive management. The entirety of this should be anchored on symbiotic collaboration for the benefit of communities and corporations.

2.7.2 Community Development Projects

A community is described as a group of people who share a common objective, are interdependent for the fulfilment of common needs, live in close proximity and interact on a regular basis, and who possess a broad spectrum of needs. These different needs include, but are not restricted to, access to healthcare, educational attainment, improved

56

economic activities, infrastructure, and employment opportunities, among others. Normally the strategies to meet these needs are difficult, except with the collaboration with external assistance. Nwoba and Michael (2016) maintain that community development initiatives assistance can be achieved through collaboration with corporations' CSR initiatives.

According to Masum, Awang and Hassan (2020), CSR initiatives are ways which corporations implement projects and actions that provide solutions to common problems affecting the development of communities especially where their impacts have reached. Sum *et al*. (2015), affirm that several CSR initiatives have been accomplished through building synergy with communities to achieve development in communities in such areas as the constructions of community roads, building of classrooms and libraries in schools, renovations or constructions of clinics, building of skill acquisition centres, contractions of collage industries, provision of solar system or electricity facilities and other essential infrastructures that help promote access to good health, educations and agriculture among others.

Touitou and Helen (2019), maintain that it is obvious that in modern settings, when corporations continue to operate using resources from communities at multiple levels and sectors, demands and expectations from the community members continue to arise. These expectations may include but are not restricted to maximizing profits for shareholders but may involve providing modern infrastructural facilities that promote good health, communication, education, agriculture, electricity, and other demands that foster community development. Masum *et al*. (2020), affirm that this can come from more especially the community that have been affected by climate change who do not have the means to meet sustainable development needs.

Idemudia and Osayande (2016), posit that CSR-enabled community development projects involve the process of developing active and sustainable actions and plans, which include financing and good human resource management among others. Touitou and Helen (2019), postulate that the projects are expected to be executed with mutual respect and understanding of the members of the communities, vice versa. Hamidu, Haron and Amran (2018) maintain that CSR projects are usually successful when members communities and community groups such as women and youths are influenced to help remove all the

57

barriers that prevent community members from participating in the CSR projects that affect their community' development. This is because community members are always afraid of seeing guest among them.

Nwoba and Michael (2016) hold that actions that enable the participation of community members in the process of community development should enable interactions between CSR provider corporations and the community members in a valuable, fairly, equitable, accountable manner. Touitou and Helen (2019) posit that the process needs to provide opportunities, with options for participation, mutuality, reciprocity, and sustainable development in the communities. Rai and Bansal (2014) reveal that community development projects require putting plans together that incorporates the residents of the community and the CSR project providing corporation, but several times, programmes have not been successful as a result of exclusion of community representatives and stakeholders in community development CSR projects.

Pranoto and Yusuf (2016), maintain that such occur when the strategies do not include delivering economic, social and environmentally friendly projects that improve the livelihoods of members of communities. Usually the culture, values and traditions and beliefs which are the pride of the community should be taking into consideration when embarking on community developmental projects. Sum *et al*. (2015), posits that crisis do arise when programmes do not address the challenges and gaps oppressing the communities and their members. For instance, from the selection of project to the implementation and execution, the community members do not sit together with CSR providers to decide the demands and what steps are to be taken to accomplish the projects.

Touitou and Helen (2019), affirm that challenges also occur when members of the communities did not take complete responsibility and accountability for the projects executed in the community either because they were not consulted. Satria (2020), maintain that this means that there was no effective collaboration and cooperation for members of the communities to make claim or take off ownership of the projects when completed so as to reach the projects end goals. Touitou and Helen (2019), maintain that communication is key, but most times such projects fail because of lack of communication. Retnaningsih (2015), maintain that projects do fail because there were no

58

measures for evaluation whether the projects are meeting the need that they were designed to meet. For instance, without evaluation, CSR providers would not understand the impact of the project on the livelihood of the communities. Perdamean (2019), posit that lack of mission and vision to help develop measurable goals for the community development programme are always part of the challenges.

Bezzola, Günther, Brugger and Lefoll (2022) maintain that failure also occur when CSR project providing corporation did not promote active representative and participation of certain members or beneficiaries of the community members. This might include the youth's groups, women organisation and people living with disabilities (PLDs), so that they can meaningfully contribute and influence actions and decisions that affect their communities. Masum *et al*. (2020), posit that such collaborations will the benefiting stakeholders or community members understand the economic, social, political, environmental, and impacts of the projects and the need to support or proffer solutions to the problems affecting the sustainability of the projects.

Perdamean (2019), observed several hindrances that affect the success of community development projects. This include a form of resistance in the manner in which community members choose to accept or rejects to participate in the projects usually due to the fact that the projects are poorly planned or they have unrealistic goal. For instance, when CSR initiatives have poor and inconsistent plans, or when they have poor quality and are not implemented and monitored by consultants, and when they lack measures for evaluation. As pointed out by Bezzola, Günther, Brugger and Lefoll (2022), the success of projects are collaborations, CSR initiatives must avoid community conflict and take into consideration the community's culture and diversity.

Bezzola *et al*. (2022), maintain that CSR projects have to incorporate adequate managerial competencies and the willingness to be accountable for actions taken in communities in order to earn the trust of community members and to maintain the interest and involvement of community stakeholders in the projects. Satria (2020), made several observations when he highlighted that for CSR initiatives to be successful in communities, the key component must include developing trust as a result of a balance in perspectives between the priorities and assumptions of CSR projects and community values and beliefs. Cultural and language barriers must be overcome. Touitou and Helen

59

(2019), opine that good community representation and the documentations of the interventions actions made must be kept. When these basic approaches and a form of motivation is given to personnel, development can be achieved.

Still on development projects, Hamidu *et al*. (2018) postulated that the CSR expenditure on community development should support the improvement of key community resources to build infrastructure such as roads, electricity; water facilities; promotion of sports; orphanage centres and centres for support for the aged, craft centres and waste dumps among others. For more effective results, while some corporations assume CSR projects in community through their own policies, others can ask for support from the government to the communities through tax-deductible donations (Rai & Bansal, 2014). In the same manner the government can encourage corporations to help and create a socially balanced community within the context of CSR. Most specifically, expenditures on community development initiatives should be aimed at identifying key economic, social and environmental community infrastructure that have substantial contributions to the development and reduction of poverty that faces most families in the communities.

To achieve an effective CSR programme, Masum *et al*. (2020), maintain that priorities of CSR projects should be felt and expressed needs of communities. The programmes should be multipurpose to meet the manifold needs of members of the communities. Idemudia and Osayande (2016), maintain that readiness of members of community to accept the programme should be considered. In this case, their history, economic and social levels of development and environmental impact should be the target. Nwoba and Michael (2016), postulate that the programme should have consistency with over-all national policies. Here for instance education, health, agricultural programmes should complement existing government programmes in the communities. Perdamean (2019), asserts that the programme should take into consideration the availability of resources and technical services necessary for its implementation. Programmes that do work with availability technology, funds or human resources should not be implemented. Bezzola *et al*. (2022), affirm that the first programme should have clear chance of success, if that happens subsequent programmes will be accepted by the communities. Hamidu, Haron and Amran, (2018), reveal that the programme should align with and be supported by other projects of the community. The question that must be asked is what did the other

60

programmes accomplish, what were their obstacle, where would these new programmes fit into. In this case, the programme which will utilize maximum labour power should be given priority.

61

Finally, participation of corporations in community development can be viewed and exhibited in a greater number of ways; all the programmes should be geared towards poverty reduction and improving community livelihoods. The specific objective should be to address the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which represents a globally accepted agenda for needs in communities. Neglect of this aspect in CSR at times, results in conflicts between corporations and communities which may hinder the achievement of stated objectives of corporations and the development of communities.

2.7.3 Employee Engagements initiatives

The concept of employee engagement has gained remarkable popularity in the corporate world. Corporations are effectively competing in the global market by embracing employee engagement principles to promote their CSR programmes. Memon *et al*. (2020), maintain that corporations engage with this concept because they have recognized that they cannot solely grow through financial investment in the market but also by addressing social problems. Carr (2018) describes employee engagement as a deliberate effort by an organisation to involve its employees in the organisation's programmes, practices, and operations, including charitable and CSR activities. Memon *et al*. (2020) assert that the goal is to promote employees' welfare so that they can also promote corporations' interests and reputation, while creating a culture that encourages goodwill for the corporations in communities and encourages employee retention.

Additionally, Carr (2018) asserts that employee engagement has been used to measure how enthusiastic employees are about their respective jobs, working environment, and how efficiently they perform. Tsourvakas and Yfantidou (2018) maintain that managing high morale among employees can be of remarkable benefit to many corporations, but they argue that only actively engaged employees are more productive and can stay loyal to corporations. This brings fortune for the corporations in the communities where they operate. Tariq (2015) asserts that corporations with high employee engagement strategies are more productive and more profitable compared to corporations with low levels of employee engagement.

Memon *et al*. (2020) posits that while corporations understand that employee engagement is increasingly vital for building a reputable employer brand, only a few have holistic

CSR strategies that engage employees through building employee engagement (EE) programmes which aligned with corporations' mission and vision. Tsourvakas and Yfantidou (2018) highlight that building this vision entails motivating employees and providing professional leadership training, promoting the use of information and communication technology, and encouraging a feedback system, among other factors. Glavas (2016) adds that other factors include developing employees' career and working skills, providing a safe and respectful environment, and gaining respect in the eyes of the community members. Gallup (2016) posits that building a corporate mission aligned with employee engagement is essential. It makes the corporate environment more intuitive, helping employees understand why they should participate in CSR programmes. Ali and Anwar (2021) maintain that making participation in CSR programmes closely associated with employees' daily lives enables them to be more engaged and likely to stay aligned with the corporations.

Findings by Gallup (2016) revealed that employees in some corporations are less engaged in CSR in their workplaces. This implies that the process of employee engagement in such corporations faces challenges. These challenges are described by Gallup as related to excessive red tape. Gallup describes red tape as a process where several procedures and rules need to be followed for employees to get their basic needs and tasks accomplished in the corporations. Tsourvakas and Yfantidou (2018) maintain that such behaviour stems from poor leadership from managers and supervisors who exhibit poor managerial and relationship skills. Gallup (2016) maintains that in such corporations, there are shortages of growth opportunities and a lack of workplace alignment with essential and effective contributions to communities. Carr (2018) supports this claim by stating that such corporations lack authentic leadership. It implies working in an unhealthy environment where employees lack training and mentorship that align with community needs.

Glavas (2016) posits that the story is different in many corporations where employees are highly motivated, and managers are eager to engage them to contribute to the sustainable development of the communities. Tariq (2015) emphasizes that some employees want to work with corporations that care about helping them connect with the environment around them. Glavas (2016) notes that some employees would not take employment unless a corporation has strong CSR programmes that address the economic, social, and

63

environmental needs of community members. Cone (2016) posits that some employees do not want traditional employee engagement practices that only involve donations to communities when it comes to CSR. Instead, they want to be part of significant achievements that have a great impact on the sustainable development of communities. Tariq (2015) argues that such employees are willing to be involved in activities that impact the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of CSR for the continual growth and development of communities and to achieve corporations' goals.

To put effective employee engagement programmes in place, Memon, Ghani and Khalid, (2020) highlighted several questions that corporate managers must ask to review their strategic employee engagement framework and consider its effectiveness. What are the corporation's functions? What are the employees' tasks? How are employees engaged? How are the successes of employee engagement measured? What are the challenges of communication across corporations? Do employees trust corporate leaders? How do managers understand and motivate employees? How will employees adapt to new opportunities and stay current in their skills and discipline? Does the corporation encourage employees to work as a team? Are the teams the most efficient and effective? How are employees related to corporate stakeholders and communities around the corporations? How are successes evaluated, and how are they celebrated? To succeed in employee engagement activities, Memon *et al*. (2020) contend that leadership involvement is among the key employee engagement strategies that indicate corporations' care for employees and communities. employee engagement efforts need to be vision-driven while connecting to employees' passions. Cone (2016) reasons that when this is accomplished, corporations can create a powerful programme designed to draw in new participants and expand relationships with communities.

Ali and Anwar (2021) advise that for effective employee engagement, corporations should apply the principle of awarding outstanding employees with internal performance-related awards. Specifically, they should recognize members of corporations who are most actively involved in CSR programmes concerning community members. Glavas (2016) suggests that corporations can accomplish this through donation drives, environmental impact competitions, and other initiatives. A monthly or annual ceremony or integration into corporations' existing recognition efforts might be all that is needed to

increase employee enthusiasm and loyalty while boosting their commitment.

In conclusion, CSR programmes can be highly valued in communities where corporations operate if corporations motivate employees through commitments that improve employees' livelihoods as well as the lives of community members living around corporations. Building these programmes in the right manner and considering the needs and preferences of today's employees and their families is an essential strategy that corporations can adopt as a core tool in building employee engagement (Cone, 2016). Corporations that engage with employees by providing them opportunities to develop their professional skills and foster positive relationships with the members of their host community are setting standards not only for corporate development but also for community members. As employees exhibit the skills learned in the work environment, the progress of the entire community is promoted.

2.8. Impacts of CSR in Social-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

According to Elkington (2004), social-related CSR activities in the TBL approach pertain to corporations' ability to sponsor and demonstrate socially beneficial characteristics in the communities in which they operate (Idemudia and Osayande, 2016). This refers to corporations' abilities to contribute to the development of more peaceful, healthy, and educated communities, which in turn secures the future of corporations' operations. Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska and Szumowski (2021) believe that socially related CSR activities should aim to promote a high quality of life by offering equal health opportunities and social justice for all in the communities where corporations operate. Based on the interviews, respondents maintain that CSR in socially related activities should take into consideration three components which include the provision of education, healthcare programmes, and harmonious community initiatives in communities.

2.8.1 Educational Programmes

Several development experts assume that one of the leading challenges of the twenty-first century is the provision of high-quality education. Specifically, the challenge is not only how to reform schools, but also how to manage education to achieve sustainable

development in communities. Fusheini and Salia (2021) maintain that the argument among scholars has been whether the provision of education should be the sole responsibility of governments or a healthy partnership and competition between both government and private sectors. Azhar and Azman (2021) posit that most views now hold that achieving educational goals requires cooperation and collaboration between governments, corporations, and communities. Fusheini and Salia (2021) argue that corporations are already increasingly becoming partners in the provision of education through CSR initiatives. Azhar and Azman (2021), posit that CSR in education is one way for corporations to combat illiteracy while also ensuring peaceful coexistence in communities. Suleiman and Santas (2018) maintain that CSR has also taken centre stage in global education provision because it is now obvious that governments cannot meet the educational needs of the populace.

According to Azhar and Azman (2021), through CSR, it has become the norm for corporations to assist communities in which they operate by supplying and upgrading critical educational infrastructure and services that contribute to the improvement of members' livelihoods. CSR interventions in education are seen in many communities. Azhar and Azman (2021) argue that corporations have to be involved due to insufficient government funding, which has affected school enrolment and academic activities in many communities. Fusheini and Salia (2021), maintain that the situation has resulted in many children dropping out of school and has been exacerbated by educators' frequent strike actions. Yet, they argue that CSR interventions have contributed to increased student enrolment in beneficiary communities, as well as improved academic and core-curricular performance of students. For example, Suleiman and Santas (2018), report that CSR contributions to education are comparatively large in some developing countries, especially Nigeria, because the Federal Government has consistently failed to implement the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation 's (UNESCO) recommendation that member countries devote at least 26% of annual expenditure to education.

Azhar and Azman (2021) highlight areas where CSR contributions are gaining a competitive advantage, contributing to development, and building brands. Many corporations have made significant contributions to the development of education in

66

various communities through involving education in their respective CSR budgets. Suleiman and Santas (2018), reveal that efforts in CSR have encouraged the teaching of subjects such as science, technology, business, languages, arts, and religion at all levels of education. For example, the renovation and construction of classroom blocks, laboratories, and libraries in schools, as well as the donation of educational materials, teacher recruitment, and cleaning of school environments in some communities, can be attested.

Although CSR contributions to communities are evident, situations clearly indicate that there are still several educational challenges affecting the quality of education in many communities that require CSR assistance. Dixit (2023) believes that there is a lack of funding that affects the day-to-day nature of teaching and learning in communities. This leads to a shortage of professional teachers, insufficient infrastructure, lack of transparency and meaningful participation by stakeholders, as well as a lack of instructional materials in schools. Suleiman and Santas (2018), contend that the decline of school administrators and teachers is one of the fundamental security issues in the educational system, affecting technical education and the lack of current data for development. Azhar and Azman (2021) argue that investing in modern education will improve community use of technology and infrastructure. Azhar and Azman (2021) are convinced that only a modern educational system can motivate students and shed light on the future of communities. Dixit (2023) calls for CSR activities that assess the school system and implement new strategies. Dan-Woniowei (2021) calls for the adoption of modern technology and virtual classroom engagement so that qualified teachers can be used in teaching and evaluation virtually to meet the education needs of community members wherever they are. According to Fusheini and Salia (2021), by assisting in ensuring that students receive the best education possible, corporations believe that they are better able to enable students to take control of their futures as well as the futures of their communities. In order to improve education, Dan-Woniowei (2021) argues that CSR must provide a structured and efficient means of handling educational challenges. The basic overlapping principles that guarantee a framework for creating effective CSR educational programmes include opportunities for lifelong learning, community involvement, and efficient resource use.

First of all, because education is a lifelong process, CSR must take responsibility for educating all community members through formal and informal learning processes, regardless of age, sex, race, or religion, among other factors. This, according to Dixit (2023), will guarantee that every community member has the right and obligation to take part in determining the resources that can be used to meet the needs of the community. Additionally, Dan-Woniowei (2021) posits that CSR must be comprehensive and effectively planned to offer services across the fields of education, recreation, social interaction, and culture to all residents of the communities. Dan-Woniowei (2021) asserts that, because every community has social, natural, human, physical, and financial resources that can be used to enrich and expand traditional education programmes, CSR should encourage the use of community resources to enhance basic educational programmes in communities.

As Dixit (2023) postulates, CSR programmes should be developed to encourage partnerships between corporations, governments, and the community in order to reduce duplication in service. Among the services to be provided are day-care, after-school programmes, drug education and treatment, literacy and remedial programmes, internships and work-study programmes, and community career awareness activities. Udo-Umoren (2019) reasons that because governments place less value on community schools and are unable to educate all children, CSR must consider the needs and concerns of the disabled, vulnerable, and non-parents in communities. Additionally, Udo-Umoren (2019) asserts that CSR programmes must develop an environment that fosters lifelong learning experiences in communities. This should include early childhood education, extended-day and enrichment programmes for school-age children, adult education, vocational training and retraining programmes, recreation activities, and intergenerational programmes. Azhar and Azman (2021) posit that it should establish a process for involving community members in educational planning and decision-making where community organisations have to take a stake in the mission of educating community members and the cyclical process of planning, evaluating, and changing takes advantage of their diversity. Suleiman and Santas (2018), maintain that the programmes should provide a responsive, community-based arrangement that evolves collective actions by all community organisation s to address educational issues. By seeking the involvement of other non-state agencies to address social, health, and economic issues such as substance

68

abuse, housing, child abuse, mental illness, violence, crime, vandalism, teen pregnancy, and various kinds of discrimination in the schools (Udo-Umoren, 2019). When members of communities assume responsibility for their own well-being, some degree of development and independence can be achieved.

Lastly, Sharma (2014) has it that one of the most serious drawbacks of education which comes through CSR today is dominated by the requirements to achieve market goals, an imperative that ignores any notion of CSR. Education is preparing students for individualistic ideals, which can easily be transposed into the global marketplace. But in this globalized age, it is more imperative that education should train the younger members of the communities to have life skills, self-reliance, and personality development, involvement in community service, social integration, and political understanding to make their communities more harmonious for communal living. Education with realistic CSR backing should address the crises and the disparities between the wealthy and the poor, racism, and human exploitation that cause disharmony in communities and ecological systems.

2.8.2 Harmonious Community initiatives

There are questions nowadays about why and how CSR can be employed to enhance harmony and understanding among people, communities, and countries. The answer is simple. Enuoh (2015) and Afrogha and Aderonmu, (2021) maintains that because there is an increase in conflict and misunderstanding between people, communities, and countries, which leads to tensions, wars, and destruction, while governments spend a large portion of their budgets on weapon manufacturing and acquisition, as well as policy formulation, several corporations have already taken a leading role in promoting harmonious living in communities and prioritized CSR in the development of harmonious communities in order to create a society that appeals to everyone.

Oyetunde and Akande (2014) identified two types of conflicts that cause distress in communities. The first are those in modern corporate societies that pit community activist groups, government agencies, political bodies, and religious communities against corporations. The second consists of internal socio-political and communal conflicts between groups in communities where corporations operate, resulting in protests, poverty,

income inequality, environmental degradation, and corruption. Santiago, Robinson and Andrade, (2018) argued that many corporations are entangled in these conflicts and have attempted to establish relationships that improve economic and social order within corporate law, as well as make significant contributions to harmonious communities.

According to Olanipekun and Omotayo (2021), a harmonious community comprises a community that is peacefully governed by law, fairness, and justice; that is trustworthy and fraternal; that is full of vitality; that is stable; and that is orderly. The author goes on to assert that it is this that keeps community members and the environment in harmony. Afrogha and Aderonmu (2021) go on to state that the community is full of optimism and positive energy, which is generated through the contributions from corporations, community members, and the natural environment. While some researchers argue that CSR is addressing harmonious living and peace in communities, Asemah, Edegoh and Anatsui (2012) and Putra and Smolak (2022) contend that there are still challenges in harmonious living.

The first is a threat to security posed by acts of physical or political violence. The government lacks the structure and capacity needed to eliminate diversity in our communities. There are also issues of ethnic, cultural, and religious intolerance among individuals and groups in communities (Putra & Smolak, 2022). Most communities lack the ability to develop a shared vision for peace and long-term development. Communities are not ready to adopt new approaches that promote harmonious living. Ihugba and Osuji (2011) attribute this to a lack of capable human resources to manage security and provide broad coverage, as well as the ineffectiveness of corporations in addressing the issue. Asemah, Edegoh and Anatsui (2012) reveal that CSR initiatives face difficulties in meeting both short and long-term community objectives. Olanipekun and Omotayo (2021) ascribe election-related violence to the failure to implement CSR initiatives.

According to Putra and Smolak (2020), a lack of clarity about the policies and resources required to implement peace agreements has prompted individuals to engage in violent and extremist behaviour, as well as a negative experience in communities. For example, Fubara, Dokubo and Ledorun (2021) reveal that conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in climate-prone communities are serious challenges that must be addressed. Asemah *et al*. (2012) associate this failure with a lack of meaningful security sector

70

reforms and poor strategic planning. Paton (2012) relates them to a lack of inclusion of community members in the implementation of national development agenda.

In addressing conflicts between activist groups, religious communities, and corporations in communities, Sharma (2014) posits that industrial harmony is one of the key cardinal points of CSR. The author argues that a social harmony mechanism must be developed in communities to gradually remove the social disharmony produced in corporate societies as a result of corporate activities. Issifu (2016) posits that the culture of promoting corporate peace is a culture of balancing community rights and corporate policies and ideas through CSR. Nwoba and Michael (2016) reveal that there are discrepancies in the principles, which is why there are always unstable relationships, leading to conflicts between corporations and communities. Olanipekun and Omotayo (2021) postulate that community members must understand that conflict is inferior to peace. He argues that instead of conflicts, there should be peace, happiness, harmonious living, and mutual understanding.

Asemah *et al*. (2012) assert that in the pursuit of peace, CSR should prepare communities for harmonious living. Harmonious living is a fundamental value and the most prized value in any culture. Sharma (2014) holds that corporate harmony is an integrative value in a global system that includes love, peace, justice, freedom, equality, brotherhood, cooperation, acceptance, nonviolence, humanitarianism, and other universal values and priorities. It is also a common value for CSR and can eradicate the clash of civilizations in communities. Corporate harmony creates a pleasant and sustainable peace beyond conflicts, fear, and lack for both corporations and communities. Paton (2012) stresses that the important component is that corporations contribute meaningfully to solving their host community's development problems. In turn, the community will contribute to the growth of the corporations by offering a safe investment climate that will guarantee the realization of the corporations' goals. The magnitude of a corporation's actual CSR package delivery towards harmonious communities can deepen or weaken the corporation's relationship with its host communities.

According to Putra and Smolak (2020), to tackle internal socio-political and communal conflicts between groups in the communities, one such tool for achieving harmonious living in the community is through the media. The media can serve the community

71

members with news, views, comments, and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased, and decent manner, using language that the community understands. Sharma (2014) maintains that the media has assumed the foremost importance in society and governance; it cannot lose sight of its duties and obligations. Putra and Smolak (2020) maintain that the media is mandated to follow certain ethics in collecting and disseminating information, ensuring the authenticity of the news and using restrained and socially acceptable language that considers its effect on the community and individuals.

Nwoba and Michael (2016) maintain that education is a means of achieving harmonious living in the community through CSR. Education is the backbone of every civilized society. It has proven to be an indicator of the progress and prosperity of communities. Education seeks to build up the personality of the members of communities by assisting them in physical, intellectual, moral, and emotional development. Hailsham, Dokubo and Deekor, (2021) postulate that all these lead to harmonious and sustainable living. Therefore, there is a need to cultivate positive and mutually reinforcing linkages between the formal education system and the culture of peaceful coexistence in communities. As indicated by Sharma (2014), the present education system rarely challenges prevailing paradigms and interests of national governments, wealthy elites, or dominant groups, whatever the economic or political system. Educational institutions are being converted to best serve the interests of the global corporate agenda only. As harmonious community issues are addressed, they are often approached through the biased perspectives of ethnocentrism, national prejudice, and racial dominance.

Sharma (2014) and Issifu (2016) maintain that CSR programmes must change their priority areas and should provide more resources to sponsor economic, social, and ecological programmes leading to peace instead of insecurity, religious upheaval, as well as gender and racial discrimination in communities; this would be beneficial to the operation of corporations'. Through harmonious education, CSR can create an environment where all members of communities have equal opportunities to attain sustainable development and enable them to pursue their wishes and dreams. It must create opportunities where women, children, and marginalized individuals in the communities can have equal opportunities to participate in community harmony through

72

an integrated approach (Issifu, 2016). Corporate social responsibility must cultivate positive and mutually reinforcing linkages between the formal educational system and the cultures of peaceful coexistence in communities. CSR must ensure that education is accessible to all, irrespective of their economic, social, and political standing, and it should not become a tool for creating inequality and subservience in communities. Educational curriculum should be restructured to nurture non-violence, non-racial, non-gender harmony and motivate members of communities to sustain an ethnically tolerant environment for harmonious living for all (Sharma, 2014; Issifu, 2016). The identification with youth groups by donating sports trophies, encouraging youth activities, and creating a common ground for mutual interaction is also vital. As indicated by Kowszyk (2022), corporations should obey and respect guidelines and policies of CSR regulatory organisations such as the Global Reporting Initiatives, United Nations Global Compact, International Standard Organisation, and governments aimed at protecting community welfare, safety, and the natural environment.

The bottom line of harmonious CSR goals should aim at promoting social change that touches on all aspects of the livelihood of members of the communities. To act in a socially responsible manner towards harmonious communities, a corporation should comprehensively try to implement a variety of community-based conflict resolution strategies appropriate for the particular conflict situation.

2.8.3 Provision of Healthcare Programmes

Providing CSR in healthcare programmes aims to assist community members in protecting and improving their health status, as well as preventing the transmission of infectious diseases and diseases caused by climate change and anthropogenic activities (Ismail, Alias and Mohd, 2012). The essence of CSR in communities by corporations is to expand community access to preventive health services through counselling, diagnosis, encouraging healthy living, and reducing the costs of healthcare and treatment for diseases caused by human interactions or climate change impacts (Molnár, Mahmood, Ahmad, Ikram & Murtaza, 2021). For instance, Uduji and Okolo-Obasi (2022) posit that many corporations conduct CSR activities in communities that are exposed to pollutants from gas flaring and crude oil activities which, in most instances, lead to respiratory diseases, skin diseases, among others. This adds to health challenges in the communities.

Ismail *et al*. (2012) argue that while corporations extract resources from host communities for their production processes, the communities are exposed to environmental pollution and therefore, diseases. These corporations, as stakeholders, have a responsibility to participate in the healthcare of the host communities. Akande and Omobolanle (2018), reveal that one way for corporations to contribute to the health and wellbeing of host communities is to increase the accessibility of healthcare services, improve health infrastructure, and ensure healthcare financing in their communities through CSR. The implementation of CSR in healthcare is an essential strategy for corporations in building and maintaining trust with host communities. Uduji and Okolo-Obasi (2022), maintained that health, being the greatest wealth, cannot be bought or sold but is distributed equally among all human beings. Providing healthcare through CSR is crucial for the community members, and it enhances community goodwill towards the corporations.

To be effective in providing healthcare, it is expected that corporations must provide services that are acceptable to the community members. Many corporations have met their social responsibilities by building healthcare centres, establishing dispensaries, hospitals, maternal homes, and health clinics in their host communities. Akande and Omobolanle (2018), maintain that corporations engaged in health-related CSR have a duty to train and encourage employees to find additional ways leave positive environmental footprint and also establish objectives and process for monitoring progress, reducing adverse effects, and sharing best practises. They should encourage community volunteerism through quality health education, apprenticeship programmes, and collaboration with local practitioners.

To ensure effective healthcare delivery, the first strategy should be an attempt to reduce the transmission of diseases that result from environmental pollution. Corporations should therefore, as part of their CSR strategy, reduce emissions from their industrial processes through adopting green technology and other environmentally friendly practices. Ismail *et al*. (2012) argue that effective waste management in the process of extraction and refining of resources can reduce pollution that causes diseases in host communities. Corporations should also provide primary healthcare services such as immunization, antenatal care, and prenatal care to pregnant women, diagnosis and treatment of common ailments, family

74

planning services, treatment of minor injuries, and minor surgery services in their communities. This is because primary healthcare is one of the most effective strategies in providing healthcare services to host communities.

It is expected that corporations should also establish and sponsor a health insurance scheme for community members in order to improve the health status of their host communities. Corporations should, through CSR, provide health insurance for the members of their host communities, which will cover both inpatient and outpatient medical services for individuals and their families. Akande and Omobolanle (2018), maintain that this is one of the most effective strategies to improve the health status of community members. It is also a cost-effective way of providing healthcare services to community members.

In conclusion, corporations should go beyond providing financial and material resources in the provision of healthcare services. Corporations should ensure that the healthcare services provided by their CSR initiatives are of high quality and are consistent with the needs and preferences of the community members. They should also ensure that their CSR initiatives in healthcare are sustainable and have a long-term positive impact on the health status of community members. Ultimately, corporations should recognize that their social responsibility in healthcare is not just a legal or ethical obligation but a way of creating a positive reputation and building lasting relationships with their host communities.

2.9 Relationship between CSR in Environmental-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

Okanga and Groenewald (2017) maintained that the environmental-related (Planet) aspect of the TBL refers to a situation where corporations are involved in sustainable environmental actions and decisions that enhance community livelihoods or cause the least harm possible to the natural environment in communities. To elucidate further, Bahadur and Waqqas (2013), assert that a triple-bottom-line responsive corporation does not produce or distribute harmful products, including weapons, toxic chemicals, or batteries containing dangerous heavy metals, nor do they transfer the burden of such to governments, the environment, or communities. These corporations implement

75

environmentally friendly programmes that both improve environmental conditions and lessen negative impacts on communities (Bahadur & Waqqas, 2013). Emerging from the views of respondents and supported by reviewed literature, the environmental programmes falling under these CSR activities include the provision of clean water, recycling of waste materials, and the conservation of natural resources, among others.

2.9.1 Provision of Clean Water

Channelling CSR programmes on water provision to communities is important because water is essential to the environment and human life as a whole. Fubara, Dokubo and Ledorun (2021), posit that life on this planet depends on water and that access to water continues to be one of the most critical aspects for sustaining life. Cavallo (2013) maintains that access to improved water and sanitation are fundamental human rights and are important for the health of every individual. Nonetheless, the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme [UNWWAP] (2018) argues that many communities around the world, particularly in Africa, do not have access to these basic needs. The organisation proclaims that unimproved drinking water and sanitation are the world's second-biggest killers of children. As communities deprived of access to improved water and sanitation services face serious challenges in realizing their potentials (UNWWAP, 2018).

The United Nations called on corporations, non-governmental organisation s, among others, to implement CSR initiatives and save the lives of the millions of people who currently die every year from diseases directly caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hygiene practices (Oyebode, Adebayo, & Oyegoke, 2015). For instance, it is estimated several communities lack access to safely drinking water services and safely sanitation services (Oyebode *et al*., 2015). Hailsham, Dokubo and Deekor (2021) postulate that unsafe hygiene practices are widespread, compounding the effects on community health. It is argued that the impact on child mortality rates is devastating, with thousands of children dying annually from diarrheal diseases due to poor sanitation, poor hygiene, or unsafe drinking water (UNWWAP, 2018). Cavallo (2013) describes the situation when the author states that communities without access to improved drinking water, such as from protected borehole wells or urban piped supply, are forced to rely on sources such as surface water, unprotected and possibly contaminated wells, or vendors

76

selling water of unverifiable provenance and quality.

According to Hailsham *et al*. (2021) and Parawu (2011), for many communities, water sources are usually far from their homes, and it typically falls on women and girls to spend much of their time and energy fetching water. This task often exposes them to attacks from men and even wild animals. Aside from this, without improved sanitation – the ability that safely separates human waste from human contact – communities have no choice but to use inadequate communal latrines or practice open defecation. For instance, for women and girls, finding a place to go to the toilet outside, often having to wait until the cover of darkness, can leave them vulnerable to abuse and sexual assault. Parawu (2011) reasons that in the immediate environment, exposed focal matter will be transferred back into people's food and water resources, helping to spread serious diseases such as cholera in communities. Beyond the community, the lack of effective waste disposal or sewerage systems can contaminate ecosystems and contribute to disease pandemics (UNWWAP, 2018; Mela & Henry, 2019).

Hailsham *et al*. (2021), Mela and Henry (2019) all maintain that for universal fulfilment of these rights to become a reality, the world needs the right systems: well-resourced, capable corporations' CSR initiatives to deliver services and change behaviour in resilient and appropriate ways. Parawu (2011) and WEF (2016) posit that it is on this ground that the provision of knowledge and infrastructure for water provision and management will be achieved in communities. The UN, through Sustainable Development Goals, recognizes the responsibilities of corporations in achieving this. It is on this ground that corporate leaders are aligning their CSR strategies to support the implementation of Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation) to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (WEF, 2016). It may be argued that while corporations are meeting water needs in most climate change-affected communities, several challenges abound in the quest to provide satisfactory and clean water for communities everywhere. Uduji and Okolo-Obasi (2022) maintain that the first challenge is the effects of droughts and floods due to climate change that have affected all regions of the world. Gusikit and Lar (2014) assert that this is one of the pressing challenges facing the water industry and the biggest obstacle affecting the availability and quality of water in Nigerian communities that are affected by climate change. This has led to an increasing water

crisis and has also inexorably increased the high cost of water in those areas. Ajibade, Adewumi, Ojo, Babtola, and Oguntuase (2015) reported that most rural communities do not have modern water facilities. Gusikit and Lar (2014) affirm that most communities depend on traditional water sources that are generally of questionable quality. Uduji and Okolo-Obasi (2022) reported that insufficient quantities of water are often liable to seasonal failures in economic activities. Parawu (2011) and Ajibade, Adewumi, Ojo, Babatola and Oguntuase, (2015) maintain that many families in climate-vulnerable communities suffer from waterborne diseases, sometimes in an acute form, which are therefore endemic in many of the rural areas.

Oyebode, Adebayo and Oyegoke (2015) blame the challenges of water resources on the lack of development of modern innovative measures by water experts. McPeak and Namvar (2015), attribute the fault to the lack of adequate management and coordination by public authorities. Nwankwoala (2014) posits that it is because of the availability of revenue and water financing policy. Gusikit and Lar (2014) complain of shrinking revenue and taxes because many community members do not pay for water supply. McPeak and Namvar (2015) assume that desertification has been the cause of the problems. Nwankwoala (2014) argues that if there is adequate infrastructure, the menace of water would be solved through water reuse technology. Gusikit and Lar (2014) and Oyebode *et al*. (2015) postulate that the lack of qualified human capital development is due to uncoordinated actions of the government and CSR initiatives. McPeak and Namvar (2015) argue that poor investment and lack of attention towards CSR activities in water are due to cost. Many CSR providers do not have the finances to provide water. Nwankwoala (2014) complains of a deficient enabling regulatory environment.

Nwoba and Michael (2016) maintain that given the importance of water for life, it is natural that this is identified as a central issue for corporations to address responsibly through CSR programmes to benefit communities. According to Nwoba and Michael (2016) and WEF (2016), this must be unavoidable because water is becoming increasingly focused as a global and community demand, and it has become more focused as a CSR issue for corporations. Hailsham, Dokubo and Deekor (2021), realize that the greatest opportunity for corporations to do better for society lies in an area critical to all their stakeholders. This will result in significantly strengthening relations and giving

78

prominence to the corporation. Parawu (2011) postulates that there are also huge opportunities for corporations through CSR to engage in water and sanitation to create value for society while also being profitable and considerably lowering their risk levels in their CSR strategies.

According to Cavallo (2013), communities can only fully benefit from improved drinking water sources and decent environments if they also have access to improved drainage systems, sanitary conditions, and adherence to good hygiene practices. Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), collectively known as WASH, has profound wider socio-economic impacts, particularly for women and girls (Oyebode *et al*., 2015). These effects go beyond the immediate, obvious benefits of communities being hydrated and healthier. To meet community demand for water, Oyebode *et al*. (2015) argue that there is a need to reconsider investment in the water and sanitation sector, as well as mobilize corporate and government commitment to WASH.

In conclusion, access to water through CSR will help drive progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals concerned with poverty, work, and economic growth, not least because it will help achieve gender equity. It is women and girls who bear the burden of collecting water and caring for relatives made sick by lack of CSR, who often miss out on education due to the domestic roles assigned to them by most cultures. In other words, the lack of CSR in the provision of water exacerbates the marginalization of females by locking them into a cycle of poverty and unequal rights to educational opportunities and other livelihood benefits. The impact of universal access to water and sanitation through CSR on global health is profound and should be undertaken determinedly by corporations operating in communities.

2.9.2 Promoting Circular Economic Activities

With the growing advocacy that corporations should incorporate approaches devoted to mitigating the impact of climate change into their daily operations, the promotion of the circular economy is among the many things that corporations do to help protect the environment. Stoyanova (2019) maintains that it is inconsequential if corporations practice CSR initiatives without striving to positively contribute to the economy and the environment, because they are principal actors in the production of global waste. Seif,

Salem and Allam (2023) reported that businesses generate most of the solid and fluid, hazardous and non-toxic waste found in households, markets, schools, offices, parks, hospitals, and industries, among others. The authors reported that the quantities of electronic waste produced are expected to reach 44.4 million metric tons over the next few years. Because of this, there is a need for efficient use and recycling of materials to minimize environmental hazards and increase soil fertility and farm productivity. Stoyanova (2019) argues that applying CSR strategies to circular economy activities is the best approach to adopt, as it is becoming increasingly important for the competitiveness of corporations.

Preston (2012, p. 1) refers to the circular economy as "an approach that transforms the function of resources in the economy," where plant waste, for instance, "will become a valuable resource for another process, and products can be repaired, reused, or upgraded instead of being thrown away." Stoyanova (2019) posits that the circular economy "mainly refers to the material and physical assets of a community; it centres around recycling, restricting, and utilising physical resources for the benefit of the community and using waste as a source of income, which reduces the consumption of natural resources. Considering its importance to communities, Stoyanova (2019) maintains that the circular economy promotes high-value material cycles alongside more traditional recycling and develops systems approaches to the cooperation of producers, consumers, and other societal actors in sustainable development efforts.

As reported by Wing and Shaun (2019), in the circular economy, the value of products and materials is retained as long as possible; waste generation and resource use are minimized, and resources are retained in the economy when the product reaches the end of its life, and they are used repeatedly to create additional value. According to Baldo and D'Anghela (2020), this approach to consumption can create secure jobs in communities, encourage innovations that provide a competitive advantage, and provide a level of protection for humans and the environment, from which communities can benefit. Seif, Zakaria and Allam, (2023) posit that the circular economy may also provide communities with more durable and innovative products to achieve financial savings and improved livelihoods.

Wing and Shaun (2019) describe two processes for implementing circular economy

80

activities. The first involves reducing costs. This implies decreasing the amount of waste produced in communities through the best ways to help the environment. For example, saving energy by turning off lights that is not in use or reading news on a phone instead of buying a newspaper. The second process is through recycling. This involves the collection of used and discarded materials, processing these materials, and making them into new products. A simple example is covering a book with an old calendar. Stoyanova (2019) and Seif *et al*. (2023) enumerate several advantages that CSR-driven circular economy can bring to members of a community.

Baldo and D'Anghela (2020) maintain that it will introduce strategies to reduce or make lighter the number of materials needed to provide a particular product or service. The authors posit that it will also introduce approaches for prolonging or making durable the useful life of products. D'Amato, Droste, Allen, Kettunen, Lähtinen, Korhonen, ... and Toppinen (2017) maintains that it will strategize the reduction or making efficient use of energy and materials consumption in phases of production and use. It will also encourage the reduction or replacement of the use of hazardous or difficult-to-recycle materials in products or production processes (Seif *et al*., 2023). Mazzucchelli, Chierici, Del Giudice and Bua, (2022) reveals that it will assist in creating secondary raw material or recycled material markets based on their standards or public procurement procedures. Wing and Shaun (2019) report that it will encourage ecosystem design, which is the ability to design products that are easier to maintain, repair, upgrade, process, or recycle.

By engaging in CSR initiatives within the circular economy, Schipper and Gilbert (2017) reveal that corporations have provided product services for the maintenance and repair of their products for end users. Mazzucchelli *et al*. (2022) postulate that they have stimulated and supported waste reduction and the collection of waste from communities. They have also stimulated the separation and collection systems that minimize both recycling and reuse costs. Preston (2012) and Stoyanova (2019) state that they have facilitated the grouping and cooperation of cluster activities in order to prevent by-products from being converted into waste. D'Amato *et al.* (2017) discloses that corporations promote a wider and better choice for communities through encouraging hiring, borrowing, or sharing services as an alternative to purchasing products.

Wing and Shaun (2019) uphold that these services help community members in terms of

81

risk-bearing, cost reduction, access to capital, customer relations, human resources management, and innovation capacity. Baldo and D'Anghela (2020) reveal that the circular economy brings financial income to members of a community. For instance, there are many unwanted items in communities that are no longer needed; they are recycled and earn money. Also revealed by D'Amato *et al.* (2017), the circular economy helps conserve limited resources. For example, comparing throwing away a single aluminium roof sheet versus recycling it is like throwing away three dollars in some communities. Schipper and Gilbert (2017) are of the opinion that the circular economy is energy-efficient. On a larger scale, it could translate into huge reductions in energy costs. For instance, it may cost more energy and resources to produce a new plastic bottle than it costs to recycle 25 of them.

Baldo and D'Anghela (2020) reveal that the circular economy transforms communities. There is a growing concern for recycling in communities. For example, with the present cost of fuel, many community members are working together in recycling programmes and lobbies. CSR activities in the circular economy are helping to promote recycling. This helps to build strong economic activities in communities. Abdelbasir, Hassan, Kamel El-Nasr, (2018) argue that this has a huge impact in many countries in terms of jobs, energy cost reduction, and resources conservation. Mazzucchelli *et al*. (2022) describe the earth-friendliness of the circular economy, maintaining that when it is adopted in our communities, members will not be paying the price for an increase in air pollution, because it saves natural resources by reducing waste and saving energy.

Stoyanova (2019) and Mazzucchelli *et al.* (2022) argue that while it seems that CSR has gotten it all in the circular economy, the disadvantages have significant effects on human life and the economy. Abdelbasir, Hassan, Kamel El-Nasr (2018) and Seif *et al*. (2023) reported that the circular economy carries some human health risks through the processing of waste materials. They maintain that several waste recycling methods can potentially increase human risk for certain ailments. For instance, items such as computer monitors, batteries, and thermostats contain several hazardous materials that can cause nervous system damage in humans (Abdelbasir *et al*., 2018). Wing and Shaun (2019) averred that improving the circular economy system is expensive because it requires establishing a database, raising community awareness, formulating strategies and policies,

82

and assembling technical expertise. This may be difficult for small corporations to achieve.

Wing and Shaun (2019) maintain that the release of toxins during recycling of waste can lead to environmental pollution and ecological damage. Seif *et al*. (2023) hold that industrial processing often uses water to prepare materials or as a coolant, leading to drinking water contamination. Seif *et al*. (2023) further reveal that poor recycling quality is due to a lack of education and awareness. For instance, most people know that recycling is a good habit for the environment but are often unsure of what goes into the recycling bin. Seif *et al*. (2023) also reported that circular economy activities may currently be more expensive than exporting due to the lack of local integrated treatment facilities, economic factors, and worker safety. Abdelbasir *et al*. (2018) argued that there is low market demand for recycled materials that may not be worth it. Seif *et al*. (2023) fear that recycling sites are always unhygienic, unsafe, and unsightly. Stoyanova (2019) claims that circular economy ideas are not widespread and at times, products from recycled waste may not be durable.

Ndu and Agbonifoh (2014), assert that, neglecting the recycling of waste materials in CSR by corporations can damage their reputations and positive image in front of the communities where they operate. Circular economy is needed in all the strata of the communities, and it should be adopted by every corporation as its essential element of corporate social responsibility for a secure environment and sustainable development.

In conclusion, the circular economy involves giving waste a new life. The concept remains an important issue for corporations to retain their reputation in communities where they operate. Governments, academics, and corporations need to work together more closely to develop various valuable services and materials for use in renewable energy technologies. Communities have many valuable resources which, when put appropriately into use, can be more valuable than at present.

2.9.3 Conservation of Natural Resources

World natural resources are all the natural features that humans depend on. Whether they are the trees that provide oxygen, the land people live upon, or the rivers that provide water. All human efforts towards development are based upon the existence of natural

83

resources (Mamudu *et al*., 2021). Conservation of natural resources is crucial for the survival of human communities and corporations alike. Rela, Awang, Ramli, Taufik, Sum and Muhammad, (2020) posit that the conservation of natural resources is a process of rational use and proficient management and conservation of the natural environment with all its resources. That is why a healthy natural environment is the key to economic growth and development (Woldegiorgis and Mekonnen, 2021). Dey, Nikolaos, Konstantinos, Chrisovalantis, Jonathan and Kumar (2018) maintain that it is the responsibility of corporations, whether public or private, consumers, employees, and community members, to conserve and protect natural resources to prevent further contamination.

Sheikh and Petare (2017) reveal that the negative effects of the environment on community livelihood stem from water usage, land conversion and degradation, loss of nutrients in soil due to chemical application, fishery activities, climate change, and species extinction. Brandon (2013) postulates that it is now clear that the lack of attention to environmental conservation has led to degradation and depletion of natural resources, which are detrimental to both corporations and society. The recognition of this loss has led the United Nations to include concerns for the environment in SDG number 13 (climate action). This underscores the relevance of natural resources to humanity and sustainable development.

Rela, Awang, Ramli, Taufik, Sum and Muhammad (2020) reported that intensive cultivation and the use of agrochemicals, combustion of fossil fuels, dumping of waste, mining, flooding, contamination with sewage and polluted water, among others, are major causes of deterioration of soil quality. Brandon (2013) reveals that soil contamination with toxic chemicals, acidification, depletion of topsoil by erosion, loss of soil flora and fauna, and loss of nutrients and fertility are common soil problems. Sheikh and Petare (2017) reports that air pollution has caused not only different human health problems but also is responsible for global warming and climate change, leading to a rise in the temperature of the globe, melting of glaciers and ice in polar regions, rise in sea level, increase in the frequency of natural disasters, reduced agricultural productivity, spread of new diseases, and extreme weather conditions in different parts of the world. This has resulted in a decrease in agricultural productivity, pollution of water, degradation of aquatic resources, and overall degradation of environmental quality. Sheikh and Petare

84

(2017); Biró and Csete (2021) report that sustainability and carbon footprints occupy an increasingly important position on the corporate CSR agenda nowadays. Kolk and Van Tulder (2010) maintain that corporations have begun to address environmental issues, usually in terms of risks or costs to them and society. Sheikh and Petare (2017) argue that the roles of corporations in the conservation and preservation of natural resources are expanding, as demands from the public and NGOs require them to do so. Ephraim, Kelvin, Sunny and Douglas (2015) maintain that several corporations have established basic environmental policies and programmes on the conservation of natural resources and are committed to assisting in achieving sustainable development in communities where they operate.

Svitacova (2021) reveals that CSR activities in which corporations engage include operating in accordance with adopted environmental laws, creating environmental awareness in communities, and providing solutions to minimize the harmful effects of their core activities on communities. Biró and Csete (2021) assert that corporations have developed clear-cut CSR policies and programmes for purchasing quality raw materials, adopting the latest technology, adopting scientific techniques of disposal and waste management, and developing the skills of employees for the purpose of pollution control in the communities where they operate. Svitacova (2021) maintains that several managers of corporations have developed, maintained, and advanced a work culture for environmental protection and pollution prevention. For instance, they ensure that the commitment toward environmental protection is shared by employees of the corporations so that the communities where they operate can benefit.

Rela *et al*. (2020) assert that decentralized power generation using renewable resources, which is one of the best methods to mitigate climate change, is rapidly gaining popularity among corporations in communities where they operate. The authors maintain that most corporations are encouraging and adopting the use of renewable energy sources as CSR strategies to lower emissions, diversify energy supply, mitigate fuel costs, and above all, portray a green image in communities. Tešoviˇcová and Krchová (2022) reveal that environmental reporting is also gaining prominence in the context of CSR practices. For instance, several corporations are disclosing their environmental footprints, such as greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation, energy consumption, and use of transport, as

85

measures of transparency in industrial activities, thereby providing a tool to combat environmental degradation.

Sheikh and Petare (2017) aver that corporations are adopting population control as a strategy for improving the quality of life leading to sustainable development. Mamudu *et al*. (2021) report that unprecedented population growth, industrialization, urbanization, expansion of agricultural activities, and a fast rate of resource consumption also contribute to the deterioration of the quality of air, water, soil, and other environmental components. Biró and Csete (2021) state that most of our air, water, and soil have become contaminated with different types of pollutants. Human activities have added an unprecedented amount of carbon dioxide and other GHGs through burning fossil fuels and industrial activities. Corporations are utilizing and advocating for the use of more recycled materials and minimizing waste generation using environment-friendly packaging materials to reduce their carbon footprint in communities. Ephraim *et al*. (2015) assert that corporations are collaborating with communities to plant economic trees to offset carbon footprints. Communities are called to participate in the conservation of natural resources and enjoy their bountifulness. Sheikh and Petare (2017) and Mamudu, Mamudu, Elehinafe and Akinneye (2021) postulate that some of the areas covered under CSR to achieve the above-mentioned goals include supporting research and development activities, providing environmental education in schools, raising awareness and communication, industrial waste management, erosion control, water treatment and wastewater management, rainwater harvesting, and construction of reservoirs such as ponds, tanks, and check dams, as well as cleaning and rejuvenating water bodies, among others.

While it may seem that CSR has covered every need for the conservation of natural resources, Anwadike (2020) and Dey, Nikolaos, Konstantinos, Chrisovalantis, Jonathan, and Kumar (2018) report that threats to biodiversity conservation are numerous and mainly attributed to uncontrolled anthropogenic activities due to weak and obsolete policies. The authors enumerate the challenges to include deforestation, illegal logging, unsustainable slash-and-burn agricultural practices, illegal mining, climate change, illegal artisanal fishing, livestock rearing, wildfires, uncontrolled fuelwood collection, charcoal burning, and urbanization, among others, as the major threats to biodiversity

86

conservation. Ephraim *et al*. (2015) report that ineffective monitoring of CSR conservation projects to maintain and sustainably manage soil erosion caused by natural wind, rainfall, and run-offs, as well as the menace of land, air, and water pollution, are causing havoc in communities. Sheikh and Petare (2017) and Anwadike (2020) maintain that occurrences of natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods are some of the economic development challenges facing conservation in communities.

According to Mamudu *et al*. (2021), the presence of ambiguous governmental laws on biodiversity and incomplete or non-implementation of conventions on conservation, as well as non-participation of some governments in international treaties, contribute to the challenges. Svitacova (2021) reveals that the impact of climate change due to human activities, such as overexploitation and utilization of resources, environmental pollution, and inappropriate waste management, along with population growth, are some of the major causes of disturbance in the ecological balance. Woldegiorgis and Mekonnen (2021) enumerate some other challenges, including incursions by humans, overgrazing, movement of animals and aggressive species, intensive agricultural investment, deforestation and habitat degradation, uncontrolled charcoal production, and induced fires for agricultural expansion, which have remained the principal challenges to biodiversity conservation.

In conclusion, to encourage a culture of conservation and preservation in the communities where they operate through CSR initiatives, corporations should start by getting members of communities to recognize and understand the value of the natural environment. With the awareness that understanding leads to conservation, corporations should engage in a broad range of biodiversity education and awareness initiatives, including organizing and encouraging nature walks, tree planting exercises, visits to parks and game reserves, biodiversity-themed photo contests, environmental education for students, art competitions, and using social media to raise awareness of the importance of the conservation of natural resources in communities. Once done, these initiatives will enable corporations to achieve SDG 11, providing sustainable communities in the areas where they operate.

87

2.10 Influence of Corporations' Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of the Communities

Above the activities of corporations' CSR initiatives, ethical policies and actions are interests that govern corporations' daily operations and protect their images in communities. As maintained by Chwiłkowska-Kubala *et al*. (2021), CSR ethical policies and actions, otherwise known as corporate citizenship, must cover human rights and integrity issues. Jones *et al.* (2012); Nicolaides (2021) posit that they encompass the promotion of all democratic principles and values, personal freedoms for communities to have control over themselves and their resources to achieve sustainable development, among others. Księżak and Fischbach (2017) argue that the objectives of CSR ethical policies and actions must include the creation and promotion of behaviour that produces values of interest to both corporations and communities. Adda, Azigwe, and Awuni (2016) argue that ethical policies and ethical actions for each corporation can differ depending on the products or services they provide, as revealed during interviews with respondents. Corporations display CSR ethical behaviours and actions in the livelihood of the community through accountability and transparency, stakeholder engagement initiatives, and respect for the rule of law, among others.

2.10.1 Accountability and Transparency

Above the activities of corporations' CSR initiatives, accountability and transparency are critical policies adopted in CSR activities. In CSR initiatives, the concept encompasses corporations' ability to be honest, reliable, and open-minded in their financial and non-financial relations, as well as their commitment to improving social, economic, and environmental sustainability in the communities where they operate. Hamidu *et al*. (2018) postulate that the concept supports the argument that data about a corporation's financial and non-financial performance should not be reserved for the convenience of the corporation and its shareholders alone, but rather for other stakeholders such as its employees, customers, youth and women's organisation s, people with disabilities, public authorities, and other members of the community.

The concept promotes a situation whereby corporations are able to openly and frequently communicate their visions, values, actions, and operational achievements to their

88

employees and members of their community. Idemudia and Osayande (2016) posit that transparency and accountability are more important than strict CSR activities because they promote trust, engagement, and contributions in corporations. Because of this, Nwoba and Michael (2016) assert that it is essential to provide transparency and accountability reports to community members in comprehensive language and formats. For example, a corporation could arrange quarterly or yearly meetings with communities and provide them reports on corporate transparency and accountability, usually in the language that the community is already familiar with.

Nicolaides (2021) reaffirms that only when community members are able to read and comprehend how corporate transparency and accountability affect community livelihood, will they appraise corporations' economic, social, environmental, and ethical responsibilities and impacts in communities. Idemudia and Osayande (2016) proceed to argue that the challenges which trigger conflicts and difficulties in CSR implementation in most communities are linked to transparency and accountability. Adda, Azigwe and Awuni, (2016) identified specific challenges such as natural resource exploitation, corporate health policies, unsustainable environmental practices, social justice issues, employee exploitation, bribery and corruption stemming from corporate operations, among others. This can lead to litigation. According to Argandoña (2016), they include, among others, the prevention of the free flow of information and unresolved priorities. This clearly demonstrates a lack of accountability and poor governance.

Jones, Badawoud and Favagehi (2012) assert that open and frequent communication with employees, community leaders, and other stakeholders is one of the best approaches to promote transparency and accountability. For instance, corporations need to explain how their corporate vision, mission, values, and objectives relate to their operational actions, decisions, and community-based initiatives. In support of this, Okedara, Chan, Collinge, and Ejohwomu, (2019) argue that transparency and accountability are significant in the development of stronger relationships with communities and employees. Jones *et al.* (2012) maintain that when accomplished appropriately, employees will have more trust in corporate leadership and decisions because they understand what is going on and why. Uzoechi and Ugwoji (2015) posit that a number of evidence can indicate a lack of transparency and accountability among stakeholders, but it usually stems from inadequate

89

and ineffective communication. Argandoña (2016) and Nicolaides (2021) noted that a lack of transparency can erode trust and lead to suspicions of unethical or illegal behaviour. In some cases, this can result in protests against corporations; contribute to low levels of trust, and employee turnover.

Idemudia and Osayande (2016) maintain that this has caused problems in the operations of many corporations, putting them in conflicts with members of communities where they operate. According to Singh and Singh (2013), the increased prevalence of such incidences and increased concern with ethical or responsible investment has led many corporations who implement CSR to provide their annual corporate accountability and transparency reports to the public. According to Ortas, Álvarez and Garayar (2015), it is important that corporations of all types and sizes involve in measuring and reporting which is done according to internationally recognized sustainability standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Environmental Social Governance (ESG), International Standard Organisation (ISO), and others. Ortas *et al*. (2015) and Deegan (2014), maintained that these standards are voluntarily and are all derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation 's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (Gonzalez-Perez and Liam, 2016). Shinghal and Dev (2016) and Nwoba and Michael (2016) assert that all the sustainability standards cover areas of CSR practices which include the economy, people, environment, and the promotion of ethical values.

Ortas *et al*. (2015) and Deegan (2014), reveal that the significance of CSR standards is that they allow corporations to address both positive and negative CSR footprints from economic (Profit), environment (Planet), social (People), governance (Ethics) Horodecka and Mazur-Wierzbic (2014) dimensions. Nicolaides (2021) postulates that from the economic perspective, corporations are supposed to assist the community in the areas that concern local economic enhancement, infrastructure development, transportation of products, and increase in market share and employee engagements. From the environment perspective, Nwoba and Michael (2016) assert that corporations are supposed to assist communities in the areas that patterns to land pollution, clean water provision, recycling

of waste materials, depletion of natural resources, lower energy consumption, depletion of available land, and noise and air pollution, among others. Whereas Nicolaides (2021) posits that from a social perspective, corporations are to assist communities in the areas that concern indigenous rights, educational development, communal harmonious living, enhancement of the local workforce, health concerns, increased communicative abilities, improved corporate governance, and business standards, among others.

Finally, Ortas *et al*. (2015), the level of involvement of corporations in the standards reflects their ability to promote the principles in their spheres of CSR initiatives in the communities where they operate the standards charge corporations to embrace, support, and endorse, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labor standards, environmental responsibilities, and anti-corruption. To corporations, sustainability reporting standards ensure data quality and comparability and contribute to better decision-making by allowing access to information that promotes better decisions. To communities, standards allow constituencies to demand answers from firms regarding their behavior and also allow them to judge whether a corporation has fulfilled its responsibilities in light of the rules they propose (Ortas, Álvarez, & Garayar. 2015).

2.10.2 Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives

The concept of stakeholder engagement is principally significant in CSR programmes because of its importance in building a strong relationship that ushers in mutual understanding in the relationship between corporations and the members of the communities where the corporations operate. According to Okedara, Chan, Collinge and Ejohwomu (2019), the concept refers to the willingness of corporations to systematically identify, analyse, plan, and implement decisions and actions to influence the acceptance of stakeholders, including the lowest members of the communities where they operate (Aminu, Ibrahim, & Daneji, 2014). Jeffery (2009) maintained that in order to build and support stakeholder engagement in a strategic planning and implementation manner that will benefit communities, there are important actions that corporate managers must undertake. For example, Okoi, Bassey, Lateefah and Awah (2021) maintain that these actions include corporate managers being able to comprehend who the corporate stakeholders are, the benefits that can be expected from meaningful stakeholder

engagements. Ihugba and Osuji (2011) and Zukauskas, Vveinhardt and Andriukaitienė (2018) reveal that also important are what the principal stakeholders expect, what the corporations expect from stakeholders, and finally, what the corporations' priorities are for a better understanding of the stakeholder relationship.

92

Calabrese, Costa, Menichini and Rosati (2012) postulated that in CSR dynamics, stakeholders can differ depending on the corporations or locations. For example, they can include different members of the communities where the corporations operate: employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders, civil society organisation s, youth and women's groups, government agencies, boards of directors, among others. Hamidu *et al*. (2014) postulate that each of these stakeholders is essential and has a unique perspective about what it takes for corporations to succeed. For instance, internal stakeholders such as employees are easily able to identify the strengths and weaknesses of corporations from the ground up and have first-hand knowledge of what it takes to deliver good service for corporations (Okedara *et al*., 2019). Ihugba and Osuji (2011) reaffirm that their contributions concerning corporations' success are important; therefore, they should be included in corporations' decision-making process. Okoi, *et al*. (2021) assert that external stakeholders have different, but equally valuable, perspectives about how corporations' operations impact them; therefore, their shared understanding is also essential in building a cohesive vision for the future development of corporations.

As reported by Hamidu *et al*. (2015), corporations need to have a clear and consistent communication channel with all the stakeholders because, for them to succeed, both need to have a clear understanding of the process of operations and the policies of corporations. Information needs to be shared in a purposeful and consistent manner throughout each stage of the growth and activities of corporations so that members of communities can understand and participate (Jeffery, 2009). Internal and external stakeholders need to understand the vision and the part they individually need to play in meeting the corporation's goals. Okoi, *et al*. (2021) posit that effective stakeholder engagement can help translate members of communities' needs into corporations' goals and create the basis of an effective strategy for the improvement of community livelihood.

According to Oluwagbami and Akintayo (2022), numerous challenges abound when corporations try to align their priorities with different stakeholders' demands. Ihugba and Osuji (2011) affirm that limited resource constraints and the need to share information with stakeholders is one area of challenge. According to Calabrese *et al*. (2012), identifying stakeholders, analyzing and meeting their individual needs is also an area of

93

challenge. Okoi *et al*. (2021) identified another problem, which includes creating a communication network with stakeholders due to language, religious, and cultural differences. Ihugba and Osuji (2011) and Hamidu *et al*. (2015) and reason that several glitches arise from the demands from internal stakeholders. For instance, employees and management do have different interests on issues of remuneration, job tasks, working hours, and holidays, among others.

Zukauskas, Vveinhardt and Andriukaitienė (2018) asserts that discovering the point of shared value can assist corporations and the members of communities to arrive at a decision and ensure venturing into meaningful outcomes for both. Calabrese, Costa, Menichini and Rosati (2012) maintained that many CSR programmes fail to live up to their potential in communities because stakeholder engagement was not recognized at inception as an integral part of the CSR process. Stakeholder engagement from the outset helps build involvement and a sense of continuation to a new future for corporations. For CSR programmes to succeed, it is important for the management of corporations to allow adequate time and planning to include all relevant stakeholders in communities, allowing them to discuss, understand, and internalize each programme's milestone or step in the process of implementation. Corporations need to recognize the importance of members of the community's views and critically prepare to harmonize activities with the views of communities. This will help to align corporations clearly and objectively around a common vision and direction on how future ambitions can be best achieved.

2.10.3 Respect for Human Rights

There is a poor legal regime and complicated access to human rights justice both from a constitutional and legislative standpoint regarding the conduct of corporations in communities where they operate (Ramasastry, 2015). This governance gap has given several corporations the impetus to commit human rights offenses with attendant consequences on economic, social, and biospheres, such as climate change, with less regard for any legal consequences (Ijaiya, 2014). Such acts have led Lambooy (2014) to maintain that corporations of all types and sizes are playing an ever-increasing role in communities, applying or not applying environmental concerns, producing and selling (or not producing and selling) arms, paying a decent salary to their employees, or not, offering remedies to victims of human rights abuses and environmental pollution, or not, paying

bribes to judges and other people in power (or not), lobbying for or against legal measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), sponsoring political campaigns, and so forth.

As postulated by Amadi (2020), it is obvious that such behaviours have led the past decade to witness several research and media reports that have exposed corporations suspected or reported to be directly or indirectly involved in violations of international human rights or labour rights laws or environmental offenses in communities. Ijaiya (2014); O'Brien and Botta (2022) reported that, in the absence of a legal framework and international code of conduct, some corporations have adopted international norms such as the International Bill of Human Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants on Human Rights), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, Corporate Standards of Conduct, and the Social Charter, as they demonstrate their respect for human rights.

O'Brien and Botta (2022) postulated that many corporations have enacted corporate ethics and compliance policies. These policies prohibit discrimination and uphold respect for diversity and equal opportunities and pledge that all their executives and employees will conduct themselves with respect for human rights. They do not tolerate unfair discrimination or harassment based on race, colour of skin, nationality, ethnicity, family origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, language, or religion. Ramasastry (2015) holds that they do not tolerate any unjustifiable labour practices such as slave labour, child labour, or forced labour, including human trafficking, and strive to eliminate such labour practices as they continue to expand their business globally in accordance with the spirit of the purpose and values with which they were established.

With human rights policies, Ezechukwu and Uzuagu (2022), posit that some corporations raise awareness of human rights among employees and ensure they adequately deal with related incidents to ensure that their activities do not have a negative impact on human rights and socio-economic activities in communities where they operate. Yesudhas (2017) reveals that some corporations have been undertaking human rights due diligence and other measures based on the United Nations guiding principles on business and human rights, among others. Here, they promote continuous improvement in CSR activities by

implementing plans and actions with Human Rights NGOs, discussing policies and measures for dealing with human rights issues and initiatives.

According to O'Brien and Botta (2022), issues of children's rights are not taken lightly. Some corporations support the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including children's survival and development rights, protection rights, and participation rights, to enable children to become active members of society and leaders of future generations. For instance, some corporations do not employ individuals who are under the minimum working age and will not engage in any employment that impairs children's development. Apart from support for children's rights and operational codes of conduct, Yesudhas (2017) maintains that some corporations invest in social contributions through CSR efforts to assist children's education and social development in communities.

Amadi (2020) upholds that in the context of its overall commitment to respecting human rights, some corporations pay special attention to upholding the rights of indigenous communities, acknowledging their unique social and legal status under national and international laws, as well as their unique histories and cultural contributions throughout the world's development. Ramasastry (2015) reports that several corporations respect community involvement and the impact of activities on the members of the community and promote multicultural coexistence. For instance, they identify, prevent, or mitigate negative impacts on human rights that may be caused by our business activities through the application and support of human rights due diligence processes. Ezechukwu, and Uzuagu (2022) discover that when examining new business investment proposals, some corporations take into consideration how their operations may impact the rights of communities and consult with the relevant stakeholders. O'Brien and Botta (2022) also posit that the welfare of employees in terms of their living wage, safety and healthy workplaces, and appropriate working hours among others is very essential to some corporation because through corporates relationship with employees their reputation is uphold in the society.

While it might seem that corporations have no challenges in terms of human responsibilities, Amadi (2020) reveals that one of the fundamental challenges being faced in the context of global CSR is the fact that corporations operate within an indeterminate legal vacuum between weak national laws and unenforceable, soft, self-regulatory CSR

96

legal frameworks. This has coincided with Lambooy (2014) and Księżak and Fischbach (2017) who upholds that one of the root causes of the business and human rights predicament today lies in the governance gaps created by globalization—between the scope and impact of governance and economic forces. O'Brien and Botta (2022) view this as a result of democratic governance challenges. Some countries face challenges because they do not prioritize human rights. Some governments collude with corporations operating in the countries to cause harm to communities and deny them justice. When law courts choose to provide justice, the government ignores their directives, and corporations become a threat to the communities. Amadi (2020) reports about impunity in government. Some government officials do not allow human rights to be observed; they choose to obstruct defenders and falsely accuse them to serve their selfish interests against the corporations.

Yesudhas (2017) places the blame on societal evils and security architectures. Security agencies that are supposed to protect human rights have become a threat to human rights. Social evils within society have also become normalized, as discrimination based on race, nationality, ethnicity, gender, state of origin, disability, and religion has become a common phenomenon. Ramasastry (2015) and Amadi (2020) postulate that most human rights defenders have become victims of conflict and violence. Community members who try to defend their rights and raise their voices against injustice often experience violence. Ijaiya (2014) reveals that poverty is the major cause of the ignorance of human rights. Some community members are willing to allow their rights to be manipulated to make a living. It is also not rare to find some community members exposing themselves to the corporations to make a daily income.

In conclusion, human rights are essential for the development of society. Ramasastry (2015) posits that corporations should conduct periodic Human Rights Impact assessments of their activities to identify and assess the impact of their activities on human rights. They should also request that suppliers and stakeholders comply with human rights policies. O'Brien and Botta (2022) maintain that corporations should disclose their policies on respect for human rights on their website. When they discover issues of human rights abuse, they stop them and provide feedback to relevant authorities, and request action to rectify it. Amadi (2020) postulates that corporations should also expect their suppliers,

97

customers, and stakeholders to conform to these standards by refraining from employing anyone under the minimum working age and prohibiting children from working in any way that impairs their development. O'Brien and Botta (2022) assert that when they identify that they have caused or contributed to a negative impact on human rights, they will provide for or cooperate in legitimate internal and external processes to provide remediation. The authors maintain that to ensure transparency and accountability in human rights, some corporations provide appropriate education and training to all managers and employees so that these policies are embedded in their corporate activities.

2.11 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study is developed through the research purpose, research objectives and research justification, which emerged from the literature reviewed in this chapter. The conceptual framework serves as an illustrative demonstration of the relationship between the variables in the study. It is a hypothesized model categorizing the concepts under study and their relationships. It guides the reader to quickly comprehend the proposed relationships. This study examines the performance of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The conceptual framework for this study is anchored on the variables shown in Figure 2.2.

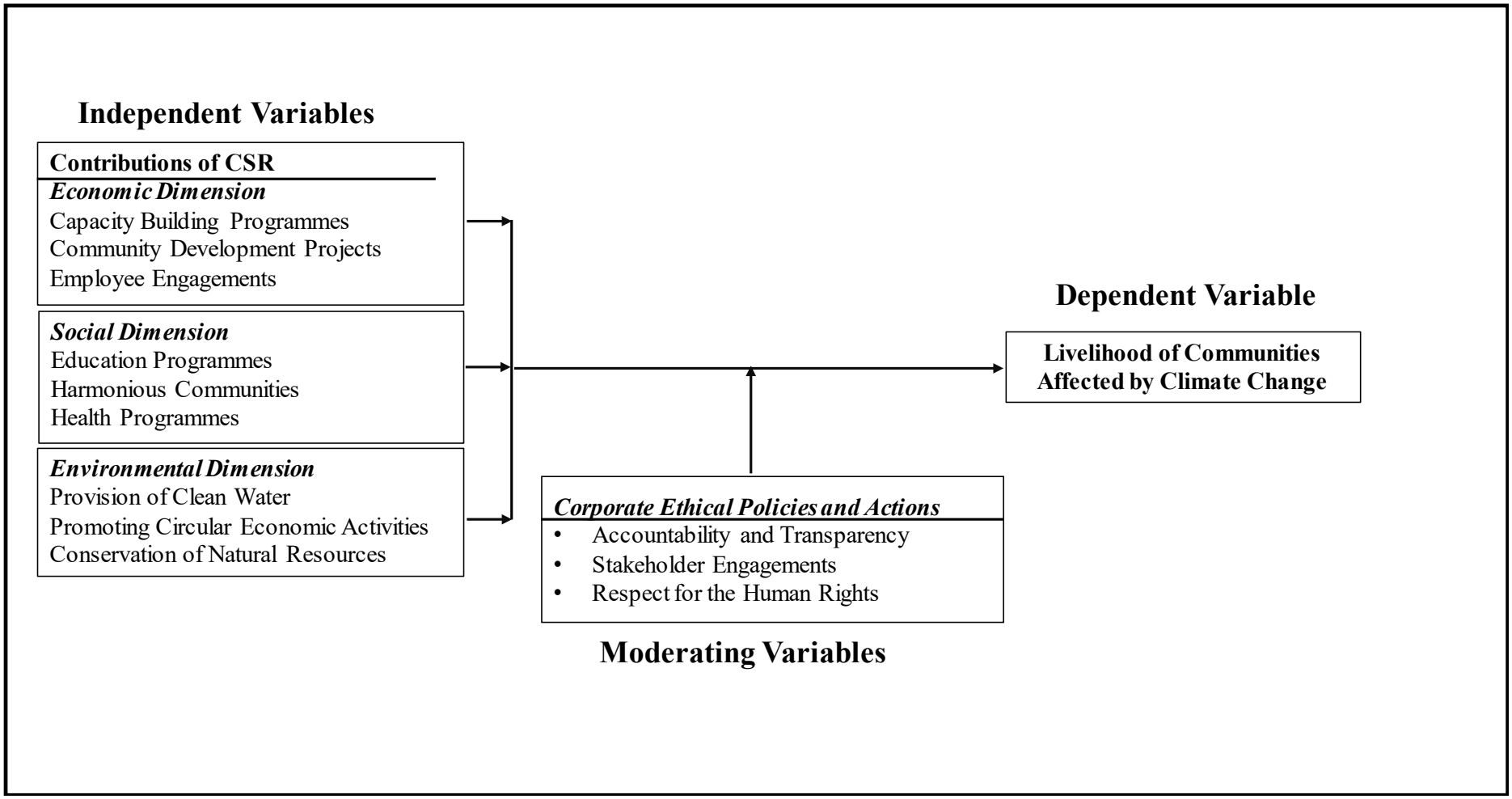


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework
Source: Author (2020)

99

Figure 2.2 depict the relationship that exists among the independent variables, intervening variables and the dependent variable. The independent variables which include economic, social, and environmental dimensions of CSR most operates in compliance with the intervening variables that involves corporations' CSR policies that include accountability and transparency, stakeholder engagement, and respect for the rule of law that are in line with CSR standards such as GRI, UNGC and ISO26000 to improve the dependent variable, which is, the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe state, Nigeria.

2.12 Summary and Research Gaps

According to Hamidu *et al*. (2015), there are several gaps in the study of CSR. This relates to the contrast between the empirical and theoretical aspects of CSR. For instance, Wanvik, (2016) maintains that corporations' engagement in CSR is not only motivated by rational or responsive purposes, but by profit motives, social and political agendas. The current field of CSR is categorized by an absence of integration, while the body of CSR study remains fragmented in terms of practices, theories, definitions and unusual orientations. Several studies focused on the relationship between CSR and employee benefits or corporate financial contributions (Lemon, Roberts, Raghubir and Winer, 2011), while others have focused on responsibilities to communities. Some studies adopted Carroll's model; economic, legal, ethical and discretionary; some adopted instrumental, institutional model, while others adopted the new pyramid international model among others. All this is done to win the battle of ideas for CSR (Masoud, 2017), despite the fact that these concepts fail to capture the multiple dimensions glitches of community concerns that characterise corporate operations in developing countries like Nigeria (Allen & Craig, 2016).

Again, as maintain by Alobo and Udungeri (2018) there are two major concerns with majority of CSR research conducted nowadays. Firstly, most CSR research is conducted outside of less developed countries like Nigeria and outside of regions like the Northeast, where Gombe State is located. Additionally, previous studies have not focused on the extent to which CSR programmes improved the livelihoods of communities affected by

climate change. The purpose of this study was to examine these concerns. The study examined the performance of corporations' CSR programmes on the livelihoods of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

Most of CSR studies are a mixture of experimental desk analyses and survey studies. Experimental desk analyses mainly depend on the works of others (Alobo and Udungeri, 2018). Additionally, most research on CSR are either widespread of developing nations, or are focused on a whole country, rather than a region; just as most CSR studies are focused on multiple corporate segments of an economy. Example, Adeyanju (2012) conducted a study on the impact of CSR on Nigerian society; the instances of banking and communication industries; Du, Bhattacharya and Sen, (2012) conducted a study on the roles of leadership styles in CSR; Motilewa, Worlu, Moses and Adeniji, (2017) conducted a study on CSR as a determinant of the sustainability of SMEs; while Dilling (2011) conducted a study on stakeholder perception of CSR. Similarly, several studies have used intervening variables to control the effect of independent variables on dependent variables, but these have typically been corporate characteristics such as corporate size, age, and industries (Gi, Vakilbashi and Zamil, 2015). Researchers' exclusion of vulnerable communities from the benefits of CSR, such as those in Gombe state, Nigeria, is not limited to developing countries, but occurs globally (Wanvik, 2016).

In contrast, this study investigated the relationship between CSR and non-financial measures, yielding more comprehensive and far-reaching results for the benefit of society (Ortar, 2014; Singhal & Dev, 2016). The study analysed corporations' contributions in terms of non-financial measures, taking into account economic, social, and environmental CSR activities, as well as corporate CSR ethical policies and actions. Meanwhile, because contemporary CSR studies emphasise the use of multiple stakeholder constructs in CSR operationalization (Masoud, 2017), this study operationalized CSR based on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

The study employs a convergent parallel research design, a mixed-method-design that requires the researcher to conduct the quantitative and qualitative fundamentals of the research process concurrently in the same phase, to consider the methods equally, to

evaluate the two components independently, and to interpret the aspects of the research questions and results together. The rationale for this approach is that, while qualitative data and findings improved and explained statistical results by delving deeper into respondents' perspectives, quantitative data and their subsequent analysis provides an overall understanding of the research topic. The advantages of this approach include openness and opportunities for the examination of the quantitative results in more detailed; while its advantages are numerous.

The study examined how CSR improved the livelihoods of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. This stems from the State's strategic economic importance to the Nigerian economy, the achievement of global SDGs targets by 2030, and the social and environmental impacts on people's livelihoods. The study used similar CSR contemporary measurements and guidelines as an intervening variable to validate CSR practise (Calabrese *et al*., 2012; Hrebeshkova, 2016). The adoption of these contemporary variables allows for accurate generalisation of research findings. Appendix 10 of the study contains a summary of the study's research gaps.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The determination of this study is to examine the performance of corporate social responsibility on the sustainable livelihood of communities in Gombe State. This chapter presents the description of the mixed method techniques adopted to distinguish and establish a better understanding of the association in the research philosophy, research design, sampling, data collection, ethical considerations and data analysis. This chapter dealt with the procedural units of the research which are: the study population, sample size of the study, the sampling technique for samples selection, and sources of data. Others are; instruments for data collection, method of data collection, deeply rooted are; reliability and validity of the research instruments and ethical consideration. The chapter also discusses the qualitative and quantitative measures adopted in interpreting the data resulting from the study.

3.2 Research Philosophy

This study is inclined to the pragmatism paradigm which stance is beyond the positivism and interpretivism philosophical paradigms (Creswell, 2007). Creswell and Plano, (2011) postulate that in pragmatism paradigm, the obligatory adoptions of positivism and interpretivism paradigms is abandoned because it considers reality as both singular and multiple. The authors view pragmatism as “pluralistic and oriented towards ‘what works and practice”. In other words, pragmatism uses multiple methods but insist that the adoptions of the methods should always be guided by research problems and objectives. Specifically, researchers adopting a pragmatist position have the liberty to choose those research methods or strategies that can best answer their research questions (Creswell, 2007). According to Feilzer (2010), the approach puts aside the quantitative/qualitative oriented divide and suggests that the most significant question is whether the research has assisted to realise the intents of the study.

Taking this into cognisance, in the study while the quantitative approaches was purposefully operationalised in terms of pointing out indicators, tracing performance trends and relationships between variables of the study, making comparisons, using large sampled respondents, the qualitative approach provided the more detail of the comparison through great methodological flexibility, providing logical ground to explain detailed meanings, and provided comprehensive and in-depth insight into the research problems through the narratives of respondents and making the study qualitative oriented through developing more effective and refined conclusions by using the findings in the qualitative results to inform and shape the findings of the quantitative result.

3.3 Research design

The study adopted the convergence model. The convergence model represents the normative model of a mixed methods triangulation design used by researchers to examine and establish the validity of a study (Creswell, 2013). Carter, Bryant-Lukosius, DiCenso, Blythe, and Neville (2014), had described a convergence design as a research approach which adopts multiple methods or data sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of a research problem or test research validity through the convergence of information from different sources. However, in convergence model, the researchers collect and analyse qualitative and quantitative data separately on the same phenomenon and then the different results are converged by comparing and contrasting the diverse results during interpretation. Creswell (2013) maintains that researchers adopt this model when they want to compare, validate, or corroborate quantitative results with qualitative findings. The purpose of this model is to end up with valid and well-substantiated conclusions about the phenomenon being study.

The adoption of the convergence design was because of its effective means for identification, selection and obtaining efficient data from the target population of this study which include the corporations that implemented CSR programmes in Gombe state within the years under review and the selected communities. The relevance and the description of the convergence design as depicted by Creswell (2013), is clearly illustrated in the figure below.

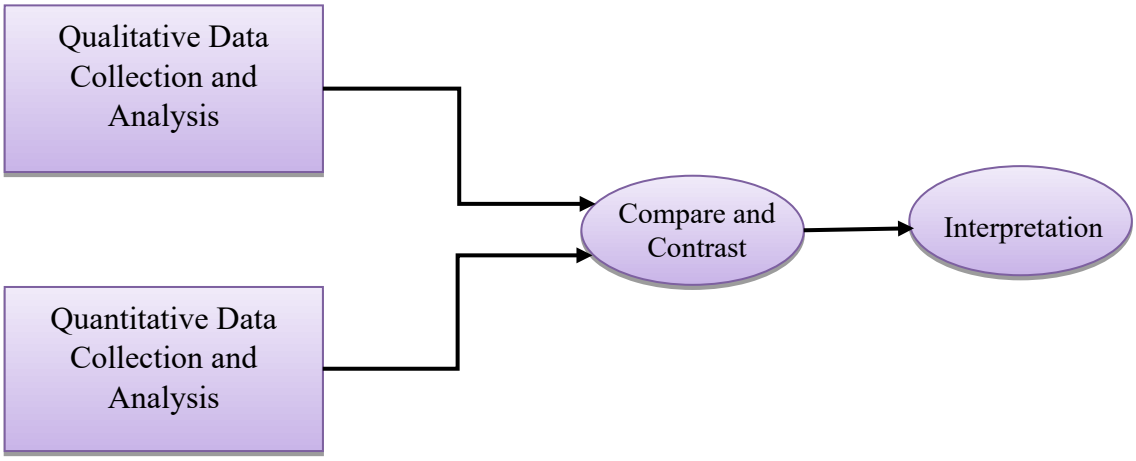


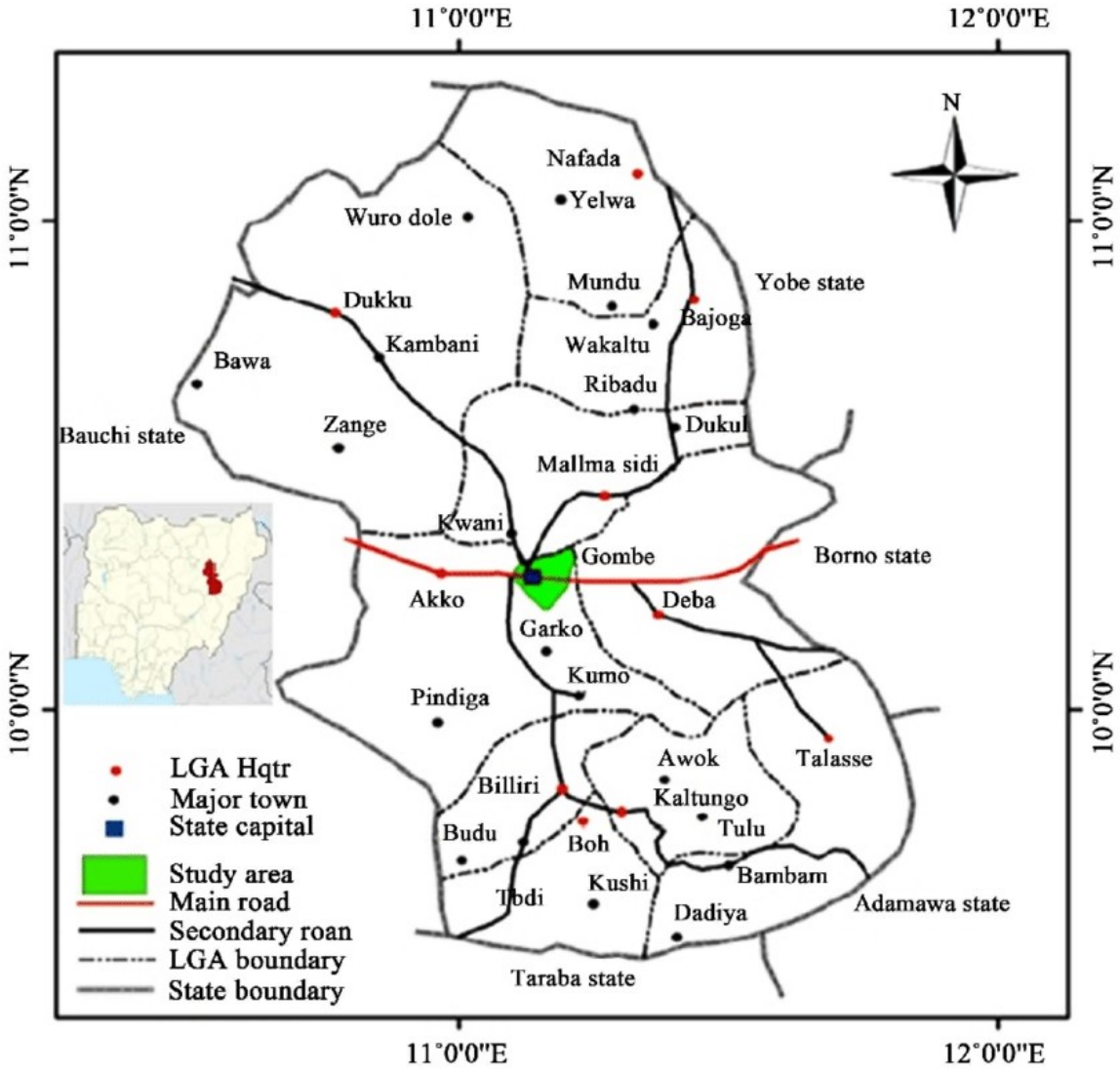
Figure 3.1: The description of the convergent mixed method design adopted in this study

Additional rationale for adopting the mixed method approach was to allow the quantitative data and results to define the general trends and relationship, while the qualitative findings are oriented to provide the in-depth viewpoints of the respondents. This allow the add ups of not only the data, but also a complete understanding of what would have been provided by each dataset alone. Creswell and Plano (2018) posit that the integration in convergent design can be carried out either through developing more effective and refined conclusions by using the findings in the qualitative results to inform or shape the findings of the quantitative result or vice versa or by transforming the qualitative data into counts and integrating the transformed qualitative dataset into quantitative data.

For the purpose of ending up with a valid and well corroborated conclusion about the findings, this study relied heavily on and adopts the presentation of the findings of qualitative study followed by the quantitative study. The qualitative study allows the researcher to get the pulse of the respondents as well as allow for further probes arising from emerging theme, made the study qualitative oriented. Demir and Pismek (2018), maintained that such approach enhances the general understanding of the research procedures, and the relevance of the data collected from the field either in quantitative or qualitative nature as both provide the description of the relationship and perceptions of respondents. In this case, on the contribution of CSR on the sustainable livelihood of selected communities in Gombe State.

3.4 Study Site

Gombe is one of the states in the northeast of Nigeria, is also considered to be a climate change affected area, it lies between latitudes 9^{o} 30'N and longitude 8^{0} 45' and 11^{0} 45'E. It is bounded by Yobe State to the north, Borno State to the east, Taraba and Adamawa states to the south and Bauchi State to the west. The State has a land mass of 2,484 sq km and a total population of 2,353,000 persons (NPC, 2006). Gombe is in the savannah region within the savanna vegetation of the northeast experiencing dry and wet season, the dry season commences from November to March. The rainy season is from April to October. Gombe state constitutes one of the frontline states in Nigeria facing several environmental challenges, particularly deforestation, which leads to drought and desertification. Desertification is most severe in the northern part of the state, which includes Dukku, Funakaye, and Nafada LGAs. Corporations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), governments, and philanthropists have made significant contributions to improving the livelihoods of communities (see Appendix 1)



Source: Map of Gombe Showing the Study areas (Warno, Annabi, Abdulkarim, Ajani and Oyeniyi, 2020)

3.5 Population of the Study

The target population of this study was 25,497 people which comprises of 25,016 members of 22 selected communities, who benefited from corporations CSR programmes and 481 employees of corporations. The corporations were selected from sectors such as banks, extracting/mining industries, telecommunication companies, agricultural corporations, religious organization, NGOs, health and pharmaceuticals industries. The population are targeted because they are in the best position to offer valuable data

concerning the contributions of CSR on the sustainable livelihood of the communities in Gombe State within period under review, that is, 2015 to 2019 (5 years).

3.5 Study Sample Size

Sample size refers to the number of individuals, pieces of data collected in a survey. Sample size measures the number of individuals samples observed or measured in a study survey design (Patton, 2015). The total sample size for the study was determine using Cochran (1977) formula thus:

$$n=\frac{Z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size

z = critical value for the desired confidence – level (3.60 for the study)

p = estimated proportion of an attribute present in the population (0.05 for proposed study).

e = the desired level of precision or margin of error (0.05 for the study)

$$n = \frac{3.60^2\ 0.05(1-0.05)}{0.05^2}$$

$n = 246.240 \approx 246$

The total sampled size for the study was 246 respondents drawn from 22 selected communities and 19 corporations in Gombe State, Nigeria (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Target Population and Sample Size for the study

Category of Respondents	Target population	Sample size
Communities	25,016	**132**
Corporations		
Banking sector	73	16
Mining sector	64	19
Telecommunication sector	68	18
Agricultural organisation sector	71	20

Health/Pharmaceutical sector	67	18
Faith Base (Church/Mosques) sector	72	12
Public enterprise (NA) sector	66	11
		114
Total	**25,497**	**246**

3.6 Sampling Technique

The essence of sampling cannot be overemphasized as it assists in reducing the cost of research and gives more precision, adaptability and speed to research. In adherence to the convergence design and pragmatic paradigm which this study is clinched to, this study adopts both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. In qualitative study, an adequate sample size is one of the greatest disputed issues. Patton (2015) asserts that there are no basic regulations for sample size in qualitative research. Hence, the emphasis is on quality rather than quantity, the objective of qualitative research is not to maximize numbers, but to become saturated with information about the study. Patton upheld that the validity, meaningfulness, and insights generated from qualitative research have more to do with the information richness of the cases selected and the observational and analytical capabilities of the researcher than with sample size. Plano and Ivankova, (2016) holds that the qualitative data provides depth in the research enquiry and the researcher can gain deeper insight from the narratives.

Quantitative research on the other hand allows for analysing and determining the actual measurement of a study by way of quantifying the variations (Maina, 2012). The advantage of combining the two approaches is that instead of constraining or restricting the researcher's choices and use of different methods in providing answers to the research questions; mixed approach is pluralistic, comprehensive and complimentary. It allows the researcher to take an eclectic approach in the process of selection and apply rational thought about the research and its outcome. It is a creative and expansive form of research which disallows dogmatism. Most especially, more research questions are best answered through the mixed method approach. This helps to build more trust and strengthens confidence about the study (Schoonenboom, 2019).

This study adopts a multi-stage sampling technique. A multi-stage sampling technique employs the combination of various techniques in the sampling procedures. A purposive criterion sampling technique was adopted in reviewing and studying all issues that meet some determined situations of significance, a strategy typical of a quality assurance test (Patton, 2015). In collaboration with Gombe State Ministry of Trade & Industries; and Ministry of Rural, Community Development and Cooperatives, 19 corporations from different sectors which implemented CSR programmes in Gombe State within 5 years (2015 to 2019) were purposively selected for this study. The criterion for selection of these corporations was strictly based on their value-added operations, economic, social, environmental impacts in the most vulnerable to climate change impacts, as well as the alignment of their CSR policies to the research questions and objectives. Consequently, in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industries; and Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, purposive sampling technique was also adopted to select 22 communities which are mostly vulnerable to climate change, which profited from CSR programmes for 5 years to serve as sample population for the study (see appendix 1). However, after this was accomplished, the researcher initiated two visits to the selected corporations and the communities. The first was a preliminary visit to meet with stakeholders of the communities (including local chiefs and local government authorities) as well as heads of the sampled corporations for introduction and consultation to garnering trust and cooperation toward the success of the study. The second visit was for holding of interviews with the key informants and the distribution of the questionnaire to the respondents.

3.6.1 Qualitative Sampling Technique

During the second visit to the corporations, in order to capture the intent of the study, the researcher purposefully selected 19 key informants drawn from 114 sampled respondents from corporations, to answer the interview questions (see Table 3.1). The purposively selection of the KIIs was to ensure that all the sectors of the economic were adequately represented. The selection of these key informants takes less time and is cheap to conduct. It also enables more in-depth conversations with the key informants, resulting in richer data gathering. It allows follow-up questions for greater accuracy and detail, besides the

key informants' personal involvement and knowledge of their corporations' CSR programmes was a great asset to this study.

Similarly, in this second visits to the sampled communities, the researcher in collaboration with community stakeholders, adopted a purposive sampling criterion to select 22 key informants drawn from 132 sampled community respondents (see Table 3.1). One key informant each was selected from the 22 sampled communities. The sampled key informants were selected from stakeholder and members of the communities who lived closer to CSR projects and have adequate knowledge of CSR programmes that were implemented in the communities. The aggregate sampled size for qualitative data was 41 (19 + 22 = 41) key informants, drawn from the corporations and the communities.

3.6.2 Quantitative Sampling Technique

Purposive and stratified sampling technique was also adopted to select 95 well-informed senior staff drawn from the 114 corporations sampled respondents (see Table 3.1). The research purposively selected five respondents each from the nineteen sampled corporations (5 × 19 = 95) to serve as respondents and to answer the research questionnaire. The choice of the respondents was based on their involvement in the department and committees that have implemented CSR programmes in their corporations.

Similarly, 110 individuals, who lived in cluster and closer to the CSR programmes, how have adequate knowledge and have benefited from the CSR programmes in the selected community were purposefully selected and administered questionnaire. From 22 selected communities, five each was selected (5 × 22 = 110). Clustered sampling entails dividing the population into internally heterogeneous groups known as clusters and then selecting respondents from the clusters (Pu *et al*., 2016). It is a suitable method where the target population is scattered across an expansive geographical location. This method ensures that respondents are evenly distributed across the geographic location of the selected communities where CSR programmes are implemented. The sampling plan is elaborated in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sampling Plan for Quantitative

Communities	Population	Sampling Proportion (%)
Akko 1	1,318	5.27
Akko 2	972	3.89
Balanga 1	1,063	4.25
Balanga 2	1,307	5.22
Billiri 1	1,507	6.02
Billiri 2	1,211	4.84
Dukku 1	1,210	4.84
Dukku 2	1,304	5.21
Funakaye 1	1,285	5.14
Funakaye 2	961	3.84
Funakaye 3	1,263	5.05
Gombe 1	985	3.94
Gombe 2	1,042	4.17
Gombe 3	1,047	4.19
Gombe 4	1,053	4.21
Kaltungo 1	968	3.87
Kaltungo 2	907	3.63
Kaltungo 3	1,131	4.52
Shongom 1	1,245	4.98
Shongom 2	1,082	4.33
Yamaltu Deba 1	1,102	4.41
Yamaltu Deba 2	1,053	4.21
Total	**25,016**	**100.00**
Corporations Sectors		
Banking	73	15.18
Mining	64	13.31
Telecommunication	68	14.14
Agricultural organisation	71	14.76
Health/Pharmaceutical	67	13.93
Faith Base (Church/Mosques)	72	14.97
Public enterprise (NA)	66	13.72
Total	**481**	**100**
GRAND TOTAL	**25,497**	

The total sample size for the quantitative was 205, which comprised of 110 community respondents and 95 corporations' respondents, drawn from the sampling plan Table above. The aggregate sampled population size for the study was 246 (41 qualitative + 205 quantitative = 246).

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

A mix of two information-gathering procedures were adopted in this research: key informants' interviews and questionnaires (see appendix 2 & 3 and 4 & 5). These two approaches of data collection are most usually adhered to in social sciences research (Demir, & Pismek, 2018). Interviews offer better flexibility compared to other approaches of data collection and enable the collection of more detailed facts on the identified subjects. It allows for probing and enable the researcher to pick up nonverbal prompts from respondents to arrive at a comprehensive conclusion. The interview was scheduled and conducted for individual key informant. However, there are some instances where the research allowed people around to confirmed and add to what the key informant said during the course of the interview which in this instance served as clustered focused group discussion (FGDs) for this study. The interviews session approximately last for about 30 minutes in the offices or homes of the respondents.

In addition to interview, questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. Two (2) different sets of questionnaires were developed to collect data from the communities and corporations' respondents. The questionnaires were administered at the offices or any convenient location of the respondents. The researcher personally administered the questionnaire on the spot to the respondents. Given that the questionnaire was written in English, on-the-spot method of administering questionnaire assisted the researcher to overcome language and literacy barriers. This strategy allowed the researcher an opportunity to interpret the questions into languages that the respondents understand. This method of administering the questionnaire also reduced the logistical challenges of having to make addition trips to collect completed questionnaires.

The questionnaire was selected since it allows the identification of certain typical phenomena of the subjects (Demir & Pismek, 2018) in this study, this phenomenon is the

contributions of corporations' CSR on the livelihood of the communities. Additionally, questionnaire was selected because anonymous displayed through self-administered questionnaires enable the collection of data on possibly awkward and subtle topics; respondents often give more honest response as the secrecy of the questionnaire releases them from any public imperatives (Demir & Pismek, 2018). In this way, the adoption of questionnaire caused further true description of the genuineness of the study.

3.7.1 Interview Guide for Corporations and Community Key Informants

A primary strategy for data gathering from the corporation and community key informants was through a semi-structured interview which connotes a set of broad questions worked out ahead of time, using interview guide. Therein there was freedom of contrasting the arrangement or rewording of the questions. Some probing from the interviewer warranted an empathy with the interviewee was invigorated. The interviews and discussions were conducted at a location and time convenient for the respondents. Consent for recording interviews was also obtained prior to recording for the purposes of aiding compilation and analysis of emerging themes. Furthermore, the researcher observed the environment and conditions wherein CSR initiatives were implemented in the communities and incorporate his discoveries in the field. The researcher further reviews documents, which detailed corporations' CSR reports and strategic missions on CSR programmes. By examining such records, the researcher was able to comprehend if the CSR programmes truly are in line with the research questions and objectives.

3.7.2 Questionnaire for the Corporations and Community Respondents

Meanwhile, the quantitative data for the study was collected from both respondents sampled from the corporations and the communities, using questionnaires because of their appropriateness in collecting data from a large number of respondents within a short time (Osuala, 2005). Two (2) different sets of questionnaires were designed for corporations' respondents and the community respondents for the purpose of data collection as contained in the appendix 4 and 5.

The questionnaire was divided into five sections: Section A, B, C, D and E. Section A of the questionnaire is all about the demographic characteristics of the respondents in respect to their sex, age, marital status, educational level, occupation, and position of the respondent.

Section B captured data on economic related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change. Section C captured information on the social related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change, reasonable items were developed to examine the performance of CSR in relation to the variable. Section D of the questionnaire captured information on environmental related CSR activities that improved the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change. Lastly, Section E of the questionnaire captured the livelihood of communities affected by climate change. The close ended questionnaires were given out to the selected participants based on they stratification, that is, community respondents and corporations' respondents to solicit responses from them.

In this research work, the study used five (5) Likert Scales to develop the closed-ended questionnaire. The Likert Scale was adopted and applied to determine the level to which a respondent agree or disagree with an item statement of a tract, or judgement. The study obtained this by outlining all sub-area of the research variables being measured for questions to be asked. The five (5) Likert Scale embraces the ranking of 5 for highly significant/excellent performance and 1 for low/poor performance.

The questionnaire enabled the collection of quantifiable data that was used to conduct statistical analysis that were needed to examine the relationships between the independent and dependent variables. The service of the research assistant was very helpful at this stage.

3.8 Reliability and Validity

3.8.1 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability is the measurement of the extent to which a research instrument measures what it is set out to measure in a reliable, unchanging and dependable manner. In order

words, it is about whether different researchers, examining the same issue would come up with similar study conclusions (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2012). Reliability guarantees that the researcher can assuredly depend on the statistics collected through the instrument used to collate data for the purpose of the study. Reliability in research is considered as the uniformity, trustworthy and reliability of the results obtained from a piece of research (Madube, 2018). Discovery corresponding outcomes in quantitative study is moderately straightforward since information are expressed in numerical way.

For the quantitative research instrument of this study to yield a reliable and the desired result, the questionnaire was developed following the expatriate guidance of the project supervisor. Similarly, the research instrument was given out to experts to vet the research instrument. The reliability of the research instrument was also measured and tested using the Cronbach's alpha (α).

The scores obtained using pre-test and even splits-half were correlated using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. If the Cronbach's alpha value $\alpha \geq 0.70$ then the instrument will be considered reliable, for any items involving more than two responses categories.

Cronbach's alpha determines the internal consistency, in another words, how closely correlated a set of items are as categorized. The greater the α value, the more stable and reliable the instrument chosen. A universally acknowledged order for relating internal consistency applying Cronbach's alpha is as indicated below (Creswell, 2011).

Table 3.3: Cronbach's internal consistency

Cronbach's alpha (α)	**Internal consistency**
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \leq 0.8$	Good
$0.9 > \alpha \leq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \leq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \leq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 < \alpha$	Unacceptable

Table 3.4: Reliability Results

Items measured	Number of items	Cronbach 's alpha	Interpretation
Economic related CSR activities	18	0.980	Excellent
Social related CSR activities	16	0.965	Excellent
Environmental related CSR activities	16	0.975	Excellent
Corporations' policies of CSR	7	0.977	Excellent
Livelihood of the Communities (LC)	4	0.921	Excellent

The Cronbach's alpha values shows that all the items measured were reliable and fit to be used for statistical analysis due to the fact that, they were all interpreted as acceptable and good in a respective standard (Kline, 2000).

However, in qualitative approaches to research, obtaining the equivalent outcomes are fairly challenging and problematic. It is in regards to this development that the information is in description and unobjective. Hence, the qualitative research instrument reliability was tested using pre-testing through the pilot-study conducted. Pre-testing intend to improve the reliability of the instrument and validity of the data collected. As such, the instrument was pre-tested to a sample of respondents in Adamawa state, an area with similar traits with the study area.

Amin (2005) and Creswell (2011) expressed that; alternatively, it is preferable to obtain reliability and constancy of information (data) than seeking similar outcomes. In this situation, the reason is not to obtain similar result but to approve that, according to the data collected; the results are reliable and trustworthy. Madube (2018) stressed that reliability is about accuracy, consistency of the instruments, universality and repeatability of the research outcomes. It can also be guaranteed via the test-re-test approach, split-half method, side-by-side form of reliability approach and internal consistency method. However, this research considered it more vital to apply the use of internal consistency in the work.

3.8.2 Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity indicates the degree to which research measures sufficiently the concept it is made to measure. It alludes to how precisely the information obtained in an investigation represents the actual evidence (Babbie, 2010). Creswell (2011), explain validity as a process concerned with the ability of the instrument to measure what it is expected to measure. Therefore, validity deals with the credibility and accuracy of research instrument evaluating what is assumed or intends to assess. Similarly, Madube (2018) stressed that validity is an important condition for assessing the excellence and satisfactoriness of a research. Usually, researchers apply distinct materials in gathering data. Considerably, the standard of these materials is very significant since the conclusion researchers make is developed on the data they collected through applications of these materials (Babbie, 2010).

Thus, it is paramount in research to have the data and the instrument validated. In research, there are numerous procedures of establishing validity of study material and these includes amongst others include the content validity, face validity, internal validity, standard validity, and external validity.

This study adopted two techniques of validity, which is content and face validity. Content validity is related to a type of validity where numerous important actions and attitudes are adequately and effectively determined. The research instruments were given to experts from St. Paul's University, Department of Social Science, Limuru Kenya to review. Based on the commentaries of the experts' reviewers, the uncertain and ambiguous items on the questionnaire were changed and refined. In addition, the non-valuable and non-appropriate questions were rebuffed totally (Creswell, 2011). Repeatedly, Amin, (2005) observed that most academicians estimate the content validity index (CVI) for each question in the instrument as appraised by more than one expert in order to determine how effective the study instrument is. Amin further asserts that, if CVI $\geq$ 0.7, then, the research instrument can be regarded valid.

Validity of Test

The Content Validity Index for this study was computed using the formula below:

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of items rated relevant}}{\text{Total number of items in the instrument}}$$

$$CVI = \frac{64}{69} = 0.9275$$

CVI = 0.9275, therefore, this indicates that the content validity of the study is valid.

To further ascertain the face validity of the study, the researcher ensured the use of a reliable source of data and cross-referencing with credible sources and reviewing the research instruments based on feedback received. The researcher employed a graduate of computer science to serve as a research assistant. The assistant was instructed on the techniques of data collection using the questionnaires as well as interview documentation standards using audio device and the ability to conduct and record face-to-face and/or telephone interviews with respondents in accordance with predetermined interview protocol. He was also trained on how to arrange or assist in developing the interview schedules; contact potential participants to introduce and explain to them the objectives of the study and organize the interviews as well as the distribution of questionnaires, through personal contact or by telephone. He was also trained and mobilised to travel to CSR project sites, collect and record valuable data for the study. He was taught on how to maintain accurate records of both questionnaires and the interviews and safeguard the confidentiality of participants as well as how to incorporate other necessary articles, reports from the sustainability reports and websites of corporations into the report of the study and how to prepare the progress reports.

As applicable he was also taught how to use his technical skills to be capable of compiling all the data together for analysis. He was also instructed on how to code and verify the data in consistent with specified research protocol and coding procedures and enter the data into a computer database and/or spread sheet application for subsequent analysis. He was also trained on how to appropriately categorize and compile lists of potential research themes in line with the study objectives. The researcher also randomly spot-checked compiled data while in the field to validate their authenticity as well as periodically de-brief the research team.

3.9 Pilot Testing

The interview guide designed, and the questionnaires were pre-tested to articulate the clarity of instruments and the time taken to complete them. Pre-testing was intended to improve the reliability and validity of the data collected and the final response rate (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2012). The pilot study was carried out in Adamawa State because it has similar characteristics with Gombe State; both are located in the same geographical zone, which explicitly explains similarly high level of exhibitions of CSR activities.

A multi-stage sampling technique comprising of purposive sampling, clustered and stratified sampling was adopted to select forty-three (43) respondents for the pilot test, which is equivalent to 20% of the sample size for the main study. The sample for the pilot test comprises of 5 corporations' key informants and 5 respondents; 13 communities' key informants, one each was selected from thirteen households in the communities (1 × 13 = 13), and 20 community respondents. The reason for pre-testing was that the researcher intended to familiarize himself with the interview process and questions in order to avoid errors due to dynamism.

In the course of the pilot test, few of the key informants and respondents did not fully comprehend some questions in the data collection instruments. To address this, changes were only made on the affected interview questions and questionnaires based on the comments received from the pilot study participants and in consultation with supervisors. That is, straightforward wordings were employed, particularly where the respondents wanted to be sure of the kinds of CSR initiatives the researcher was referring to. These amendments did not affect the main objectives of this study, but rather gave clarity on the intent of the questions. The pilot study assisted in formulating and developing an improved version of the interview protocol and questionnaires. Inherently, the questions asked became more relevant to the study.

The pilot test indicated that corporations practiced CSR in the communities where they operate. It also illustrates that corporations implemented CSR initiatives on some selected dimensions of CSR including economic, social, environmental besides corporations' CSR

policies and the overall livelihood of the communities which this study intended to examine and that the information concerning their performance is available with the members of the communities where they operate. The researcher discovered that the pilot interviews and questionnaires administered were very helpful for self-confidence and for increasing the confidence of the interviewees/respondents. Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 contained the letter of request to participate in the pre-test instrument, request for participation in an interview, interview guideline/protocol for corporations' key informants, questionnaires for corporations' respondents, interview guideline/protocol for community key informants, questionnaire for communities' respondents, consent letter and summary of the research gap.

3.10 Operationalization of Variables

The first objective of the study was to determine the effect of the contributions of CSR in Economic related activities on the sustainable livelihood of selected communities in Gombe State, Nigeria. The variable was the performance of economic related CSR activities. It is an independent variable. The variable was operationalized by three indicators which include: capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagement initiatives. These indicators were nominal scale, and was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Objective two was to assess the impact of the contribution of CSR in social-related activities. The independent variable adopted was the impact of social related CSR activities on livelihood of communities affected by climate change. This variable was operationalised by the three indicators namely: educational programmes, community harmonious initiatives and healthcare programmes. The indicators were ordinal scale and were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The third objective of the study was to ascertain the relationship between the contributions of environmental related CSR activities. The independent variable adopted was the relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and the livelihood of the communities. This variable was operationalised by three indicators namely: provision of clean water, recycling of waste materials, and the conservation of natural resources.

These indicators were nominal scale and were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The last objective was to evaluate the influence of the policies of corporate social responsibility. This variable was a moderating variable. The indicator for this variable were the influence of corporations' objectives and policies of corporate social responsibility on livelihood. These indicators were operationalised by three indicators namely: corporations' accountability and transparency programmes, stakeholder engagement initiatives and respect for the rule of law. These indicators were nominal scale and were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The dependent variable was the livelihood of the communities, the indicators for this variable were improvement on the economic, social, environmental livelihood of the communities affected by climate change. These indicators were nominal scale and were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

Normally, ethical issues in research have pivoted around three vital areas: informed consent, privacy rights, and protection from hazards (Fontana and Frey 2005). In this study, all the proposed ethical policy guidelines endorsed in the St. Paul's University's 2019 copy of thesis supervision concerning respondents' consents, confidentiality of information, and authorization was followed in accordance with public regulation in Gombe State. In line with the formal criteria in Nigeria, permission was received of six (6) Ministries from Gombe State Government, Nigeria before the commencement of this study. They include: Ministry of Trade and Industries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development. The consent of the participants in the study was sought verbally and in written (See Appendix 6). The respondents' right to participate and withdraw from the research at any instance in the course of answering the research questionnaire or

interviews questions was guaranteed. They were also informed on the purpose, procedures, and likely uses of the research through an initial introductory letter to each participant. Confidentiality was assured to each participant through the anonymous reporting of the study findings and with pseudonyms in the interview report. All participation was voluntary, and the researcher did not have any clashes of interest in the research work.

3.12 Data Analysis and Presentation

Since this study adopted the convergence design that warrants the collection of qualitative and quantitative, therefore the data collected was analysed quantitatively and qualitatively. This research employed data triangulation in connection to space. This entails gathering information from multiple sites and individuals (Hussein, 2009). This kind of data triangulation was adopted because of the assertion that the sturdiness of data can vary depending on the individuals engaged with the data gathering process and the setting from which the data are gathered (Hussein, 2009). Triangulation through data sources includes a wide scope of members, where individual perspectives and experiences defer against others, a rich image of the requirements or conduct of those under investigation might be developed dependent on the contribution of a range of individuals (Shenton, 2004).

The qualitative data collected was recorded with the permission of the key informants and focus group discussions. The audio-recorded interviews were transcribed accurately and revised for exactness (see figure 3.2). After transcribing the data, the data were arranged based on the interview questions. Thereafter the data were organised based on the emerging themes. The researcher commenced the coding process. The transcriptions were checked upon, codes were allotted to the description texts, and thereafter, connections or similarities in the data were scrutinized. Additionally, the content of each question was coded by first distinguishing watchwords or themes, categorizations were thereafter made. This process assisted the researcher to observe cohesions between every interviewee's responses to comprehend the contributions of CSR on the livelihood of the communities.

In the course of data coding, analysis and interpretations, the researcher took note of themes that emerged which formed the several categorizations of main issues that shape CSR programmes in the area of study in Gombe Stat. Participants' reactions were cautiously analysed and verbalized into key concepts of the study. This enabled a codebook creation to document the themes and sub-themes that stem from the assessment of the interviewee's responses in an open catalogue. The axial coding showed how the identified themes came up from the analysis, using the words of interviewees as a base for building values from themes. The conclusion of the coding and analysis procedure resulted in the development of content and thematic classifications/components offered as the study outcomes. The involvement of the research assistant in the process of analysis as an unbiased verifier did not only contribute to the validity of study, but also enriched the process of the analysis through his emphases on further reflection of the identified subthemes.

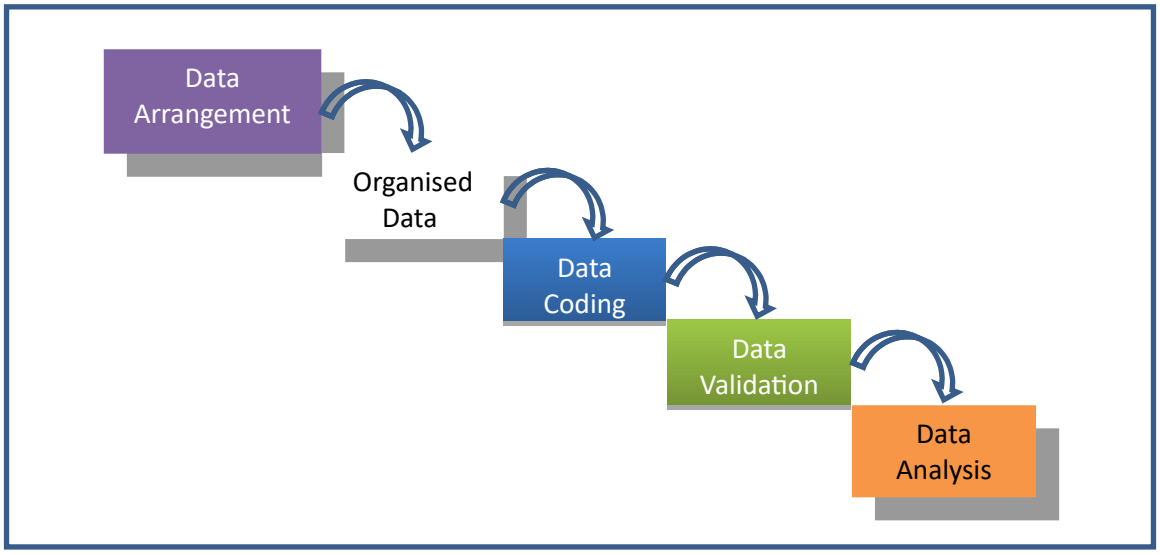


Figure 3.2 Steps and protocols in Qualitative Data Analysis

Corporate records and field note/observation were likewise analysed. The evaluation of these corporations' documents enabled the researcher to determine if there is valid alignment with the research questions and objectives. The researcher also analysed the mission statement and goals of the participating corporations. Again, the data was coded to detect the key themes. Descriptive statistics assisted the researcher to describe the

prevailing features and conditions within the study area with regard to each study variable (Pu, Gao, Fan, & Wang, 2016).

The quantitative data collected for the study was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics used was frequency distribution and percentage. They were used to analyse the respondents' demography while the inferential statistics used was the cross tabulation chi-square test to examine the relationship because the dependent and the independent variables (Pu *et al*., 2016). It was an excellent choice to adopt in order to understand and interpret the relationship between the contributions of CSR programmes (The observed data) on the sustainable livelihood of the selected communities (expected data). The purpose is to determine if a differences between the two data is due to chance, or due to a relationship between the variables been studied. The level of significance was set at 5%. Results are presented using Tables and Figures.

The development of more effective and refined conclusions through employing the findings of the qualitative results to inform and shape the findings of the quantitative result gave the qualitative aspect of the study more orientation and an edge over the quantitative findings.

Data transformation was carried out in order to combine the data of the items of the various variables which include economic, social, environmental-related CSR activities and policies of CSR as well as livelihood of communities. For economic-related CSR activities, all items in the opinion survey question 4 were combined. For social-related CSR activities, all items in the opinion survey question 9 were combined. For environmental-related CSR activities, all items in the opinion survey question 14 were combined. For policies of CSR, all items in the opinion survey question 18 were combined. For livelihood of communities, question 22, 23 and 24 in the opinion survey were combined. Thereafter, the four (4) continuous data sets gotten from the combination were transformed to categorical data sets. However, in order to complete the transformation to categorical data sets using three Likert scale, the below decision rule was adopted.

Any item with a mean response of 3.41 and above was accepted as highly significant; while any item that had mean response of less than 2.60 was considered as not significant. Any item with mean in the range of 2.60 to 3.40 was appropriately treated as adequately significant. While the decision to accept or reject a significant value was based on the relationship between computed chi-square values and the table of critical values. The significant value was accepted if the computed chi-square value was less than the critical value and *vice versa*.

3.13 Summary

This chapter discussed the method, procedures and techniques deployed during data collection and analysis. Specifically, the chapter discussed research design, study site, target population, sample and sampling techniques, pilot testing, reliability of the research instrument, validity of the research instrument, data collection, data analysis and presentations, and lastly logistic and ethical considerations.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results, analysis, interpretation and discussion of the results finding. It is divided into two sections. The descriptive section majorly focuses on the unique statistical characteristics of the variables including the respondents' response rate, and their demographic profiles. While, the empirical section analyses the performance of economic, social, environmental related CSR programmes, and corporations' policies on CSR on the livelihoods of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

4.2 Livelihood of Communities in Gombe State, Nigeria

Gombe State is one of Nigeria's poorest states with over two million people living in poverty, primarily due to poor macroeconomic policies, corruption, mismanagement, lack of education, inequality, low income, low revenue generation capacity, and a lack of welfare and social investment (Odusanya, 2023). With 74.6% of residents being poor, seven out of ten people are impoverished. The World Bank reports that extremely poor people live on less than $1.90 per day. The state also has a high level of multidimensional poverty, with 71.9% of the population being multi-dimensionally poor, lacking access to nutrition, healthcare, education, housing, sanitation, water, and information (Nasiru, 2021). Despite this, recent reports indicate that Gombe State ranks first in the ease of doing business in Nigeria (Everest, 2021), making it an attractive destination for both domestic and foreign investments. The implementation of effective CSR in the state is critical toward increasing food security, prosperity, industrialization, trade, and boosting the state's contributions to Nigeria's socioeconomic development. Such efforts can have greatest impact when they are directed towards improving livelihoods of communities.

4.2 Respondents' Response Rate

Questionnaire was administered to a total sample of 205 respondents. The respondents were made up of 110 community' respondents and 95 corporations' respondents. The study achieved a collection of filled and submitted questionnaires from 183 respondents; resulting in response rate of 86.3% for communities and corporations' respondents inclusive. According to Reyes (2016), the average response rate for surveys is typically 57%. Therefore, the 86.3% response rate obtained in this study can be considered as adequate. Reyes (2016) also suggests that a high response rate is essential in minimizing non-response bias, which occurs when participants fail to respond to the survey. Non-response bias can undermine the study's validity by excluding individuals with certain characteristics from the analysis. However, with only a 13.7% non-response rate in this study, the response bias is minimal. Additionally, the questionnaire was supplemented with 41 key informant interviews (KIIs), 22 community KIIs and 19 corporations KIIs.

4.3 Data Presentation

4.3.2 Background Characteristics of the Respondents

The key informants used were 41 KIIs comprising of 22 KIIs for community and 19 KIIs for corporations hence the representation is done in percentage. Table 4.1 below showed the demographic of the KIIs used for the study. According to the data presented in the table, 73% of the community key informants are male, while 23% were female. For corporations, 84% of the key informants are male while 16% are female. Hence, the majority of the KIIs used for the study are male. The high variation in the sex of the respondents might be attributed to the cultural norms and religious practice that confined the female to the house with little or no public appearance in the study area. The result in Table 4.1 further reveals that 18.18% of the communities KIIS were within the age bracket of 35 – 40 years, 36.36% were within 41 – 46 years, while 9.09% were within the age range of 47 – 52 year and 9.09 % were within the age of 59 years and above respectively.

For corporations KIIs, the result in Table 4.1 shows that, 26% of the key informants were between the age ranges of 35 – 40 years; 42% were within 41 – 46 years; 21% were within 47 – 52 years and 11% falls within the age range of 53 – 58 years respectively. This finding implies that majority of the KIIs falls within the age range of 41 – 46 years.

Table 4.1: Key Informants Interview Demographic (n= 41)

Description	Corporations KIIs		Community KIIs	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Sex				
Male	16	84	17	73
Female	3	16	5	23
Total	**19**	**100**	**22**	**100**
Age				
35 – 40	5	26	4	18.18
41 – 46	8	42	8	36.36
47 – 52	4	21	2	9.09
53 – 58	2	11	6	27.27
59 & above	-	-	2	9.09
Total	**19**	**100**	**22**	**100**
Education Qualification				
Nigeria Certificate in Education	-	-	2	9
National Diploma	-	-	8	36.36
Higher National Diploma	6	32	6	27.27
Degree	9	47	4	18.18
Masters	4	21	2	9
Total	**19**	**100**	**22**	**100**

Source: *Field survey, 2020.* *KIIs = Key Informants Interviews*

The data in Table 4.1 further showed that, 9% of the communities KIIs had Nigeria Certificate in Education as the highest educational qualification; 36.36% had National Diploma, 27.27% had Higher National Diploma and 18.18% had Degree while 9% had Masters. On the other hand, 32% of the corporations KIIs had Higher National Diploma, 47% had Degree while 21% had Masters. This finding implies that the communities and

corporations KIIs are educated and are more likely to make an informed decision that impart their livelihood and that of the community.

For the quantitative study, a total of 110 questionnaires was administered to the respondents in the communities. The response rate recorded from the community respondents was 96 representing 82% of the questionnaires distributed, attended to, retrieved and accepted for the purpose of analysis; while 21 representing 18% of the questionnaires administered was not retrieved or not filled appropriately. Thus, majority of the questionnaire that were distributed to the community respondents was retrieved, accepted and are higher than those that were not retrieved or not appropriately filled.

Similarly, 95 questionnaire was administered to corporations' respondents. The response rate recorded from the corporations' respondents was 86 representing 91% of the questionnaires administered, attended to, retrieved and accepted for the purpose of analysis while 9 representing 9% of the questionnaires administered was not retrieved or not filled completely. Thus, majority of the questionnaire that were administered to the corporations' respondents was retrieved and are higher than those that were not retrieved. The aggregate of the questionnaire administered was 205 (110 + 95 = 205). The total response rate recorded for the study was 183 representing 86.30% of the 205 questionnaires administered to the respondents.

According to data in Table 4.2, 73.20 % of the communities and corporations' respondents were male while 27.80% are female. This gender distribution can be attributed to the socio-cultural and religious inclinations of the study area, where women are not restricted from participating in the public domain. However, due to these factors, only a smaller proportion of women were available as respondents for the study.

In the same vein, Table 4.2 above also indicates that, 16.49% of the communities' respondents were within the age range of 35 – 40 years, 32.99% were within 41 – 46 years 22.68% were within 47 – 52 years, 18.56% were within 53 – 58 years and 19.29% were within age range of 59 years and above. For corporations' respondents, 15% were within the age range of 35 – 40 years, 24% were within 41 – 46 years, 12% were within 47 – 52 years, 29% were within 53 – 58 years and 20% falls within the age bracket of 59 years and

above. This suggests that a significant proportion of the respondents consisted of active and engaged youths within the study area. Given their involvement in various productive ventures, they are likely to possess valuable insights into the corporations' Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities within the community.

Table *4.2: Quantitative Demography of the Respondents*

Description	**Corporations' respondents**		**Community respondents**	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Sex				
Male	63	73	71	73.20
Female	23	27	26	26.80
Total	**86**	**100**	**97**	**100**
Age				
35 – 40	13	15	16	16.49
41 – 46	21	24	32	32.99
47 – 52	10	12	22	22.68
53 – 58	25	29	18	18.56
59 & above	17	20	9	19.29
Total	**86**	**100**	**97**	**100**
Education Qualification				
National Certificate of Education	9	11	12	12.37
National Diploma	12	14	10	10.31
Higher National Diploma	25	29	28	28.87
Degree	33	38	36	37.11
Masters	7	8	11	11.34
Total	**86**	**100**	**97**	**100**

Source: *Field survey, 2020*

The data presented in Table 4.2, further revealed the educational qualifications of the respondents. Specifically, 12.37% of the community's respondents had attained Nigeria Certificate in Education, 10.31% had National Diploma, 28.87% had a Higher National Diploma, 37.11% possessed a degree, and 11.34% held a Masters qualification. Table 4.2 further showed 11% of the corporations' respondents had Nigeria Certificate in Education, 14% had National Diploma, 29% had Higher National Diploma, 38% had Degree and 8% had Masters. These findings indicate that all the respondents had achieved some level of educational attainment. Moreover, the results demonstrate that the respondents were well-educated, which positions them to effectively respond to the research interviews and questionnaires.

4.4 Effect of CSR in Economic-related Initiatives on the Livelihood of the Communities

The first objective of this study was to determine the performance of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. To achieve this objective, three key indicators linked to economic-related CSR activities were investigated. These indicators encompassed capacity building programmes, community development projects, and employee engagement initiatives.

4.4.1 Capacity Building Programmes

Findings on capacity building programmes showed that, majority of the corporations key informants reported that numerous capacity building programmes were implemented. These programmes encompassed various activities in agriculture to enhance food availability, increase farmers' income, and improve welfare for the elderly and disabled. Additionally, the initiatives focused on building the capacity of women and youth in the communities, aiming to equip them with the skills and confidence to succeed in life and be self-reliant against the impacts of climate change. Vocational skill acquisition was also emphasized to improve the members' skills, enthusiasm, determination, and confidence.

The majority of corporations' key informants narrated how the CSR initiatives

implemented in agriculture included providing climate-resilient and improved seeds to boost crop yield. They also mentioned the establishment of networks and feedback systems among farmers, marketers, and manufacturers to enhance marketing efforts. Furthermore, the training of farmers on new farming methods and the provision of agricultural soft loans and pest control training were mentioned as additional measures to build resilience against the impacts of climate change.

In addition, a minority of corporations' key informants affirmed that other initiatives included providing farm inputs such as fertilizers and water pumps to individuals, along with promoting smart agricultural production, among other measures. All of these initiatives were implemented to improve the livelihood of community members in Gombe State. For instance, according to corporation key informant 16, Olam Nigeria Ltd provided training to farmers in the communities of Balanga, Bajoga, Shongom, Billiri, and others in modern agricultural practices. These training sessions were followed by empowerment initiatives aimed at assisting the farmers in enhancing their agricultural businesses. The goal was to generate wealth and create job opportunities for other community members through various agricultural value chain practices to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Similarly, corporation key informant 2 mentioned that the CSR unit of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) in Gombe State conducted training and empowerment programmes for farmers in several communities. The training covered areas such as dairy production, cattle management, sowing methods, and irrigation farming. Additionally, the corporation distributed agricultural inputs like organic fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and storage sacks, all with the objective of combating climate change. Furthermore, the corporation extended training and empowerment initiatives to women in various parts of the communities, focusing on poultry farming, vegetable farming, and value chain in agriculture to improve their income and economic well-being.

> We had to provide food safety and capacity because they are crucial for humanity's well-being, health, and trade perspectives. Food protects children and adults from foodborne illnesses and is essential for domestic income and markets. Building capacity and ensuring is vital for the improved livelihood of communities and the overall happiness of the population (corporation key informant 2).

Furthermore, as recounted by corporation informant 5, the Gombe State Cooperative Savings and Loan Limited (GSCSLL) played a significant role in empowering farmers in Gombe metropolis. The corporation conducted training sessions on marketing strategies and provided assistance with storage facilities. Moreover, farmers received valuable

guidance on maintaining accurate farm records, enabling them to assess their financial contributions and determine whether they were operating at a profit or loss.

These comprehensive trainings and empowerment programmes had a profound impact on the trained farmers in the communities. They were able to expand their production capacities, putting some of them at an advantageous position to secure loans and grants from the government, financial institutions, and other donor agencies. This further facilitated the enhancement of their livelihoods, as evidenced below:

> Our CSR programme on agriculture has been creating value by unlocking the economic potentials of small-scale farmers in the communities affected by climate change. Farmers are continuing to learn while deploying knowledge gained on farming techniques and standard farming practices that support them to attain sustainable profitable growth, (Corporations' key informant 16).

Similarly, corporation key informant 11 highlights how Ashaka Cement Plc., a subsidiary of Lafarge Africa Plc., implemented capacity building programmes on agriculture in various communities across Gombe State, including Bajoga, Lariskim Durampa, Malari, Ashaka, Gari Uwar Kungiya, Badabdi Village, Jalingo Ashaka, Gongila, and Juggol, and Bage. During these initiatives, the corporation provided training and empowerment to numerous farmers, focusing on agricultural best practices, seed selection, planting techniques, and crop-mixing for bio-pest control. As a result of these efforts, there was a significant 30% reduction in seed usage and a 40% reduction in fertilizer usage among the farmers. Additionally, the farmers were introduced to greenhouse farming technology, which helped them minimize the risk of pest attacks on their crops and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate changes on agricultural production.

Furthermore, corporation key informant 1 revealed that, the Christian New Converts and Orphanage Foundation (CNECOF) in Gombe State has established a sustainable agricultural programme for children, orphans, and the less privileged within the communities they serve. This programme actively encourages each child to create a plantation and cultivate economic trees. The ultimate aim of this initiative is to ensure that by the time a child completes secondary school, the planted trees will have begun to

bear fruits. These fruits can then be sold to support the child's pursuit of tertiary education. Beyond education, the trees become an ongoing source of sustainable livelihood for the children.

According to corporation key informant 8, Amana FM Radio took proactive measures by engaging experts in radio programmes to enlighten community members about various issues related to community development and capacity building. The primary objective of these programmes was to bring about positive change geared towards community development. Additionally, farmers were endowed with knowledge on various agricultural initiatives, aiming to enhance local agriculture in the communities and contribute to the overall economy of the State. In line with this, corporation key informant 6 highlights that other CSR initiatives focused on agricultural innovations within the communities. These initiatives involved the introduction and distribution of new high-yield, climate-resilient crops such as rice, soya beans, cassava, Irish potatoes, sesame, tomatoes, sorghum, and maize. The purpose was to increase productivity and ensure efficient use of resources. As one key informant mentioned, these CSR initiatives introduced a three-season farming system in the communities, allowing farmers to have continuous yields for the market throughout the year.

Regarding youth initiatives, corporation key informants 11, 1, 5, and 7 reported that various corporations, such as Ashaka Cement Plc., CNECOF, GSCSLL, Saason Nigeria Ltd, and others in Gombe State, have implemented vocational and skills acquisition programmes within the communities. These initiatives include training and empowerment in areas such as tailoring, computer repairs and maintenance, printing press, handset repairs, automobile mechanics, hair barbing salons, telecommunication businesses, and more. Key informant 7 specifically mentioned that Kishimi Foundation constructed skills and vocational centres in the state, offering training in sewing, weaving, knitting, soap making, cosmetics, gardening, and cooking, among other skills, especially targeted towards women in the communities.

> We give vocational learning, knowing that it is crucial for youth to develop skills and become employable. Through this employment opportunities have been found, and the youth are motivated to pursue careers. We ensure the trainees have

> the necessary skills for their new roles, as without them, they may become indecisive and lose confidence in the society (Key informant 7).

Furthermore, Key informant 1 highlighted that CNECOF established a skill centre specifically catering to women, known as the 'Widow Relief and Empowerment Centre.' This centre has empowered several widows with skills, and some of them were engaged in unskilled jobs to earn a living and support their families. Moreover, the corporation also provided free primary and secondary education to the children of these widows in their schools. In addition to vocational training, corporation key informants 18 and 11 mentioned that MTN and Ashaka Cement Plc respectively. supported sporting activities in selected communities affected by climate change. They supplied sports equipment, including jerseys, balls, goalposts, medals, and nets, and sponsored local sports competitions within these communities. The goal of these CSR initiatives is to empower the youth in climate-affected communities to become professional athletes and earn a livelihood through sports.

On the other hand, the majority of corporation key informants (seven out of nineteen) expressed that the corporations' implementation of capacity building initiatives did not significantly improve the livelihood of the community members. For example, corporation key informant 9 pointed out that one major obstacle to effective capacity building is the challenge of acquiring expertise in the relevant field and contextualizing the knowledge to suit the beneficiaries' needs. Key informant 3 highlighted inadequate funds as a hindrance to exhibiting sustainable capacity building programmes. Similarly, key informant 15 mentioned that some corporations struggle with selecting the most beneficial skills to develop in their beneficiaries.

Other impediments identified by the key informants include the difficulty faced by beneficiaries in keeping up with new technological skills (corporation key informant 12), insufficient attention given to what to learn and what has been achieved in capacity building by the corporations (corporation key informant 4), and the inability to determine the aptitude and knowledge of beneficiaries in capacity building programmes (corporation key informants 19). Additionally, corporation key informants 13 and 15 noted that many of the programmes fail to measure whether the capacity building initiatives align with the

corporation's CSR goals. In precis, the prevailing view among minority views of the key informants is that the performance of CSR in capacity building initiatives has not significantly improved the livelihood of the members of the communities.

Su, Saikia and Hay (2018), lend credence to the above findings, where they emphasized the importance of capacity building in communities is in-line with the sustainable livelihood approach. The authors went further to recommend the enhancement and development of essential community assets or resources such as natural, human, physical, financial, and social asserts, or resources to improve livelihood in the communities. Without which, the theory upholds, can exert adverse effect on the survival of the corporations and the sustainable development of communities. In a similar vein, this was in sync with Sum, Zaimah, Lyndon, Yusuf and Hair, (2015), Kuchinke (2010), Ismail (2009) and Ambarawati *et al*. (2015), where they emphasized the need for capacity building to enhance community development, income generation, achieved food security and improved the livelihood of the members of the communities. That is when CSR initiatives can advance the sustainable development of the present generation without subjugating the ability of the future generations to meet their needs.

However, based on the community key informant interviews, fourteen (14) key informants out of the 22 community key informants stated that capacity building initiatives aimed at improving livelihood were indeed implemented in various areas. These areas encompassed agriculture, education, health, and vocational skill acquisition in the communities**.**

Community key informants 3, 8 and 13 confirm that the initiatives in agriculture included sensitizing farmers on current trends and methods of mechanized farming to increase productivity, provisions of inputs including hybrid seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, knapsacks, soft agricultural loans, and empowerment of the farmers with the required agricultural skills in fishery, livestock, poultry, as well as provision of technical supports among others in the communities affected by climate change. These inter alia assisted the farmers in the communities to increase their productivity and resource use efficiencies which consequently translate into significant return per Naira invested in their

farms. Similarly, Community key informants 17 and 11 posit that post-harvest loss because of climate change was significantly reduced because of the application of knowledge gained on post-harvest handlings and provisions of processing and storage facilities provided by some corporations in the communities. Community key informant 19 further revealed that farmers were linked to large and attractive markets where some of them sold their farm produce at profitable prices. These enhanced their income and livelihood as was stated by a community key informant:

> They trained farmers to take farming as a business not as a way of finding food to eat only….at the end of it, farmers where given farm inputs to go and take a small piece of land, to plant and get bumper harvest instead of a larger area where by at the end of the year you will not manage it well" (Community key informant 20).

Regarding capacity building in education, Community key informants 16 and 4 emphasized the significant impact of the programmes. These initiatives involved training teachers and providing instructional materials, as well as offering scholarships to the youths and children in the communities, among other efforts. As a result of these education-focused initiatives, remarkable improvements were observed in the livelihood of community members. Prior to capacity building, some women, youths, and children in the beneficiary communities struggled with basic literacy. However, after the capacity building interventions, they have become more proficient in reading and writing, enabling them to manage their businesses with greater independence and confidence.

Similarly, community key informants 2 and 21 from the community key informants affirmed the implementation of capacity building initiatives that include vocational skill acquisition and empowerment directed towards the youth and women in their communities affected by climate change. They include soap making, beads, hairdressing, pomade making, soya beans processing, and cooking of varieties of meals, child delivery, perfumes and body spray making, cake baking and the provision of soft loans to both married and unmarried women. Community key informant 15 says that the youth also benefited in sports, engineering, building, automobile mechanics, carpentry, vulcanizers, welding, driving, tailoring, shoe cobbling, and barbers among others. This minimized the rate of dependency on parents and politicians by the benefiting youths. The women who have received these various skills are utilizing the skills and have started their own businesses and have become self-reliant. The capacity building served as sources of knowledge and provided resources and solutions to some of the unemployment problems of the communities affected by climate change as follows:

> They trained educationally and in skill acquisition on how to make soap, carpentry, and morning fresh among others. They improved the livelihood of the

> members of the communities because as people make these items, they sell them at the markets. The beneficiaries are still practising it up to date" (Community key informant 16).

Community key informant 10 argues that capacity building has also exhilarated the aggregate members of the communities to be able to take actions on issues that pertain to climate change in their communities themselves. It fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment, such that members of the communities gained greater control over their own future development. It strengthens their confidence, skills, knowledge, and resources which they inherited from capacity building efforts. The capacity building efforts implemented in the communities were sensitive to the peculiarities to their culture and religious needs.

Community key informants 9 and 20 assert that in the field of health, corporations such as TY Danjuma Foundation and Sufabel Foundation in collaboration with other corporations carried out capacity building programmes for health personnel and traditional health/birth attendants in the communities to improve the quality of lives of the people and to reduce child maternal fatality among the climate change affected communities in the state as was stated below:

> They equipped our five facilities with some equipment and they took our staff to various training including the community volunteers…yes, we practice what they taught us. Due to their coming the health status of the members of the community has improved because they intervened in the issues of skill driven (Community key informant 20).

However, eight Community key informants expressed concerns about the lack of attention given to climate change-affected communities in Gombe State. These communities are largely agrarian and have a significant population living below the poverty line. Despite various capacity-building initiatives implemented, the CSR programmes seemed to focus more on urban and semi-urban centres of the state. One Community key informant remarked, "Corporations have not conducted capacity building here in the communities, but we have heard of it happening in nearby communities like

Talaseh, where people were trained in tailoring and other skills" (Community key informant 5).

Community key informants 12 and 14 also maintained that some of the capacity building programmes did not significantly improve the livelihood of members of the communities because there were instances where capacity building trainings were given to selected beneficiaries, but some of the corporations failed in providing equipment and start-up kits and funds for the trainees in the communities. This was captured by one Community key informant:

> After training of the youths in various skill acquisitions, the corporation promised to give them equipment at a subsidized rate to start up their businesses, but they didn't return. I know about this because I was involved in arranging the youths in the community for the programme" (Community key informant 12).

Community key informants 18 and 22 also complaints about certain political and high stakeholder influence over the selections of the beneficiaries for capacity building in the communities, such that members of the communities who were supposed to benefit from capacity building trainings and empowerment were usually deprived of the opportunities as was stated that:

> "Most of the intervention is not the right people that use to benefit from the programmes. For example, if somebody wants to assist, he will send maybe data to be collected or names, you see all these politicians, those that are not into farming, they are the ones that will hijack the programme so the aim will not be achieved" (Community key informant 18).

The concern about late arrival of the capacity building assistance was also reported by Community key informant 6: "Sometimes they come in to assist lately; the aims of getting the interventions are not achieved. It is good that the government put eye on them.

Community key informants 7 and 1 complained that people living with disabilities in the communities affected by climate change were not carried along in capacity building and empowerment initiatives in the communities as was stated:

> …people living with disabilities; these are the areas that we are crying that they

should help. We need them to have more concern here. They are neglected in the society. MTN gave us only mobility, not capital and training to start business" (Community key informant 7).

Community key informant 5 raised concern about the qualities and the lack of durability of the equipment issued to the beneficiaries of capacity building programmes in the communities after training. These concerns inter alia were among the reasons why Adeyanju (2012), maintained that the legitimacy and effectiveness of CSR programmes have continued to raise doubts in the minds of many and corporate organisation s were frequently termed and accused of using CSR as a means of public relations strategies or as window dressing. The social contract theory warns that the relationship between corporations and society has become increasingly significant in recent years such that corporations must respond to rapid concerns, pressing externalities, and other serious societal problems of the members of communities, because behaving contrary, will result to societal sanctions especially because of the reverse impact of corporations' activities on the environment and human communities (Jamali and Karam, 2016).

4.4.2 Community Development Projects

A significant portion of the corporations' key informants expressed that community development programmes implemented in their communities had a positive impact on their livelihoods. These efforts involved partnerships with community organisation s, Non-Governmental Organisation s, and other stakeholders to implement community development projects and address common issues affecting the communities.

According to several corporation key informants, these partnerships utilized the natural and human resources available within the communities to enhance the overall well-being of community members. The programmes accomplished in the communities included providing free medical supplies to hospitals, clinics, and maternity centres. Additionally, other initiatives were mentioned, such as constructing and renovating health facilities in the communities, among other projects that benefited the members of the communities.

Corporation key informants 14, 15, and 17 narrated how the corporations' community

development projects in education encompassed several contributions. These initiatives involved the construction and renovation of schools, providing instructional materials, desks, chairs, and chalkboards. Additionally, the corporations donated books, school bags, and bicycles to reduce the burden of long distances that students had to walk to school. The primary objective of these education-focused initiatives was to enable and encourage community members to access education, which in turn would prepare them for job opportunities, enhance their literacy levels, and enable them to engage in businesses that require a certain level of education attainment. In particular, corporation key informant 17 highlighted that TY Danjuma Foundation collaborated with community organisations, NGOs, and governments to construct and renovate classrooms in schools. The corporation also provided instructional materials to communities that were impacted by the effects of climate change.

Regarding education, corporation key informants 7 and 12 disclosed that Fidelity Bank, in partnership with Kishimi Foundation, made significant performance. They donated relief materials to support victims of natural disasters, including the construction and renovation of schools in both urban and rural communities across the State. These interventions were aimed at addressing the shortage of classrooms and educational resources, providing desks, chalkboards, school bags, chalks, and other necessary items. Furthermore, during the period under review, they actively participated in resettling some of the victims of the Boko Haram insurgency in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in Gombe State. Additionally, they extended support to the health sector through the renovation and construction of health centers in climate change vulnerable communities in the state. Moreover, the corporations put forth considerable efforts to improve the environment and enhance the livelihood of communities.

According to the interviews, various community development projects were implemented, particularly focusing on infrastructure development within the communities. For instance, key informant 11 mentioned how Ashaka Cement Plc. took significant steps in this regard. The corporation provided computers to schools in the communities, thereby enhancing educational facilities. Additionally, it contributed to the construction of a road from Ashaka Gari to Bajoga and generously donated an

examination hall capable of accommodating 100 students to the Gombe State Polytechnic, Bajoga. Furthermore, Ashaka Cement Plc. completed an electrification project in Bulturi community and constructed and furnished two (2) blocks of classrooms in Gube and Jalingo communities, thereby improving educational infrastructure in these areas. The corporation also constructed an eight-kilometer road linking Kumo and Maiganga communities and equipped a Cottage Hospital in Maiganga community, among other initiatives. These CSR projects were undertaken to emphasize the corporation's commitment to supporting the development of its host communities, aligning with its sustainability goals regarding community development.

According to corporation key informant 11, Ashaka Cement Plc. received numerous awards for its positive contributions to climate change-affected communities and its support for a wide range of socio-economic, educational, and health initiatives. The corporation's commitment to integrating corporate values and operations to meet the expectations of its stakeholders has been recognized and acknowledged. Among these accolades, Ashaka Cement Plc. was honoured with the Forbes African Award for being the fourth-best CSR and Sustainability Company of the year in Africa in 2019. This prestigious recognition highlights the corporation's dedication to corporate social responsibility and sustainability efforts on the African continent.

Similarly, corporation key informant 8 revealed that, Amana FM Gombe deliberately scheduled a 30 minutes' community development programme in its daily broadcast, where callers called to express concerns over pressing developmental issues, concerning the conditions of roads, schools' system, construction and repair of bridges, drainages, health centres among others in their communities. The aim is to create awareness and draw the attention of government authorities concerned, corporations and Non-Governmental Organisations, working in such communities to solve them. Similarly, key informant 9 postulates that Doma Education Foundation had continued to set example in educational development in communities and had involved heartily in the key developmental issues in the state. The corporation worked in the areas of research and development in education, community service, construction and renovation of schools, employment, educational grants to the poor, arts and culture, and accomplishments of

welfare through its CSR initiatives in several communities affected by climate change in the state.

Corporation key informant 4 posits that, Dan Mafada Akko Foundation through collaboration with community organisation s to foster development, provided support to education and gave financial assistance to community developmental projects. Within the period of evaluation, the Foundation embarked on several education initiatives which include construction of classrooms in Government Day Secondary School Akko to promote education development. The Foundation also provided numerous grants and scholarships to students in different communities in the state. The corporation assisted in renovation of township roads in Kumo town and had between 2017 and 2019 enrolled over 3,300 children in its scholarship scheme in the climate change affected communities.

Corporation key informants 17, 14 and 1 maintain that TY Danjuma Foundation, Sufabel Foundation and CNECOF's health departments collaborated with health workers from public hospitals inter alia to execute numerous medical outreaches in the vulnerable communities who do not have access to healthcare services and could not afford medical bills. The corporations have monitoring and evaluation units which evaluate their CSR community development initiatives in the communities. In the same vein, corporation key informants 11 narrate that, RCCG and Ashaka Cement Plc. have health facilities which are equipped and are opened on specific days for the less privileged who want to access them at no cost. The corporations had also organized periodic medical outreaches to vulnerable communities which are ravaged with the impact of climate change in the state. In addition to the renovation of schools, corporation key informant 12 confirm that, Fidelity Bank also supported the Nigeria Correctional Centres (Prisons) in providing food items, medical supplies, and financial donations to cater for the needs of the inmates among others.

Corporation key informant 18 assert that, MTN performed several CSR initiatives to support vulnerable members of the communities and orphanage centres through the provision of clothes, foodstuffs, medical supplies, and donations of wheelchairs, hearing aid, artificial limbs, and magnifying lenses among others. Key informant 19 opines that;

Access Bank aligned with the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) and constructed a modern vocational skill centre in Gombe to train Nigerian youths on different vocational skills that would assist them drive sustainable economic growth and improve their livelihood. The corporation also upgraded classrooms in secondary schools in communities within the state.

Corporation key informant 13 indicates that, Triacta Nigeria Ltd constructed a two-kilometre (2km) road at Ture Mai Kaltungo which connects to the highway that links the community to other parts of Gombe State and neighbouring State of Adamawa, Taraba, and Bauchi, to assist the members of the community affected by climate change in transporting their agricultural produce to markets. The corporation also assisted in providing a block of classroom and a borehole in Angwa Uku primary school and hand pump boreholes in Jauro Gotel communities in Gombe town. It also carried out the landscaping of General Hospital Kaltungo, as part of its CSR initiatives. The corporation also provided computers to promote good health care to the hospital. It also provided shelter to some of the members of the communities affected by drought and other environmental challenges through its relocation/resettlement programmes. It provided sporting facilities to increase communal relationship and for recreational purposes, and provided street lights in the communities affected by climate change.

These findings align with the research by Hamidu *et al*. (2018), which emphasizes that CSR initiatives in community development should encompass support for the health sector, education, environmental conservation, road construction, electrification of communities, water supply, promotion of sports activities, and training community members in various vocational skills for self-reliance, among other crucial aspects.

Out of all the key informants from the corporations, an insignificant number of the key informants expressed that community development projects implemented by the corporations did not significantly improve the livelihood of the communities. Corporation key informants 5 and 16 attributed this to the high cost involved in constructing and managing the projects in the communities. Additionally, key informant 6 mentioned that some of the projects were abandoned midway or shortly after initiation due to poor

project planning and management. Furthermore, corporation key informants 2 and 10 pointed out that the poor quality of some projects executed by the corporations led to substandard outcomes, which affected their overall effectiveness. Lastly, key informant 3 placed the blame on the lack of commitment from community leaders and stakeholders in taking care of the projects, which further hindered their impact on the communities.

Similarly in community development projects, fourteen (14) Community key informants affirmed that corporations implemented community development projects that improved the livelihood of the member of the communities. The Community key informant interviews revealed that, the community development projects were spread across educational sector, health sector, and critical infrastructure including electricity (including connection to national grid and the provision of solar lights), road construction, and building of vocational skills centres in the communities among others. Community key informants 2 and 8 affirmed that, corporations (sometimes in collaboration with community associations), philanthropies, foundations among others accomplished varied educational CSR projects in the communities affected by climate change.

According to Community key informant 15, several existing public schools in the communities affected by climate change were over-stretched with large number of students and pupils, resulting to lack of adequate classrooms to accommodate the students. Community key informant 9 confirmed that there were also shortage of educational materials including books, chalks, charts, textbooks, experimental apparatus, and lack of chairs among others which were provided by the corporations as was stated: "Most of these challenges are now things of the past. Now we have additional block of classrooms and staff offices constructed by corporations while dilapidated structures have been renovated as well" (Community key informant 12).

Community key informants 16 and 22 among others confirmed that, other developmental projects which TY Danjuma Foundation, Doma Education Foundation, Kishimi Foundation Dan Mafadan Akko executed include renovations of school buildings and provisions of desks, chairs, chalks and instructional materials. The findings also unveiled that, Famfa Oil Nigeria Ltd in collaboration with Agbami Foundation also constructed a

science laboratory in Government Science Secondary School, Kaltungo. The corporation equipped the laboratory with modern science equipment. The aim was to promote CSR through improving science education at the secondary school level while unlocking the potentials of the youths and developing their capacity for relevancy in the communities.

Community key informant 16 and 19 opined that, accessibility to these educational facilities enhanced the literacy level of the students and pupils in the communities and had also prepared some of them for employment opportunities. In the area of health, the community key informants concurred that, the corporations implemented various CSR projects on health to enhance the quality of lives of the members of the communities affected by climate change. The community development projects which were implemented in areas of health according to the Community key informants included the construction of new health clinic, maternity, and rehabilitation of the existing health facilities in the communities by corporations and philanthropists. Hospital materials, electrical, landscaping were also carried out by some corporations and individual philanthropists in the clinics, hospitals, and maternity centres to improve the livelihood of the members of the community.

Community key informant 3, 5 and 9 indicate that, the provision of these facilities and materials which came to the communities affected by climate change from corporations such as TY Danjuma Foundation, Fidelity Bank, Sufabel Community Development Initiative, CNECOF, Ashaka Cement Plc., significantly reduced the burden of traveling long distances to access medical health care services by members of the communities. Community key informants 15 reveals that, some of the corporations come annually to the communities for medical outreach to provide free medical diagnose and drugs, wheel-chairs to the disable, magnifying lenses for visually impaired members of the communities to enhance their sight, and to carry out minor surgery for some members of the communities who were sick with one ailment or the other as was quoted: “As you can see, most of the best buildings in these communities are health facilities. These were constructed and renovated by the funds which came from NGOs into the communities. And they have been of great assistance to the communities”, (Community key informant 19).

Several of the Community key informants revealed that, the corporations accomplished CSR programmes in infrastructure development including road construction, electrification, constructions of bridges, drainages and resettlement of some communities affected by climate change. On this, Community key informant 9, 2, 14 and 16 attested that Ashaka Cement Plc. and Triacta constructed several kilometres of roads in Akko, Ture Mai Kaltungo, Old Timber market Gombe and Maigana among others. The provision of the roads boosted economic activities in the communities as the community key informants stated: "They are doing it and we have some road they have renovated every year, which is the road from Ashaka to Ashaka Gari, from Ashaka to Bajoga, and they are doing it every year" (Community key informant 9). Community key informant 2 and 17 attest that, the construction of roads has reduced the loss incurred especially, on perishable goods such as vegetables, tomatoes, and fruits amongst others.

Similarly, the communities witnessed increase in the numbers of companies that patronized the communities to buy raw materials for their operations, owing to the constructed roads. In specific terms, Community key informants 1 and 20 revealed that, despite lesser accomplishment of community development projects in the community, all and sundry benefited from the roads without discriminations. These findings implied that, the performance of corporations on community development projects and initiatives was significant and has improved the livelihood of the members of the community affected by climate change.

However, eight (8) of the community key informants affirmed that they were not sure whether community development projects improved the livelihood of their communities. Community key informants 11 and 4 affirmed that, they cannot quantify the numbers of resources taken away from their communities and the value of the CSR developmental programmes executed in the communities as stated: "Partially, because enormous natural resources have been taken away from our community, but we still have many needs. Corporations must assist us in terms of community electrification" (Community key informant 4)

Community key informant 6 maintained that the community challenge has been on

balancing the differences in the perspectives of community members. Community key informant 13 posits that there exists lack of trust between members of the communities and the corporations. Community key informant 6 further maintained that other challenges include differences of values, priorities, and beliefs between the members of the communities and the corporations. Community key informants 7 and 18 link lack of cooperation from the member of the communities to the assumptions that the projects are political motivated. Community key informants 10 and 21 differ on his opinion that some of the communities affected by climate change did not benefit from the community development projects that improve their livelihood within the period under examination as was mentioned:

> There are no community development projects that were executed by Foundations in our area within the period that you mentioned. But there were only efforts by the members of our communities themselves through taxing and contributions to repair boreholes and so on (Community key informant 6).

Despite the fact that some community key informants had fewer complaints, the findings indicated that CSR community development projects had a significant and positive effect on the livelihood of the communities. This was attributed to the inclusion of community members and stakeholders in development plans and the implementation of CSR in community development projects. This finding is consistent with the findings of Hamidu, Haron and Amran, (2018), Idemudia and Osayande (2016), Rai and Bansal (2014) and Tuitou and Helen (2019), who state that in order for community development projects to be successful, impartible, and sustainable, community members and stakeholders must be included in the planning and execution of CSR community development This finding is also consistent with the findings of Retnaningshi (2015) and Bezzola, Günther, Brugger and Lefoll (2022), which contend that a lack of CSR community development project evaluations and inclusion of community members in CSR projects will ultimately result in CSR project failure.

4.4.3 Employee Engagements

Among the nineteen (19) corporation key informants, twelve (12) key informants affirm that the corporations had structures for engaging with their employees in various matters especially corporations-employee relationship in the areas of salaries, promotions, training, health, family affairs, and work safety among others. These efforts turned out to improve the livelihood of the employees, the corporations and the members of communities. For instance, corporation key informant 11 posits that, Ashaka Cement Plc. considered its employees in everything it did and strived to enhance their experiences. By this, the corporation usually gives attention to the entire phenomenon that mattered for the employees' success and always acted honestly and fervently towards meeting employees' needs. The Corporation made sure that the employees have the right types of materials and equipment to work with. It also made sure that employees work in environment that is safe and efficient. The bureaucratic conditions of the offices were made simple to allow free flow of work and ideas. These enabled employees to have the emotional safety in their works and the resources to adopt in a changing work task. This made them to have the right state of mind to serve the corporation and to improve the livelihood of the

members of the vulnerable communities affected by climate change as was revealed by a key informant:

> The organization prioritizes capacity building and sends employees outside Nigeria for training. It has a University in Francis that offers training for employees from various countries, including the United States, Kenya, Morocco, Egypt, Tanzania, South Africa, and China. In-country training is also available, with employees coming to the factory for training. In-house and online trainings cover topics such as firefighting, disease control, community relationships, logistics, cyber security, bribing and corruption, security among others. (Corporations' key informant 11).

Corporation key informant 12 indicates that, to gain and maintain positive corporate image in the eyes of communities and to ensure the corporations' continuity in achieving CSR that impacts on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change, Fidelity Bank adopted and focused its organisational structure to increase employee engagements, enhance its activities in the communities through the establishment of an employee engagement committee to oversee all training and employees' needs. The benefit is that every employee's needs whether they are health, educational, family, skills training, promotions among others, are all known and given due attention to make employees focused on their tasks in the corporation. This occurs at all levels of work. The corporation believes that when employees were treated well, they will give their best towards actualizing corporation goals and enable the corporations achieve its CSR programmes in the communities vulnerable to climate change.

Corporation key informant 8 narrates that, to effectively promote skills of employee to satisfy the needs of stakeholders and members of the communities, Amana FM Radio offered technical trainings and leadership development seminars to better equip employees for their roles in the corporation. In addition to their individual responsibilities, senior employees were encouraged to act as coaches to train their subordinates. They were also urged to offer advice and accept constructive criticism and be path for growth to their subordinates. The corporation also ensured that employees

understood how they could effectively engage as team to achieve maximum results in any given task including the corporations' CSR initiatives in communities affected by climate change. This brought enthusiasm and enabled the employees to give their best for the growth and development of the climate ravaged communities as was noted in the response from a key informant:

> So far so good as an employee of Amana FM, I can say the management of Amana FM has done well in this aspect because, we the workers have felt the impacts of the training session and retreat with some media gurus in Nigeria…we also have partnership with BBC of which they also came to train us. We have been having some courses online. We have had training with Broadcasting Organisation s of Nigeria (BON), around warfare and the rest. Amana FM is really doing well to employees here (Corporations' key informant 8).

Corporation key informant 15 maintains that Mahadi Foundation engaged with their employees, the employees felt passionately devoted in their work. The corporation allowed the employees to work closely to each other as a team. The corporation regarded the importance of everyone at the place of work. It allowed a healthy personal relationship, that was why the corporation grew and achieved great CSR initiatives in the communities. There were virtually several types of employee engagement strategies which the corporation promotes to keep cordial relationship between employees and communities affected by climate change, especially on CSR. That helped the employees to feel valued and appreciated and gave their best to the corporation as a key informant stated: "Because of perfect employee engagement of this corporation, every employee who worked here truly always put forth their time and determination to give the best to the corporation" (Corporations' key informant 15).

Corporation key informants 1 and 3 postulate that, to CNECOF and Living Stream Impact Foundation (LIFT), assisting employees to have close relationship with members of communities affected by climate change was another opportunity that motivated the employees to nurture closer relationships with the members of the communities. Through proper employee engagement, the corporations' employees adopted and integrated the

culture of the communities where they operate. The corporations together with their employees were able to accomplish important CSR initiatives which relate to employment generations, climate change concerns, community development projects, capacity building, sanitation, provision of clean water, disputes settlements which arose between the corporations and the communities affected by climate change resulting from the corporations' activities.

Corporation key informants 18, 12, 19 and 11 opine that, to the MTN, Fidelity Bank, Access Bank, Ashaka Cement Plc. among others, the most dominant aspect that encouraged employee engagement in the corporations was their ability to reward and recognize hard work of the staff of the corporations. Quarterly and yearly rewards were given in recognition of hard- working staff of the corporations. This boosted creativity and hard work amongst the corporations' employees. What each of the corporations does was that it announced the types of goals which it wanted each department to achieve including its CSR initiatives. That gave the employees a perfect knowledge about what was needed of them to achieve in the corporations' mission and the types of character and skills that are required of them to achieve to be rewarded. Consequently, this assisted employees to connect to the challenges of the corporations and the desires of the members of the vulnerable communities.

Some of these key informants posit that, even though the awards given to the employees' might be cheap items that could probably be purchased at any market, the recognition given to employees usually served as motivation to the individual winners and obliged as booster for hard work throughout the organisation s. These recognitions were usually tagged "the best employee of the year" or "the best employee of the month", and were presented monthly, quarterly, or yearly or during Founders Day Celebrations. Through these rewards, the corporations had been able to improve employees' performance as was noted: "The employees who perform well are rewarded to encourage hard work amongst them. The corporation also extends welfare packages to the family of the employees especially in some certain religious ceremonies to alleviate additional expenditure" (Corporations' key informant 19).

Corporation key informant 14 asserts that, the dissemination of vital information to the employees within the corporations in Sufabel Foundation has helped in better decision making that promotes harmonious relationship between employees, corporation's management and members of communities affected by climate change and has also contributed to the corporation's CSR performance in the communities as was noted:

> …information sharing is a key to progress in any corporation. Information is passed to all employees and members regardless of who needs to act on the information or who the information is directed to; on the other hand, decision making process is open for employee and stakeholders to suggest and recommend on adoption of decision (Corporations' key informant 14)

The interviews discovered that, safety is fundamental to a successful working environment for the employees, corporations, and members of the communities. To maintain this, corporation key informant 11 states how Ashaka Cement Plc. usually conducts internal campaigns to reiterate the corporation's minimum work safety measures to enforce safety standards in its operational sites. This activity revolves around training employees on working at high places, high energy areas, isolated areas, confined spaces, mobile equipment, and on-site- traffic. Similarly, corporation key informant 17 affirmed that, the employees of TY Danjuma Foundation employees were also involved in awareness campaigns together with members of communities to commemorate global health days such as World Malaria Day, World Cancer Day, World Blood Donor Day, and World AIDS Day among others. This was aimed at building relationship that serve as part of its CSR objectives in the communities affected by climate change as was revealed: "Employee engagements especially in CSR programmes has built and sustain trust of the members of the communities in the corporations' activities" (Corporations' Key informant 6).

Corporation key informant 6 posits that, even though Gamakai Pantami Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd. has no formal structure for employee engagements, but rather have informational means of engaging with their employees and the employees usually contribute in various ways to improve the livelihood of the members of the communities

affected by climate change as another key informant stated:

> "We also take care of the health cost of the staff. The staff interact with the members of the communities; even we the management do. We also have good relationship with them. We make sure we have good relationship with the workers, because when you don't do that, it will affect your business. We carry them along in the decision of the corporation", (Corporations' key informant 10).

These findings concurred with the study of Cone (2016), that, corporations' CSR programmes can be well valued in the communities where they operate if they involve the employees who have the commitment to better the livelihood of the members of the communities. To this end, many corporations have realized the importance of employee engagements and have embedded them in their CSR programmes. On the other hand, lacks of proper employee engagements usually negatively affect employees, the corporations, and the development of host communities (Hulin, 2014).

On the part, seven corporation key informants out of the total 19 were uncertain about whether employee engagements conducted by the corporations positively impacted the livelihoods of the community. Corporation key informants 16 and 5 identified the absence of formal structures for employee engagement initiatives within certain corporations as a major barrier. This limitation prevents employees from participating equally in voluntary programmes that support community members impacted by climate change. On the other hand, corporation key informants 4 and 13 attributed the challenge to a lack of clarity regarding the objectives and goals of labour policies among employees and management in some corporations. Additionally, corporation key informants 2, 7, and 9 expressed concerns about inadequate development opportunities, limited chances for promotions, and insufficient appreciation of outstanding employees within these corporations. Furthermore, some corporations' key informants expressed apprehension about life after retirement, leading them to shy away from engaging in skill development and building beneficial relationships with the community members.

However, thirteen (13) community key informants confirmed that corporations implemented employee engagement initiatives which impacted on the employees and by

and large improved the livelihood of the members of communities. The efficiency of these CSR programmes determined to a large extends the successes and sustainability of the work of the corporations in the communities. For instance, the Community key informants interviews discovered that the provision of safety environment and the cordial relationships which the various employees received from the corporations are among the reasons that gave some of the members of the communities the impetus and trust to work in the corporations as can be deduced from the community key informants:

> Most of the employees of the organisation s are friendly. Some are even indigenes of the community…We had good relationship because some of them are not even indigenes of the state, but they went everywhere in the community to exhibit their actions" (Community key informant 10).

Community key informants 5, 13 and 17 among others all postulate that, due to prompt payment of salaries in some of the corporations, the various workshops organized for employees, the different types of allowances given to them, the provision of in-service training given to employees, the seminars they attend to improve their knowledge and skills, the relationships between corporations and families of employees, the team work which exists in most of the corporations, the awards and recognitions given to employees who performed excellently in their jobs and the relationship which exists between the corporations and the stakeholders in the communities affected by climate change have made members of the communities to give high regard for the corporations that operate in their communities.

Some of the Community key informants also revealed that, through the training which employees gained as the results of employee engagements, some corporations engaged the employees in training members of the communities affected by climate change on modern farming technology, mechanics, electrification, computer so that they could be self-reliant and bring development to their communities. Community key informants 8 and 20 postulate that, the CSR training which employees had engaged with members of the communities affected by climate change in the State were in animal husbandry to boost farmers production capacity, improve the quality of beef and dairy products, dispute

settlement, training on gender-based violence, keeping clean water and sanitation, generally among others, have made members of the community to regard the corporations as friendly. Community key informant 4 opines, that some of the employees of the corporations had further executed CSR programmes in the communities on skills acquisition in the local production of beads, soap, pomade, detergent, air fresher, shoes among others. This empowered some of the members of the community affected by climate change to become self-reliant and employers of labour as the Community key informant stated:

> Some of the organisation s use to come with their employees to assist with training of some members of the communities to acquire one skill or the other. This has impacted on the lives of the members of the communities significantly, (Community key informant 14).

Community key informants 2 and 11 concurred that the training of youths in their communities by the employers of corporations through employee engagement by means of CSR had significantly improved the livelihood of the members of the communities because many of them started up their own businesses and have trained others. Many of the youths in communities have now secured jobs with some corporations within and outside their immediate community because of the knowledge gained from the internship programme. Employee engagement made it easy for the members of the communities to seek for further clarifications and expertise advice on areas not fully covered during training and internship programmes. This ensured continuity and sustainability of the corporations CSR programmes amongst the members of the communities.

Community key informants 3 and 21 revealed that, some corporations usually organized certified internship programmes which were conducted by employees of the corporations and fully paid by the corporations to train the youths in the corporation business functions and operations. This had equipped the benefiting youths with knowledge and experience that qualified them for job opportunities in the corporations and other allied corporations within and outside Nigeria as was stated:

> They have impacted so much on their lives, why? Because some of these beneficiaries are now working in some factories in the country just because of the certificate they earned from Ashaka. They did so many activities I think we have at least five to six people from this community that are working at Lafarge Africa Plc. just because of the certificate they earned in Ashaka…Some of them are in Lagos in Manufacturing Companies, and some of them are working in the community independently, (Community key informant 11)

Community key informant 22 affirmed that, to encourage practical employee engagement which benefits members of the communities where they operate, some corporations had engaged their employees in CSR initiatives which involved personal donation of school materials, food items, toiletries, carrying out sanitation programmes and capacity building programmes on how to manage health risk in the communities, specifically among women, children, and the vulnerable members in the communities

where they serve as was quoted: “We had personal individuals like one doctor, she came here, celebrated her birthday with students. She brought for them cards, she taught them about health, personal hygiene and she even tested them”, (Community key informant 13).

Community key informant 11 opined that, Ashaka Cement Plc. demonstrated this where in its CSR programme and employee engagements initiative tagged ‘Friends of the Community, its employees usually go out to some selected schools for reading session and essay composition writing. After the impact assessment of the programme, the pupils were able to read and write legibly with little or no assistance. These usually resulted to rewards and recognition for the employees.

However, some of the community key informants which differ in their views that despite the employee engagements initiatives implemented by corporations on employees, the employee initiatives did not improve the livelihood of members of the communities were nine (9) Community key informants. Community key informants 9 and 15 hold the views that where there were no proper employee engagements structures, the resultant effects were low performance. Community key informants 1 and 18 alleged misunderstanding between the communities and the corporations as the cause. Community key informants 6 and 19 aligned unacceptability of the communities due to culture and beliefs as part of the cause of low impacts on the livelihood of the members of the communities affected by climate change. Community key informant 16 posits that lack of clarity on the aims and objectives of employee engagement amongst the employees and management of some the corporations are the main causes. Community key informants 7 and 12 states that, the lack of trained youth in the communities who still roaming about without occupations are the cause as was quoted: “I don’t think they did employee engagements properly since most of our youth are still moving around without jobs, the corporations’ employees did not train them” (Community key informant 12). This is further supported by Anwar (2021), Carr (2018), Glavas (2016) and Tariq (2015), who reported that comprehensive employee engagement initiatives are essential for achieving higher CSR objectives. This result suggested that in order for any CSR programmes to be successful and have a positive impact on community livelihood, it is important to implement effective employee

engagement initiatives.

Beyond the corporations' and community key informant interviews presented above, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on the same indicators using eighty six (86) corporations' respondents to determine the effects of corporations' performance in economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The results are presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Effect of Economic Related CSR Activities on the livelihood of communities

N = 86	**Rate of Performance**	**Effects on Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change**		
Performance of economic related CSR activities in capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagement programmes in communities		Unsatisfactory Effect on Livelihood	Satisfactory Effect on Livelihood	Highly Satisfactory Effect on Livelihood
	Low	26.5%	55.9%	17.6%
	Fair	8.3%	54.2%	37.5%
	High	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%
Pearson Chi-square= 11.463; **df**=4; **P-value**=0.022				

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.3 presents the proportion of the rate of performance of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities as low, fair and high categories. The table shows that the economic related CSR activities accomplished in capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagement programmes contributed satisfactorily on the livelihood of the communities at the high category with the highest response rate of 75.0% than the other categories. This finding suggests a strong evidence that economic-related CSR activities had important effect on the livelihood of the communities. The chi-square test (x^2=11.463, p=.022) further shows that, there is statistically significant relationship between the corporations' economic related CSR activities and the livelihood of the communities at 0.05 level of significance.

This implies that the corporations engaged in economic activities that yield income for

the community members. It means that the corporations that participate in CSR in development efforts use labour, capital, land, and entrepreneurs effectively as factors of production. In exchange, the community members received benefits in the form of wages, salaries, rent, royalties, and profits. Additionally, it implies that certain production-related components of the CSR initiatives they carried out in the communities were intended to enhance livelihoods. It can be concluded that the economically related CSR activities had several advantages, including job creation, employment prospects for communities, and overall, a positive development and health economy in communities. This implies that any continuous effort by the corporations in delivering economic related CSR activities will lead to positive effects on the livelihood of the communities.

This finding is evident in the key informant interviews results of this study, where a large proportion of the key informants from the corporations confirm that farmers were provided with climate resilient seeds to boost yield, provided network for feedbacks amongst farmers, marketers, and manufacturers to enhance marketing. Some were trained on the use of new farming methods and implements and were provided, agricultural soft loans and training on pest control to resist the impacts of climate change. Many youths and women were trained in various vocational skills acquisition programmes such as tailoring, computer repairs and maintenance, handsets repairs, automobile mechanic, hair barbing salon, telecommunication businesses, among others. The finding is also acknowledged by a large portion of the key informants from the corporations who revealed that some of the corporations constructed or renovated classrooms, roads, culverts, science laboratories, clinics and provided electrification, solar light and other infrastructure that have more positive effects on the livelihood of the communities.

The result also confirms with the key informants interviews findings where, most of the key informants opined that employee engagement initiatives achieved through employee engagements mechanisms such as prompt payment of salaries and other remunerations, work safety measures, trainings, community meetings, annual general meeting among others also led to increase welfare and jobs satisfaction for corporations employees where the employees carried out CSR programmes that contributes on the livelihood of the communities. Księżak and Fischbach (2017), affirmed that, within framework triple

bottom line, the economic related CSR activities is also seen as the real economic benefit enjoyed by communities. In other words, it is the real economic effects which corporations have on the livelihoods of communities. Indeed sustainable livelihood theory advised that all the basic assets of every community should be identified and harnessed, for sustainable development of the community.

In a similar vein, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on the same indicators using ninety-seven (97) community respondents to determine the effect of corporations' performance in economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The results are presented in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Effects of Economic-Related CSR Activities on livelihood of communities

N=97	**Rate of Performance**	**Effects on Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change**		
Performance of economic related CSR activities in capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagement initiatives in communities		Unsatisfactory Effect on Livelihood	Satisfactory Effect on Livelihood	Highly Satisfactory Effect on Livelihood
	Low	30.2%	53.5%	16.3%
	Fair	11.8%	54.9%	33.3%
	High	20.6%	52.6%	26.8%
Pearson Chi-square= 10.105; **df=**4; **P-value=**0.039				

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.4 shows the proportion of the rating of the performance of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities as low, fair and high categories. The table revealed that, the economic related CSR activities accomplished in capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagement programmes contribute satisfactorily on the livelihood of the communities at rating of fair performance category with the highest response rate of 54.9% than the other categories. This implies that a major proportion of the community members have adequate share of the effects of economic related CSR activities on their livelihood. The chi-square test (x^2=10.105, p=.039) further revealed that, there is statistically significant relationship between

economic-related CSR activities and the livelihood of the communities at 0.05 level of significance.

Economic related activities are the backbone of any community. They help to keep the neighbourhood stable, produce jobs, and supplement household income. Economic CSR projects have the potential to boost community development and growth. Economic activity is critical to a community's ability to provide employment, goods, and services to its residents. As a result, they are typically the largest employers in towns, assisting individuals in finding work for themselves or their families. If every corporation in a community supports CSR in economic sectors, the community has a better chance of success. In general, economic CSR in this field will encourage industrialization, which will accelerate community development and make it less difficult for members to move to greater levels of responsibility. This finding suggests that any continuous provision of economic related CSR activities by the corporations would further wield effects on the livelihood of the communities.

This findings are in agreement with the qualitative result where majority of the community key informants confirm that, capacity building programmes implemented in agricultural training and provision of loans and inputs; as well as training of youth and women to be self-reliance through vocational skills in sports, engineering, building, automobile mechanics, carpentry, vulcanizers, welding, driving, tailoring, shoe cobbling, and barbers among others led to positive effects on the livelihood of the communities.

The finding further agrees with key informants interviews results, where a large proportion of the community key informants established that the community development project were executed in the health, educational sector and to the advancement of the infrastructural specifically, in the distribution of electricity, setting up of solar light, construction of roads, building of clinics, culverts, classroom, and laboratories among others have positive effects on the livelihood of the communities. The community respondents submit that the infrastructural modification precisely in road has reduced the loss incurred especially, on perishable goods such as vegetables, tomatoes, and fruits amongst others in the communities.

The finding further agrees with key informant interviews, where a significant proportion of the community key informants established that employee engagement initiatives gave room for the success and sustainability of work in the corporations. The provision of safety environment and the cordial relationships with the corporations' employees made some of the members of the communities to consider the corporations' endeavours as credible. Through the initiatives, some of the employees engaged in advocating for peace and unity, and also training members of the communities on modern farming skills, mechanics, and electrification and computer operations so they become self-reliant hence. Some employees engaged in personal donation of school materials, food items, toiletries, sanitation and capacity building programmes among others in the communities.

This finding indicates that employee engagement in CSR initiatives is essential for the success and sustainability of CSR programmes that improve community livelihood. This result was consistent with those of Carr (2018), Glavas (2016), Memon, Ghani and Khalid, (2020), Tariqq (2015) and Tsourvakas and Yfantidou (2018), who in separate studies found that employee engagement had notable benefits for both corporations and the communities where those corporations are based.

This finding is in consistent with sustainable livelihood approach which is explains in terms that, human communities have abundant resources ranging from economic, social and environmental in which can be harvest especially during unexpected events and tensions such as climate change. A typical programme such as CSR must seeks to identify the resources, enhance and developed them over time for the benefit of communities. However, Bahadur and Waqqas (2013) and Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska and Szumowski (2021) posited that the attainment of one dimension alone out of the triple-bottom-line does not yield to achieving CSR programmes. The other dimensions must be carried alone in order to achieve effective results.

4.5 Impact of CSR in Social-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

The second objective of this study was to assess the performance of CSR in social-related activities on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe

State, Nigeria. To actualise this objective, three indicators associated with social dimension were examined. They include provision of educational programmes, maintaining harmonious communities and provisions of health programmes.

4.5.1 Educational Programmes

Several corporation key informants interview acknowledged that the corporations played a role in promoting education within the communities impacted by climate change through various CSR activities. For instance, corporation key informants 2, 4, and 11 mentioned that RCCG, Dan Mafadan Akko Foundation, and Ashaka Cement Plc., among others, established educational and scholarship programmes for students in secondary and tertiary institutions within these communities. These initiatives aimed to support students whose parents were unable to afford their education expenses.

Additionally, corporation key informants 12, 2, 4, and 11 highlighted that Fidelity Bank, RCCG, Dan Mafadan Akko Foundation, and Ashaka Cement Plc. provided essential resources such as furniture, instructional materials, and laboratory equipment to the communities affected by climate change. These educational resources significantly contributed to improving the learning environment for many young individuals, particularly those from financially challenged backgrounds, enabling them to pursue education and enhance their livelihoods.

Corporation key informant 4 affirmed that, Dan Mafadan Akko Foundation sponsored the less privileged students to sit for external examination such as National Examination Council (NECO) which is the secondary school final year examination, and Joint Admission and Matriculation Board (JAMB) which is the examination required for admission into universities in Nigeria. Out of these beneficiaries, the Corporations selected the most vulnerable who excelled in the exams and provided them with scholarships and educational grants to support their education in the tertiary institutions. Corporation key informant 11 narrates how Ashaka Cement Plc. implemented a CSR initiative labelled Lafarge African National Literacy Competition (LANLC) to raise the standard of English Language among pupils in public primary schools across Nigeria, Gombe State inclusive. The programme was directed at school children ages between 9

and 13 years. The participants that made it to the grand finale were given educational grants each along with computers pre-installed with educational software. Gombe State represented the North-Eastern States in the 2019 edition of LANLC.

To achieve its CSR goals in communities, corporation key informant 11 affirmed that, Ashaka Cement Plc. adopted an inclusive approach in running a CSR initiative in such a manner that its employees under the Lafarge Africa Volunteering Initiative tagged 'Friends of the Communities (FOC), contributed immeasurably to enhance literacy in school children. The FOC conducted reading sessions with pupils in public primary schools in their host communities. The volunteers went to schools and spent time reading with the children to enhance their literacy capabilities in spelling, grammar, diction, comprehension and reading and on the effects of climate change to their livelihood. Key informants 1, 7 and 9 state how similar programmes were also organized by other corporations such as Doma Education Foundation and Kishimi Foundation in Mathematics, Social Studies, Biology and Civic Education among others in both primary and secondary schools in the communities affected by climate change. These programmes enhanced the academic performance of pupils in the communities. Judging from one key informant who stated:

> As a corporation that is concerned about the impacts of our CSR programmes in the communities, we carried out impact assessment of LANLC and the result revealed that 98% of pupils in Gombe State demonstrated outstanding performance as they could legibly write their names and performed remarkably well in their written tests with little or no assistance. (Corporations' key informants 11)

Fusheini and Salia (2021) lend credence to this finding, where they assert that CSR has taken the centre stage in education globally because it is now recognised that governments are unable to provide all the needs of the populace, hence, these findings suggest that corporations that implemented educational programmes in the communities coincide with their assertion.

However, a significant portion of the corporation's key informants, totalling twelve out of

nineteen, expressed their dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of educational programmes. Key informants 6 and 18 particularly pointed out that these efforts did not yield substantial benefits for schools located in communities that share boundary with communities plagued by Boko Haram insurgencies and conflicts in neighbouring states. Additionally, key informants 6 and 10 attributed the inefficiency to a lack of interest and confidence from some community members towards education. Furthermore, key informants 17 and 19 highlighted the persistent lack of classrooms and infrastructural deficiencies in densely populated communities affected by climate change. Key informants 3 and 5 raised concerns about the absence of qualified teachers in certain schools within these communities.

Another issue raised by corporation key informants 8 and 14 was the inadequate funding provided by corporations to sustain educational programmes in the communities. As one corporation's key informant stated, "There are simply no funds to run CSR where there are schools needs across the communities" (Corporations' key informant 8). Moreover, corporation key informants 13, 16, and 15 attributed the ineffectiveness of the educational programmes to a lack of well-defined CSR policies and insufficient government support. They also mentioned a lack of motivation from parents towards their children's education.

Community key informant interviews, showed that, most of the corporations executed education programmes that improved livelihood of the members of communities. Community key informants 13 and 15 are of the views that several of the corporations encouraged the development of education in the communities and have put in place educational and scholarship schemes for the children in the communities and provided furniture, instructional materials, and laboratory equipment among others in communities affected by climate change. Community key informants 10 and 17 emphasize that this assisted in the learning experiences of many young people; particularly, those from poor financial background in the communities were able to attain some levels of education which enhanced their livelihood.

Community key informants 1, 4 and 19 posit that the sponsoring of the less privileged students to sit for external examination such as National Examination Council (NECO)

among others for the vulnerable and provision of scholarships even for pupils in primary schools in the communities as well as the provision and training for computers literacy contributed immeasurably to enhance literacy in school children the way this key informant argued: Knowing that a good education is the spine of a strong community, we thank them for providing education and vocational skills to the children through CSR. They have offered hope and provided better future for us and our communities (Community key informant 19).

Community key informant 1 among others narrates how some of the less privileged that benefited from CSR in the communities were able to attain primary, secondary and tertiary education as a result of scholarship and educational CSR programmes provided by corporations in the communities. Community key informants 3 confirmed how these also increased the literacy level amongst the members of the communities and provided some of the beneficiaries with the opportunity to secure good jobs by virtue of educational and professional skills gained from educational CSR programmes by the corporations in the communities. The community key informant stated that:

> They have been given scholarship to the less privileged, those that are orphans. Those that don't have ways or means to support themselves in schools. These foundations gave them scholarship to further their education. Some of them have graduated, they are now degree holders, and are planning to go for their masters, (Community key informant 1).

Community key informant 14 holds that the provision of educational programmes in the communities posed a huge difference compared to communities that have not yet benefited from educational CSR.

Consequently, despite these performances, some of the community key informants posits that the corporations did not implement education programmes that improved livelihood of the members of the communities. Community key informants 6 and 9 blames frequent distractions from parents on the children about core values as deterrents to success of CSR performance in education. On their part, community key informants 8 and 12 hold that it is because of cultural discriminations against the girl child that makes them attend

to education. Community key informants 5 and 18 place lack of interest and motivation in the youth and students. Community key informants 21 and 22 place the fault on infrastructural deficiency in some of the schools due to class sizes because of population growth in the communities. Community key informants 9 and 16 said the adoption of remote learning is important these days, but it is lacking in the communities affected by climate change. Community key informants 11 and 2 claimed that education in the communities is inefficient in digital literacy, science and technical subjects. Community key informants 7 and 20 narrate how lack of educational technology materials for students living with disabilities and online learning options for the needs of all the students as a major challenge.

This finding is consistent with those of Azhar and Azman (2021), Fusheini and Salia (2021) and Udu-Umoren (2019), who found that ensuring the best education possible in communities will help to harness the youth's enthusiasm, creativity, and talents in technology and infrastructure, both of which are essential for the community's development in the knowledge-based and technology-driven economy of the 21st century. Youth are given the chance to take control of their futures and the futures of their communities through this. According to Dan-Woniowei (2021), Dixit (2023), Fusheini and Salia (2021), Suleiman and Santas (2018), there is also a need for CSR in education to be comprehensive and adequately planned to provide educational, recreational, social, and cultural services for all members of the communities.

4.5.2 Provisions of Healthcare Programmes

Some key informants of corporations reported that a sizable percentage of the corporations implemented CSR programmes intended to enhance health in the communities. The activities mentioned by corporation key informant 1 and 17 included disease surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment enhancements, health outreaches, community and town hall meetings to raise awareness about health issues, specialized programmes, counselling services, and training volunteers to identify and refer individuals at risk, among other initiatives.

For instance, corporation key informant 17 indicate that TY Danjuma Foundation had

varieties of CSR initiatives in Gombe State, most of which were health related initiatives. The corporation had been a principal provider of maternal and child health services, maternal mortality rate (MMR), and within the period under review delivered several mega health outreaches in the communities affected by climate change. The corporation sponsored the operations of eyes diseases such as glaucoma, cataract and assisted children living with disability among others in Balanga and Yamaltu/Deba local government areas.

Corporation key informants 9, 1, 2 and 18 narrate how Doma Foundation, CNECOF, RCCG, and MTN carried out preventive healthcare services to enhance health and promote equity that benefit mostly the disadvantaged and marginalized groups in the communities. These services covered range of public health activities focused on prevention of diseases, promotion of good health and strengthening of health systems. The services also include the provision of drugs at no cost to the needy members of the communities affected by climate change.

Corporation key informant 11 states how Ashaka Cement Plc. engaged its staff and qualify health personnel to provide medical outreaches and emergency health services to the communities as well as provide nutritional foods for the malnourished women and children to reduce the ailment. Some of the outreach programmes include immunization, vaccination, mother, and child health awareness campaigns. It also educates young members of the communities both male and female on the awareness and campaigns on sex education. The corporation also sponsors sex education programmes in community schools. It ensures that the students in the communities get the right health and moral values.

Corporation key informant 14 states that Sufabel Foundation carried out health programmes in the aspect of provision for basic mobile healthcare services where they reached the doorsteps of the vulnerable in rural and urban communities affected by climate change. Most beneficiaries were women, children, and the elderly whose health is neglected due to poverty and lack of public healthcare facilities. The activities include integration and valuation of existing health care. Depending on volunteers, NGOs, health

personnel and traditional health/birth attendants in the communities the corporations work with to improve the quality of health of the people and to reduce child maternal mortality rate among members of the communities as was argued by this key informant:

> The reality on the ground shows that many women reject health centres in favour of traditional health attendants, who are not well trained but provide a variety of important services. Instead of rejecting their services, we collaborated with them, trained them in ANC, and sent women to them. They do not deliver themselves, but rather refer to the mainstream health sector. We also train regular health-care workers. (Corporations' key informant 14).

Corporation key informant 19 maintained that, to Access Bank; mental health plays a significant part in today's world. And to say the least, it is also one of the most neglected aspects of our society. The corporation organize counselling sessions for members of the communities to make them aware of the signs they must not ignore. It is also to diminish the taboo around mental health.

Corporation key informant 18 posits that to MTN drug abuse is a major issue that has crippled many communities. The use and misuse of drugs within communities have present many problems such as increased crime rate and violence, vehicular accidents caused by driving while intoxicated, spreading of infectious diseases, fatal alcohol syndrome, risky sexual behaviours, homelessness, and unemployment have always been the result of drug and substance use. The corporation seek the cooperation of both individuals and institutional within the communities to support and make difference in addressing this epidemic. They often arranged for community screening and responsible drug use awareness campaign.

There are eleven (11) corporation key informants who confirmed that, they corporations' corporations have not implemented health programmes that improved livelihood of the members of the communities. corporation key informants 8 and 15 posit that the underlying reasons for this include the fact that there are still serial of healthcare related problems befalling the communities including poor hygiene and malnutrition. Corporation key informants 3, 12, 4, and 13 hold that lack of access to quality health care, rising

healthcare costs and pressure on medicinal prices are still obstacles in the communities. Corporation key informants 5, 7 and 10 states how there are still poor health infrastructure that, the members of the communities have to travel long distance to obtain good health services. Corporation key informants 7, 12 and 15 reiterate on the present of fake drugs, and lack of adequate health personnel in the some of the communities still affect health delivery. Corporation key informants 6 and 16 narrate how part of the problem disturbing healthcare delivery in the communities is that some of the corporations are not involved.

This is in contract to the assertion by Molnár, Mahmood, Ahmad, Ikram and Murtaza (2021) which uphold that the communities in which corporations operate, are part of who the corporations are. And they together share same kinds of risks including health among others. Again, Ismail *et al*. (2012) hold the view that irrespective of a corporation's involvement in a community, CSR in community healthcare provision is an important means of affecting the community; because whatever affects the communities, affect the corporations. Molnár *et al*. (2021) maintained that, CSR in community healthcare is the pivot where corporations and community economics and social life meet.

The feedback from six (6) Community key informants revealed that the corporations implemented CSR programmes that promoted good health in the communities. According to these key informants the corporations' activities on health programme include: improve disease surveillance, diagnosis and treatment, health outreaches, holding community and town hall meetings to raise awareness on health issues, providing specialized programmes and counselling, training volunteers to identify and refer individuals at risk among others. Community key informants 5 and 11 state how the implementation of preventive healthcare services in the communities enhanced healthcare and promoted equity that benefit the disadvantaged and downgraded groups in the communities affected by climate change.

Community key informant 12 states that, engagement of employees and health personnel to provide medical outreaches and emergency health services to its communities as well as providing nutritional food to malnourished women and children to reduce ailment helped the communities. Community key informants 1 and 11 still emphasised how the

outreach programmes that include immunization, vaccination, mother and child health awareness campaigns and education of the young members of the communities on sex, brought awareness on health and moral ethics. Community key informant 17 narrates how the mobile healthcare services in several communities attended to women, children and the elderly and the provision of healthcare facilities to the communities improved the quality of health and reduce child maternal mortality rate in the communities affected by climate change as follows:

> We in our community thank the corporations and the healthcare workers who have been coming here for treatments and health care awareness. We cannot thank them enough for their courage, kind sacrifice to the children, the aged and the less privileged in our communities. We wish them the best and they are in our minds and prayers always. We wish they do more (Community key informant 17).

Community key informant 6 states that the importance of mental health awareness which plays a significant role in today's world and is recognized by some of the corporations through the organisation of counselling sessions for members of communities were appreciated by the communities. The same with drug abuse and the need for the use and misuse of drugs within communities which has increased crime and violence, vehicular accidents caused by driving while intoxicated, spreading of infectious diseases, fatal alcohol syndrome and risky sexual behaviours was also appreciated by key informants 6, 12 and 17.

However, despite the performance on health CSR, some of the key informants believe that, the corporations did not implement significant health programmes that improved livelihood in the communities. Community key informants 22 and 8 complained about the inadequacy of health care services in their communities. According to the Community key informants, the current challenges face includes infectious diseases, control of vector diseases, maternal and child mortality, lack of good and inadequate medicine, lack of qualify health practitioners in the communities, lack of professionals for disease surveillance, spread of non-communicable diseases among others. They argued that "unfortunately, despite many years and efforts of CSR interventions in our communities, there are still challenges that have limit the effective delivery of good health and health services to members of the communities. Especially the rural communities; we need more assistance". (Community key informant 22)

Community key informants 14, 7 and 19 among others blame the inefficiency to the presence of drug abuse amongst some members of the communities. Community key informants 2, 15 and 20 complained of insufficient infrastructure and advanced health technology such that members of the communities still travel faraway to access quality health services for serious ailments. Community key informants 3, 14 and 21 lay claims on the shortages of doctors and other health workers in the communities. Community key informants 9 and 18 are worried about increasing healthcare and medicinal costs in the communities affected by climate change. Community key informants 10, 7 and 8 put the challenges on cultural and social norms still surrounding health behaviours of members of the communities. Community key informants 4 and 16 talked about low health literacy levels and incomplete perceptions of health issues among the members of the communities. Community key informants 13 and 22 reiterate about the existence of poverty and healthcare inequality between urban and rural communities in the areas affected by climate change.

Due to the importance of health to human society and overall well-being. Furthermore, given the complaints made by numerous key informants about the availability and accessibility of health facilities to the betterment of community members, CSR initiatives

in health in communities have not made a significant difference in the livelihood of communities in Gombe State, Nigeria. This finding contradicted the findings of Molnar, Mahmood, Ahmad, Ikram and Murtaza, (2021), Uduji and Okolo-Obasi (2022), and Akande and Omobolanle (2018), who concluded that corporations have a responsibility to provide essential medical care and health facilities in order to contribute to the host community's health and livelihoods.

4.5.3 Harmonious Communities Initiatives

Seven corporation' key informants were of the opinion that the corporations implemented CSR programmes aimed at promoting harmonious living and improving the livelihoods of communities affected by climate change. The activities mentioned by the key informants included working closely with community members to identify their basic needs, establishing channels for community engagement, hosting stakeholders' meetings with the host communities to understand their expectations, and creating platforms for interaction between corporations and the youth and women in the communities For example, corporation key informant 11 highlighted how Ashaka Cement PLC utilized cooperation as a social tool for harmonious living. The corporation implemented a community relations policy that applies to all employees, intending to promote sustainable community development through guiding principles such as dialogue with host communities, support for local businesses, community outreach schemes, and improved environmental management policies. The corporation's health, safety, Environment, and Communities' Committee was responsible for overseeing the implementation of this policy, fostering peace and harmony between the corporation and the communities.

Corporation key informant 1 holds that it is through promoting harmonious relationship with its host communities, that CNECOF achieve its objectives in the communities. It also enables the corporation to understand its host communities' socio-cultural values, economic and environmental problems and the core development needs of the communities and their expectations of the corporation and the CSR activities to implement to strike the balance between the needs of the communities. Corporation key

informant 12 states that to continue to nurture its relationship with its communities as partners, the Fidelity Bank maintains a proactive engagement with its communities, while promoting initiatives that drive capacity building, and supports host community participation to enhance livelihood of members of the communities.

In equal manner, corporation key informants 13, 11 and 10 maintained that, it is by identifying harmonious relationship with host community as public relations practice that Ashaka Cement Plc, RCCG and LIFT among others were able to create understanding with their host communities through ameliorating the suffering and providing social and community developing projects and services such as scholarships to youths of the communities, employment opportunities to members of the communities, construction of bridges and culverts, providing educational and healthcare facilities, evacuation of waste/refuse among others as was stated:

> The communities have benefited from varieties of CSR programmes, which include provision of free quality healthcare, community development programmes, skills training, educational programmes, scholarship and grant and development of local infrastructure among others through our harmonious living initiatives (Corporations' key informant 1).

Corporation key informant 18 posits that MTN's community relations unit, is a highly responsible and accountable unit, recognized for its commitment in promoting peaceful coexistence with host communities and indeed with stakeholders such as the youth and women groups. This is vital to its operational success and sustainability. This corporation often embarked on community outreaches to promote harmony and shared values. This has been acknowledged by its host communities as a landmark of achievement through the presentation of awards to the corporation.

Corporation key informant 13 narrates how because of settling intra conflicts among members of the communities, TRACTA accepts to embrace the role of participatory partnership while considering proactive engagement with the traditional hierarchy within the host communities and demonstration of culture of respect, transparency, and empathy in settling disputes. Corporation key informant 15 narrate how through promotion of

harmonious living, TY Danjuma Foundation, Kishimi Foundation and Doma Foundation built strong communal relationships with the communities affected by climate change, resulting in trust and confidence amongst the stakeholders and a stable operating environment even at the time of insurgencies of Boko Haram. More also, the key informants acknowledged that promoting communal living provides frameworks within which the corporations and their host communities work together to encourage sustainable community development for example, encouraging the use of community labour and to improve essential infrastructure, such as health centres, schools, and water projects in the communities affected by climate change.

It is imperative to emphasise that despite the efforts by the corporations, twelve (12) corporation key informants hold the view that the corporations did not implement harmonious community initiatives that improved the livelihood of the members of communities. According to key informant 4, “No, I am not aware of communal harmonious living because there are still conflicts in the communities about land due to climate change”.

As maintain by corporation key informants 2, 7 and 9, religions and communal conflicts between some tribes and lack of harmonious living affects the implementations of CSR programmes in the communities affected by climate change. Key informants 8, 17 and 19 are of the view that some of the communities are not still receptive to strangers nor have the intension to listen and find out new realities about shared global values, human purpose, and harmonious living. Corporation key informants 5, 6 and 14 confirmed how there are still crisis about land and boundaries between the communities especially in the communities affected by climate change. Key informant 3 and 16 confirm how there are still religious crisis between the different religious groups in the communities.

Despite the efforts of corporations' CSR in harmonious community initiatives in communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria, there are still cases of communal crisis in some of the communities in Gombe State. It is also speculated that some of the corporations' activities were the root causes of the crisis seen in some communities. This finding was supported by Asemah, Edegoh and Anatsui (2012),

Oyetunde and Akande (2014), Putra and Smolak (2021), and Olanipekun and Omotayo (2021) who reported that many corporations are embroiled in crises in the communities in which they operate.

Beside the corporations' and community key informant interviews presented above, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on the same indicators using eighty-six (86) corporations' respondents to access the impacts of corporations' performance in social-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The results are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 showed the proportion of the rating of performance of social-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities as low, fair and high categories. The table indicates that, the activities accomplished in educational programmes, harmonious community initiatives and healthcare programmes provided moderate impact on the livelihood of the communities at the low performance category with the highest response rate of 64.5% than the other categories. This finding entails that, the corporations' social related CSR activities delivered fairly but not significant impact on the livelihood of the communities.

Table 4.5: Implication *of Social-Related CSR Programmes on the Livelihood of Communities*

N=86	**Rate of Performance**	**Impacts on Livelihood of the Communities**		
		No Impact on Livelihood	Moderate Impact on Livelihood	Excellent Impact on Livelihood
Performance of CSR in Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities initiatives and Healthcare Programmes in the communities	Low	22.6%	64.5%	12.9%
	Fair	10.5%	50.0%	39.5%
	High	17.6%	35.3%	47.1%
Pearson Chi-square= 8.905; **df=**4; **P-value=**0.064				

Source: Field survey, 2020

The chi-square (x^2=8.905, p=.064) further indicates that, there is no statistically significant relationship between social related CSR activities and the livelihood of

communities because the p-value is above 0.05 level of significance. This implies that education suffered as a result of a lack of corporations' funding. Additionally, there was a scarcity of educational materials for students. Gender inequality is also a fundamental reason why some communities deny girls the right to education. The impact of poverty on education systems is being critically highlighted in several communities. Because of limited financial resources, it is difficult for rural schools and clinics to attract qualified workers. It is difficult to find good services in communities due to poor system and resource design.

Personnel who are willing to work in rural communities are especially difficult to find. For harmonious living, poverty causes conflict because of unequal access to resources; conflict, in turn, intensifies competition for those few resources. Members of the community frequently dispute and blame one another for economic hardship, a lack of political representation or freedom of speech, or prejudice based on race, religion, political viewpoint, language, or economic status. By implication this signifies that any additional efforts in the delivery of social-related CSR activities in this regard by the corporations decreases the positive impact on the livelihood in the communities.

This result is corresponding to the responses of most of the corporations' informants who confirm that the implementations of educational programmes were in the provision of scholarship and grants to students, provision of educational materials such furniture, computers, chalks, textbooks, boards and laboratory equipment among others to schools, did not make real impacts in the communities due to the activities of Boko Haram insurgents, lack of interest and confidence from community members towards education. There are also complaints about infrastructural deficiency in some of the schools and lack of qualify personnel as well as ineffectiveness and lack of good CSR policies on educational programmes by corporations.

The result is also in agreement with the key informants' interviews, where most of the corporations' key informants hold the opinions that despite the activities on healthcare provision by the corporations, there are still serial healthcare related problems in the communities including poor hygiene and malnutrition, lack of access to quality

healthcare, rising healthcare costs and pressure on medicinal prices. Others include poor health infrastructure, present of fake drugs, and lack of adequate health personnel among others in some of the communities affected by climate change.

The finding is evident in the key informant interviews, where there are complaints from majority of the corporations' key informants, that in spite of the initiatives on harmonious community living, there still conflicts about farmland, and boundaries which have led to the destruction of private houses, public structures, abuse of human rights and youth restiveness among others in some of the communities. Social contract theory gave emphasis about achieving harmonious living in communities, without which there would not be progress for both the corporations and the communities. A study conducted by Ihugba and Osuji (2011), also conformed to this study, that several corporations lack capable human resources to manage social issues in the communities. A study by Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska and Szumowski (2021) indicates that the execution of social-related CSR activities often had great impact on the development of both the corporations and communities as well as in the implementation of economic and environmental CSR practices in communities.

In a similar manner, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on the same indicators adopting ninety-seven (97) community respondents to access the impacts of the performance of social-related CSR programmes on the livelihood of communities Affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The results are presented in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Impact of Social-related CSR programmes and t*he Livelihood of Communities*

N = 97	**Rate of Performance**	**Impacts on Livelihood of the Communities**		
Performance of social-related CSR activities in educational programmes, harmonious	Low	Not Impact on Livelihood 18.2%	Moderate Impact on Livelihood 69.7%	Excellent Impact on Livelihood 12.1%

	Fair	23.4%	44.7%	31.9%
	High	17.6%	41.2%	41.2%

Pearson Chi-square= 7.584; **df**=4; **P-value**=0.108

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.6 indicates the proportion of the rating of performance of social-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities as low, fair and high categories. The table indicates that the activities accomplished were in educational programmes, harmonious communities' initiatives and healthcare programmes provided moderate impact on the livelihood of the communities at the low performance category with the highest response rate of 69.7% than the other categories. This finding implies that the communities benefited from social related CSR activities that failed to provide significant but fair impacts on the livelihood of the communities. The chi-square test result of x^2=7.584, p=.108 demonstrates that, there is no statistically significant relationship between corporations' social-related CSR activities and the livelihood of communities because the p-value is above 0.05 level of significance.

Because there are no educational infrastructures, children cannot study without the proper setting. Many pupils share obsolete and worn-out educational materials, in addition to inadequate funds for new equipment and technology. Conflicts are frequently caused by social disparity in communities. There is low community participation in education and health planning and policy execution, poverty, corruption, cultural and social issues, instability, and political crisis, as well as inadequate plan implementation. These characterise some of the communities that are constantly in conflicts. Many reasons contribute to the inequalities in education, health, and harmonious living, including a lack of resources and a limited emphasis on issues that affect community livelihoods. The implication of this result is that any continues effort in delivering social related CSR activities in this manner by the corporations will exert decreased impact on the livelihood of the communities.

This result is in agreement with the view some of the community key informants who hold that CSR activities in educational programmes did not lead to increase in educational

delivery and enrolment in the communities. The key informants complained about deficiency of infrastructure such as desk, boards, and chair, classes among others in some of the schools. There are still cultural discriminations against the girl child and inefficiency in digital literacy, science and technical subjects among others in the communities. The result is also in consistent with the key informant interviews, majority of the community key informants complained of insufficient infrastructure and advanced health technology and shortage of doctors and other health workers such that members of the communities still travel faraway to access quality services for serious ailment. There are also complaints about increasing healthcare and medicinal costs, challenges of cultural and social norms still surrounding health behaviours of members and healthcare inequality between urban and rural communities in the areas affected by climate change.

This finding also corresponds with the key informants interviews, where most of them deny communal harmony in the communities. They confirm that there still conflicts about farm land, and boundaries which have led to the destruction of private houses, public structures, abuse of human rights and youth restiveness among others in some of the communities. This result is in consistence with the report by Chwiłkowska-Kubala *et al*. (2021) which affirmed that, globally, social issues are very disturbing especially for developing countries, but the social dimension of CSR is often neglected by corporations. According to the authors, this might be due to the fact that corporations have the history of concentrating and reporting mostly economic and environmental effects of their activities, while neglecting social issues. They maintain that a positive relationship between social dimension of CSR and other dimensions, usually increases the affection communities toward corporations.

4.6 Relationship between CSR in Environmental-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

The third objective of the study was to ascertain the relationship between the performance of CSR in environmental dimension and the livelihood of the members of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. To actualise this objective, three indicators associated with environmental dimension were examined. These indicators

included: the provision of clean water, recycling of waste materials and conservation of natural resources.

4.6.1 Provision of Clean water

According to a reasonable number of the corporations' key informants, the corporations accomplished CSR initiatives that delivered clean and safe drinking water that improved the livelihood of the members of communities. Corporation key informant 10 hold that their communities have been suffering from growing shortage of clean and safe water and some of the corporations have been assisting the communities' demands for clean water as follows:

> Water scarcity had promoted disease, disruption of education and lessens economic growth, resulting to deaths of infants and children in the communities. These communities lack the means to provide water for themselves in an accessible manner, while the demands have since continued to grow, our corporations are trying to meet this need. (Corporations' key informant 10)

Corporation key informant 11 indicates that, Ashaka Cement Plc. was among the corporations which provided CSR projects concerning water in the communities affected by climate change. The corporation drilled eleven solar motorise boreholes with overhead tanks in the communities of Nayinawa, Hammakolori, Unguwansla, Maidukuri, and Maiganga among others to alleviate the water problems of the communities that lack the resources to dig wells or to drill boreholes.

Corporation key informants 17 and 5 revealed that, TY Danjuma Foundation, Gombe State Cooperative Savings Loan Limited in their effort to ensure safe and clean water for the members of the communities, usually repair the boreholes in the communities. The corporations also regularly trained some members in the communities to maintain or repair the boreholes in case of future damage or maintenance as was stated by the key informant:

> The component involves training mechanics to maintain hand pumps and community trustees to collect money for repairs. They are trained on raising funds and understanding boreholes' functions. If a problem occurs, they are trained on how to fix the pump. If the borehole is not repaired, the community may abandon it, resulting in its remaining unrepaired for many years. This strategy ensures that the hand pumps are fully operational (Corporations' key informant 17)

Corporation key informant 17 maintained that the even with that, the boreholes normally dry up within few months. This implies that majority of the members of the communities usually do not have access to safe and clean water for domestic usage apart from the efforts of the corporations. More also the key informant states how MTN understands the importance of water and recognizes that a lot of communities in the State do not have access to clean water, that is why every 22nd March of every year it joins other organisation s and civil society organisation s to mark the world's water day.

Corporation key informant 8 states how Amana FM supports the right for humans to have access to clean water as incorporated by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Human Rights Council. Through the media, it advocates for the provision

of clean and safe drinking water for the local communities. Key informants 17 revealed that, due to water scarcity such that surviving wells were widely scattered, women and children usually spent long hours to travel to provide water for their households, TY Danjuma Foundation, Mahadi Foundation had within the period under investigation drilled modern hand pump borehole to alleviate the problems of water scarcity in the climate change affected communities.

Corporation key informants 16 are of the views that, from the efforts put forth by the corporations in the provisions of few boreholes to benefit the communities affected by climate change, it has shown that there was still much to be accomplished. Corporation key informants 6 maintained that lack of safe drinking water is one of the second-biggest killers of both children and adult in the communities. Corporation key informants 5 and 6 maintained that several of the corporations have fixed damaged public water pipelines in the communities where they operate as was quoted:

> The impact of climate change has increased water scarcity in Gombe state's growing population in general. Right now, urbanization has already posed challenges for water supply systems especially in the urban cities and our corporations has limited resources to provide quality water that will improve the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change through CSR. (Corporations' key informant 6).

It is with this view that, most of the corporations' key informants hold that the corporations did not implement significant CSR projects and initiatives that deliver clean water to the communities. Several of the key informants reveal that part of the obstacles that hinder deliverance of clean water in the communities by the corporations were due to three reasons. Firstly, corporation key informants 4, 9 and 19 confirmed that, the geographical location of Gombe State is in the northern part of Nigeria which faces environmental challenges characterized by continued loss of the wetlands due to rising heat, deforestation and less rain leading to drought and desertification. This makes it difficult to get ground water that will provide the inhabitants of the vulnerable communities with all year round clean and safe drinking water.

Secondly, due to the above concern, corporation key informants 3, 12 and 15 maintained that, the cost of drilling durable boreholes that can supply most of the communities suffering from lack of clean water all year round is high for corporations to afford. Corporation key informants 1, 3 and 13 further confirmed that, most attempts to sink boreholes by the corporations have been met with government regulations and bureaucracy that have made them difficult to meet. What most of the corporations do is to maintain or repair the existing boreholes sank by either the public authorities or other corporations in the communities where they operate as follows:

> …we do not carry out drilling of boreholes in the communities at will due to their cost; rather we repaired the ones drilled by public authorities or other corporations upon request by the communities. There are instances of communities who have made formal request for boreholes and which we have repaired it for them (Corporations' key informant 13)

Still on this, corporation key informants 14, 2 and 7 argued how there are increasing water shortage and there are no potentials for water reuse and preservation in the communities. Corporations' key informant 9 and 18 lament about the poor maintenance of the distribution process, and the aging of the water networks in the communities. These are significant factors contributing to water contamination and shortages in some of the communities.

These finding was in sync with Cavallo (2013), who upholds that, access to improved water is fundamentally human right, nonetheless, many communities around the world especially, Africa do not have access to this basic need. WEF (2016) lends credence to this, where they reported that, shortage of safe drinking water is a great concern for all and sundry in African society. Lack of availability of water has continued to expose the women/girl child to vulnerable attacks in most communities in Africa.

A minimal number of the community key informants confirm that corporations delivered CSR projects and initiatives that provided clean water that improved the livelihood of the members of the communities. Several of the key informants state how the provision of water impacted on the livelihood and businesses of members of the communities affected

by climate change. Key informants 15, 22 and 4 provided the examples of business chains that have benefited from the provision of clean water in the communities to include the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, dry-cleaners, hair salons, block industry, farmers, car washers and herders amongst others.

Community key informants 8, 10, 4 and 17 state that the provision of water by corporations such as Ashaka, TY Danjuma Foundation, Mahadi Foundation, Fidelity Bank among others encouraged sanitation and hygiene practices among the members of the communities resulting in minimal incidences of water related ailments in the communities. Key informant 4 added that, the Nigerian Army also provided water project to serve the water need of Gelengu community in Balanga Local Government of Gombe State. Key informant 21 affirmed that, most of the maintenance work of boreholes were carried out by the members of the communities themselves as a result of the training they received from some of the corporations as was quoted:

> We have the boreholes sunk by philanthropic sons and daughters of the communities; we have the boreholes sunk by the corporations. But the boreholes have been maintained by the communities. Before they sink the boreholes, they told us okay, we are going to sink a borehole for you but remember, having the borehole is not a problem, but maintaining the borehole is the problem. So now most of the boreholes are maintained by the communities, (Community key informant 21).

Community key informants 7 and 17 confirmed how CNECOF and Living Stream Impact Foundation (LIFT) through collaboration with community groups provided accessible water by digging wells, and drilling boreholes in Kaltungo and Billiri Local Government areas to provide clean drinking water and for domestic use in the communities affected by climate change.

Community key informant 19 asserts that, improved water supply and sanitation, and better management of water resources has enhanced the benefiting communities' economic activities and has contributed significantly in poverty reduction. The key informant stated that:

> Better water sources can also mean less spending on health, as our people are less likely to fall ill and incur medical costs while remaining economically productive. Children mostly are at risk of water-related ailments. Therefore, access to quality water sources can result in improved health, and better school attendance, with positive long-standing consequences for our communities (Community Key informant 19).

Meanwhile majority of the community key informants felt that some communities, especially in the rural areas did not significantly benefit from the provision of clean water from the corporations. Community key informants 5, 12 and 20 maintained that the communities mostly relied on hand dug well, rivers, ponds, and other unverified source of water for their daily needs. This has resulted to dropout or lack of school attendance by children in some of the rural communities affected by climate change as was quoted from the key informants: “The well which they use to go and fetch water is far, before they come back that will make them not to go to school” (Community key informant 20).

Community key informants 1, 2, and several key informants posit that, the available boreholes dug in the communities by the corporations do not adequately cater for the water needs of the members of communities all year round. Community key informants 6, 9 and 14 support this assertion when they maintained that several communities of large population depend on few boreholes to supply and meet their water demand throughout the year. Community key informants 1, 18 and 16 added that, this have exerted a lot of pressure on the boreholes resulting to early dried-up of some of the boreholes in the communities affected by climate change.

Other major challenges according to Community key informant 6, 11 and 13 is the contamination of water in the distribution systems. This breed water borne diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea, hepatitis, scabies cholera, amoebiasis, malaria among others in the communities. Community key informants 3 and 14 decry the shortage innovative low-cost water and sanitation systems in the communities. Community key informants 5 and 11 further talked about the inability of the corporations to maintain safe and sustainable water supply in the communities where they operate. Community key informants 2 and

13 confirmed how poverty, lack of education and limited economic and social orientation affect some of the community members. Community key informant 9 revealed that, there are still insufficient doses or absence of water disinfection methods in the communities.

Some of the community key informants confirmed that, corporations delivered CSR initiatives that encouraged the recycling of waste materials in the communities that improved the livelihood of the members of communities were minimal. For instance, key informants 9 and 10 hold that Ashaka Cement Plc. is one of such corporations. According to the Community key informants, the corporation in its quest to reduce it fossil energy consumption, usually purchased from the members of the communities' waste materials such as rice hulks, palm kernel shells, biomass, cashew shells, sawdust and gamba grasses and used them as alternative source of energy in its plants. This created source of income for the members of the communities which also has multipliers effect on their livelihood as was stated by a key informant:

> There are some programmes that are carried out within the company; they provide biomass which uses chaps of rice and grains. Instead of disposal by farmers, they used to buy it and burn limestone and they used gamba grass, they encouraged us to cultivate gamba grass for them to purchase from us. But the programme has stopped" (Community key informant 9).

The finding on water supply is in conformity with the reports of Cavallo (2013) and UNWW (2018), who reported that, many communities, especially in Sub-Sahara African settings do not have access to sustainable source of clean water, which is globally regarded as a fundamental human right. The authors further reported that, the lack of this basic human rights have resulted to water-borne diseases outbreak and infant mortality, especially in the rural communities. This result was also consistent with reports from Hailsham et al. (2021) and Parawa (2011) that the health challenges in many communities, particularly rural communities, are being exacerbated by a lack of clean water and the distance that most women and girls must travel to obtain water.

4.6.2 Promoting Circular Economic Activities

Few of the corporations' key informants are of the views that the corporations performed CSR initiatives that involved the recycling of waste materials that improved the livelihood of the members of the communities. For instance, corporation key informant 11 posits Ashaka Cement Plc. within the period under evaluation dropped 100% use of diesel which causes greenhouse emission in the atmosphere and was dangerous to human health and adopted the use of biomass in some of its sites to reduce carbon dioxide (CO_2) emission resulting from its manufacturing operations. Because of this, it was able to record an energy mix of 45% renewable and 55% non-renewable energy in its operations. The corporation also designed and packaged its cement bags in a manner that the bags could be reused for other purposes. The corporation also bought and sold goods and services from suppliers and distributors who have high regard and policy towards waste recycling in their lines of operations.

Corporation key informants 11 and 16 state how in collaboration with community organisation s, Olam and Ashaka Cement Plc. among others imparted on farmers how to turn waste into wealth through utilizing solid organic wastes such as manure, tree trimmings, grass clippings, and crop residues such as rice husk, rice straws, maize stalk, maize husk, maize cobs, cassava peels and stalk, groundnut shells and straws, soy beans pods, sugarcane bagasse and leaves, and cotton stalk into feeds for animals, bio-gas and sources of cooking. Corporation key informant 16 maintained that all these were efforts made to encourage environmentally friendly practices and to enhance the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in the state.

Corporation key informant 6 states that, the corporations mandated employees to recycle any item not in used instead of throwing it away. For convenience, some of the corporations provided separate bins for disposing papers, glasses, metals, and plastics for their employees. Corporation key informants 10 and 14 responded that, the banks and other corporations dealing with papers provided stretching machines which destroyed used papers before selling them to companies that turn them into toilet tissue and other finished products.

Corporation key informant 16 stressed that, corporations such as Olam who are involved

in agro-allied industries taught farmers on the use of waste from forage and animal dungs as feeds and compost. The corporation also embarked on sensitisation programmes in communities on the need for the recycling of agricultural wastes such as poultry dung, animal faeces and crops straw, as potential soil nutrients which improves soils conditions. Besides this, plant waste such as old trees, branches, and hedges they emphasized could be separated and shredded for reused.

Corporation key informants 14 and 6 narrated how Sufabel and Gamakai Pantami Multipurpose Cooperative Society taught famers about the importance of composting farm and organic waste which are smart and low-cost technology for farmers. The use of these finished products on the farms assisted the farmers to shun the costs related with the purchase of organic fertilizers and soil conditioners. Key informant 10 states how farmers were taught that livestock wastes could be utilized as soil conditioner, fuel source either by direct burning or converted to biogas. The same goes for plastics, bale wraps, feed bags and buckets among others, which could be baled together for sale. They affirmed that to Amana FM, recycling is not only about sorting out papers, cardboard, and plastics. It is also about the safe and responsible disposal of all waste materials, including computers and electronic equipment, office equipment, and home appliances. The radio house in collaboration with other corporations had a programme tagged “From Waste to Wealth” which instilled in the members of the communities the enthusiasm to reduce and where necessary to eliminate waste materials in safe and environmentally responsible manner in their communities. The programme emphasized how plant materials and animal wastes which are naturally abundant in the communities could be converted into profitable products either as raw materials for secondary production, or utilize as alternative source of energy, the opportunity could be adopted to serve as substitute to fossil fuel in the communities affected by climate change.

Corporation key informant 13 emphasised that, to Triacta Nigeria Ltd, waste materials generated in its construction sites are not homogenous. Therefore, recycling was difficult due to the combination of different types of waste materials. However, the corporation properly get disposed of their waste materials in conjunction with the implementation of controls on their generation and aim to achieve medium- and long-term target of 100%

for the rate at which waste materials are recycled. They stated that “Triacta Nigeria Ltd promotes the reuse of waste asphalt and excavated soil as either recycled asphalt, regenerated roadbed material, or improved soil conditions in the communities affected by climate change” (Corporation key informant 13)

Corporation key informant 17 holds that even though only few corporations implemented recycling of waste materials initiatives in the communities. The corporations created mediums for communities to get involve with their employees and learn the process of promoting zero waste and how to turn their domestic waste into useful household items such as mat, chairs, hand-fan, and door foot-mat among others.

However, in contrast, according to twelve (12) corporation key informants revealed that, the corporations did not implement significant initiatives on recycling of waste materials that improved the livelihood of members of the communities. This according to key informants 8 and 15 despite the efforts put in by the corporations so far, there are still lack of education and awareness in some communities about waste recycling and this might be due to inflexibility in cultural practices.

Corporation key informants 3 and 9 are of the view that most of the problems on recycling procedures are affected by poorly trained, and lack of motivation of the staff. To confirm these, corporation key informants 2, 15 and 18 maintained that many of the employees of the corporations have never been improperly trained, and don’t understand the expectations and the basis of recycling. Corporation key informants 4 and 9 posit that differences in culture, languages are also challenges in explaining the procedures of recycling to members of the communities as follows: “There is need to involve people who can speak the languages of the communities. Extra efforts and ultimate hard work is needed in this area” (Corporations’ key informant 4).

Corporation key informants 8 and 19 hold that, there are also serious safety challenges facing the management of waste and recycling. These include chemical exposure, combustible dust explosions, machine hazards, and exposure to powerful equipment with moving parts. Corporation key informant 7 maintained that modern recycling technologies are not available, besides handling certain materials and procedures required

for recycling. Corporation key informants 1, 5 and 12 affirmed that, corporations involved must always offer proactive safety approaches which include rigorous safety training for employees; these are lacking.

In the same vein, Community key informants 1, 12 and 13 attest that, the corporations' initiatives on the recycling of waste materials have contributed immensely to a healthy and cleaner environment because the wastes materials which would have been indiscriminately dumped either into open space, ponds and rivers thereby giving rise to environmental and water pollution, which poses serious threat to human health, aquatic lives and the environment in the communities are now exchanged for wealth. Key informants 3, and 12 affirmed that, the initiatives in recycling of waste materials have shown the members of the communities affected by climate change how to sustainable use their resources as follows:

> All cartons we use to dump them, but now you see children packing them. We have what we call "Bola Jari" (refuse collators), now they don't go to where they dump refuse, to check again to see like they used to do before. Even the polythene bags the children usually take them for sale. They were taught by the corporations". (Community key informant 12)

Community key informant 5 is of the view that, the strata of beneficiaries of these kinds of CSR include the garbage collectors, children, youths, women, small-scale processing mills, farmers, transporters amongst others. The key informant stated that:

> There is value change; people are being enlightened on the importance of waste especially as manure in the farms. So mostly like if you go to the market areas hardly you will find waste. People used to park everything especially during the dry season. They decompose them at the farms. Definably people are patronizing these things, people are aware. All these agricultural waste people are taking them back to the farm for cycle. There is value change" (Community key informant 5).

Community key informants 16 revealed that, recycling of waste materials by corporations has spurred the establishment of waste collection enterprises in Gombe State, who collect

these wastes from households, processing mills factories and supply to the corporations for onward recycling or reuse in their operations, thereby creating employment opportunity for the members of the communities affected by climate change.

However, some of the community key informants indicated that, members of the communities did not significantly benefit from the corporations' initiatives in recycling of waste materials. Community key informants 7, 15 and several of the key informants hold how there are poor recycling quality materials due to improper and lack of recycling education in the communities affected by climate. Community key informants 6 and 4 complained of safety for workers due to exposure to chemical, dust, and other hazards. Community key informants 2, 11 and 22 talked about the expensiveness of the training and lack of continuity and inadequate training received by the members of the communities affected by climate change. Community key informants 20, 17 and 19 place the blame on the existence of low market demand for recycled materials due to the low quality produced in the communities. According to Community key informants 2, 8 and 21, another challenge is the lack of sufficient and appropriate technologies to handle certain materials and to produce required recycled properties.

Yet, community key informants 18 and 14 among others revealed that, some members of the communities do not practice waste cycling despite the efforts of the corporations as follows: "…we only burn it", there is need to involve trainers who can speak the languages of the communities; additional efforts and diligent work are then required in this area (community key informant 18). Key informant 6 confirmed that, some corporations did not teach the techniques of circular economy in the communities. "… there has not been recycling of waste material initiatives here".

This is in contrast to the practice emphasised by Baldo and D'Anghela (2020), who asserts that, important benefits gained through the minimization of waste and reuse of materials are enormous. Therefore, essential in all strata of communities and it should be embraced by every corporation in its CSR strategy. According to Baldo and D'Anghela (2020), this creates secure jobs, encourages innovations that provide competitive advantages, and provides a level of protection for humans, faunas, and the environment.

Ndu and Agbonifoh (2014), further stressed that, neglecting the recycling of waste materials in CSR initiatives by corporations can damage their reputations and positive image in the eyes of the communities.

4.6.3 Conservation of Natural Resources

The responses from eight corporations' key informants posit that, the corporations implement initiatives on conservation of natural resources in the communities. Corporation key informants 1, 7, 11 and 18 enumerate the CSR initiatives which included tree planting to create shelter, stop erosion, desert encroachment and providing fruits seedlings for planting and for the consumption of the members of the communities; organizing seminars and campaigns against deforestation to keep the trees standing instead of cutting them down; donations of green energy cooking stoves to reduce the use of fire woods and charcoals, and organizing campaigns to encourage the adoption of eco-friendly lifestyle among members of the communities.

Corporation key informant 11 further revealed that, Ashaka Cement Plc. planted over 6000 trees in Bajoga, Ashaka and Maiganga communities among others to save the communities from erosion. The tree species planted by the corporations in the area were cashew, guava, mango trees, Albizia Lebbeck, Azadracta indica, Albizia zygia, Ceiba pentandra, Senna siame, Tripochiton scleroxylon, and Glicirida sepium. The determination of the corporation to ensure the availability and conservation of water resources which had been scarce by reducing its freshwater withdrawal and consumption by 24% in the year 2020 was being achieved. The corporation redefined its specific consumption volume and had installed flow meters which accurately measure its water consumption levels. The corporation's water withdrawal comes solely from natural sources (rivers) which are naturally replenished by rainwater, ingress from ground water and run-offs waters.

Corporation key informants 7, 15, 12, and 19 state how at various time, Kishimi Foundation, Mahadi Foundation, Fidelity Bank, Access Bank created awareness on the impacts of climate change and the challenges it poses to the environment and many communities around the world. Corporation key informants 12 and 19 narrate how some

of the corporations took unto eco- friendliness practices earnestly in their operations through adopting the use of fewer papers and bank tellers and encouraging the adoption of Point of Sale (POS) and Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and mobile transfer for transactions.

Corporation key informants 8, 12 and 18 narrate how corporations such as Fidelity bank, Amana FM Radio, and MTN among others adopt the use of solar panels and electric energy bulbs as source of electricity. They also adopted the environmental policies and practices which aimed to protect, conserve, and sustain natural resources in the communities where they operate.

Corporation key informant 11 states how Ashaka, in its attempt to be among the most carbon-effective corporation in the world, usually conduct the regulatory compliance and environmental audits of their carbon consumption to appraise their environment footprints in the communities where it operates. The corporation keyed into Lafarge Holcim Groups' ambition target of reducing up to 40% less net CO_2 per ton of cement by the year 2030. To achieve this goal, the corporation continued to reduce the net CO_2 emissions per ton in the communities. This effort resulted in a net CO_2 score of 532kg/ton of cement, which represent more than the benchmark of 40% net reduction.

Corporation key informant 15 affirmed that, one of the corporations which have strived in natural resources conservation within the period under evaluation was the Mahadi Foundation which planted over 40,000 trees in several communities in the communities affected by climate change to preserve and conserve forests which have been referred to as the lungs of the environment. The Foundation did not only planted trees, but employed individuals in the communities to continue to water them until they are well rooted as the key informant stated:

> …tree planting is one of our major approaches to preserve and optimize natural resources for ultimate purpose of protecting the biodiversity. Trees play crucial role in our environment preservation programme chiefly because it assists in the release of oxygen into the atmosphere and absorption of CO_2 and support for

wildlife (Corporations' key informant 15).

Corporation key informant 8 maintains that Amana FM Radio dedicated a half an hour weekly radio programme to educate people about the significance of environmental conservation such as planting of trees and indiscriminate dumping of refuse among others. Corporation key informant 19 maintains that Access Bank apart from planting of trees in the state, it does not transact with individuals and companies whose main activities involve the destruction of natural resources such as cutting down of trees, burning bushes to hunt animals and indiscriminately killing of wild animals among others. Corporation key informant 12 holds that, Fidelity Bank only patronized eco-friendly raw materials from the communities/suppliers for its activities. Some of the key informants emphasised how the Banks and MTN among others adopted renewable sources of energy including solar panel (MTN Lumos), energy bulbs to ensure minimal consumption of energy and dependence on fossil source of energy. Corporation key informant 7 states how Kishimi Foundation planted over 500 trees in Gombe Metropolis and organized conservation campaigns which encouraged sustainable use of natural resources.

On the contrary, majority of the key informants reveal that the corporations did not significantly implement initiatives that encouraged the conservation of natural resources initiatives that improved livelihood in the communities affected by climate change from the following quote:

> "Our corporation did not consider the issues of conservation in its CSR initiatives at this time may, be because of resources, but with the emphasis from the present government about planting of trees, we have started to think about it" (Corporations' key informant 9).

Corporation key informants 3 and 13 are of the views that the performance of the corporations on conservation of natural resources implied that, corporations have not adequately delivered significant CSR in the conservation of natural resources that improved livelihood of the members of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe state. Key informant 10 affirms that, the reasons include the fact that most of the

trees are stressed, apart from more targeted by pests due to environmental variability. Corporation key informant 4 is of the opinion that one of the big challenges associated with tree planting is that of commercial cutting by members of the communities affected by climate change which if not stopped will result into more desertification.

Corporation key informants 10 and 4 identify poverty as one challenges affecting the conservation of natural resources among members of the communities. Key informants 5 and 16 blames it on changing demand of land use. Corporation key informants 6 and 13 put the fault on overgrazing by cattle rearing and fire suppression due to bush burning. Corporation key informants 9 and 17 explain how there is reduced water quantity in the soil due to drought. Corporation key informants 10, 14 and 16 reiterate how several households still practice illegal wood cutting and charcoal production in the communities. Key informant 2 holds that, some of the trees are planted in nutritional deficient location where it is difficult for the plants to grow as follows:

> Some of the trees planted suffer from a lack of nutrients and are competing with grasses for survival due to lack of maintenance, making the problem to be compounded. The same goes for any damage from domestic animal or forest fire. (Corporations key informant 2).

This finding is contrary with the view by Ismail (2009), who says that all human institutions be they public or private each have the responsibility to conserve and protect natural resources and each most contributes to stop the environment from further contamination. The activities which corporations can engage members of a communities with include a broad range of biodiversity education and awareness initiatives including tree planting, enhancing of soil, vegetation, animals checking over grazing and other harmonious environmental practice through competitions, use of social media awareness among others. If implemented, this will enable the corporations to achieve SDG 11 of providing sustainable communities.

On conservation of natural resources, some of the community key informants acknowledged that the communities benefited from CSR initiatives which encouraged the conservation of natural resources and improved livelihood in the communities.

Community key informants 10 and 18 are of the view that the few corporations which gave their attention to the conservation of the natural resources through planting of trees and organizing sensitization campaigns include the Mahadi Foundation that planted over 40, 000 of varieties of economically beneficial trees in several communities in the state. Others include Ashaka Cement Plc., Kishimi Foundation Association Charcoal Exporters of Nigeria (ACEN) and Access Bank among others. This was captured by the key informant that "Some of the trees planted are economic trees, like mango, like locust bean trees even the tamarind trees. Some of them they tap oil from the seeds; they normally mix oil with it. So, these are very important to the members of the communities", (Community key informant 10).

Community key informant 7 state that, the Association Charcoal Exporters of Nigeria (ACEN) in collaboration with Kishimi Foundation planted over 5000 trees in Ngelbunu community in Dukku Local Government Area in Gombe State covering over one hectare (1ha) of woodlot. The planting of these trees has resulted in the decrease of desert encroachment in communities threatened by desertification. Similarly, community key informant 12 reveals that several of the corporations concentrated the planting of trees in Gombe Metropolis and other suburban communities where they also organized sensitization campaigns to discourage deforestation, over-exploitation of the natural resources and to encourage the use of alternative source of cooking energy to reduce the over dependent on wood as a sole source of cooking energy in the communities affected by climate change.

Community key informants 1 and 20 revealed that, many communities affected by climate change have been threatened by desertification, but the planting of trees and other efforts about the conservation of natural resources have greatly reduced deforestation, erosion and desert encroachment threatening the communities. Community key informants 7 and 11 revealed that, some communities have started to witness moderate increase in rainfall because of high precipitation owning to the emergence of trees planted in the communities through the efforts of the corporations among others. They argued that "Both economic and non-economic trees have developed and have started given shelter to the community and are protecting our environment from wind and erosion", (Community

key informant 11).

According to community key informant 21, other efforts on conservation include the planting of trees by the corporations in collaboration with the Traditional Medicine Association of Nigeria, Gombe State chapter for the conservation and regeneration of some medicinal herbs which were considered important by the members of the communities. This according to the key informant has improved their quality of lives, and equally saved them the cost and many hours of travelling a long distance to access modern health facilities. Community key informants 18 and 9 affirmed that, the activities of corporations in the communities have greatly impacted the natural resources and improved the livelihood of the members of communities.

In the reverse, some of the community key informants hold the opinion that the communities did not benefit from initiatives on conservation of natural resources that improved the livelihood of the communities. Key informant 13 have concern for lack of commitment by some corporations to initiate CSR that mitigates the impact of climate change in rural communities. Community key informant 4 affirmed that, most of the CSR initiatives on conservation of natural resources were executed in urban and semi-urban communities affected by climate change as was quoted: “We hear about planting of trees through the radio”, (Community key informant 4).

Community key informant 8 believed that some of the activities by the corporations were a form of green washing exercise. Key informant 22 is of the opinion that some of the species of plants chosen for planting were not suitable for the environments of the communities affected by climate change. Community key informant 15 faulted the methods and time of planting of the plants. Community key informants 3 and 5 faulted carelessness against domestic animals and lack of pest control so that the plants never grow. Community key informant 16 complain about the challenge of watering during drought or dry season for the plants’ survival by arguing that:

> The solutions are that there is the need to inspect trees regularly to spot serious problems earlier. Properly watering the trees during dry spells and drought is essential. By properly feeding the trees correctly and doing all you can to improve

> the health of their soil, you will also be familiar with the trees, to spot any problem. Professional arborist can be contacted for advice. Trees must be protected from birds, insects and be watched for diseases (Community key informant 16).

Community key informant 17 explains how the immediate threats to conservation of natural resources are still eminent in the communities; they include loss and degradation of the environment, excessive logging and poaching by members of the communities, plant diseases as well as loss of plant pollinators. Community key informant 14 says there is lack of sense of ownership, limited awareness, population growth, lack of coordination from stakeholders, conflicts over resources in the communities affected by climate change. Community key informant 6 blames the issue on continues illegal charcoal production by some of the members of the communities. Community key informant 19 hold that the communities still face numerous environmental challenges which include biodiversity loss, deforestation and ecosystem degradation, forest degradation, reduction in soil quality, as well as reduction in available water quantity. Community key informant 2 is of the view that members of the communities have limited comprehension of the complex nature of the natural systems.

This finding also concurs with Sheikh and Petare (2017), Dey et al. (2018) and Rela (2020) who observed that a lack of CSR initiatives which addressed conservation of environment and natural resources, are detrimental to the operations of corporations and the livelihood of communities. Given the prevailing impact of corporations' footprint on the environment and biosphere, corporations are advised to begin implementing CSR initiatives to mitigate the impact of climate change on the livelihood of the community and the environment. This was affirmed by Biro and Csete (2021), Ephraim *et al*. (2015), Kolk and vanTulder (2010), Mamudu *et al*. (2021) and Svitacova (2021).

Beyond the qualitative result presented above, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on similar indicators using eighty-six (86) corporations' respondents to ascertain the relationship between CSR in environmental-related activities on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The

results are presented in Table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7 revealed the proportion of the rating of the relationship between environmental related CSR activities and the livelihood of the communities as low, fair and high categories. The table showed that, the activities accomplished in provision of clean water, recycling of waste materials and conservation of natural resources have satisfactory relationship with the livelihood of the communities is rated high with the highest response rate of 85.7% than the other categories.

Table 4.7: Relationship between environmental-related CSR activities on the livelihood of communities

N=86	**Rate of Performance**	**Relationship with Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change**		
Performance of CSR in provision of clean water, circular economy and conservation of natural resources in the communities		Unsatisfactory Relationship with Livelihood	Satisfactory Relationship with Livelihood	Very Satisfactory Relationship with Livelihood
	Low	23.5%	50.0%	26.5%
	Fair	13.2%	42.1%	44.7%
	High	7.1%	85.7%	7.1%

Pearson Chi-square= 10.860; **df=**4; **P-value=**0.028

Source: Field Survey, 2020

This finding suggests that, environmental related CSR activities provided fairly but not considerate relationship with the livelihood of the communities. However, the chi-square (x^2=10.860, p=.028) indicates that, there is statistically significant relationship between environmental related CSR programmes and the livelihood of communities at 0.05 level of significance.

Though only few corporations were involved in the provision of clean water in the communities, but here are advantages of having access to clean water. Living in communities with clean drinking water is associated with reduced rates of mortality,

escherichia coli-induced diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, giardia, Hepatitis A, and dysentery as well as a lowered risk of developing diseases including cardiovascular heart diseases. Also Using a circular economy also requires communities to recycle resources and make use of less energy. This reduces the carbon footprint and aids in the prevention of methane-release waste from landfill sites, which contributes to climate change. Conservation of resources helps safeguard forests, reduce erosion, and prevent desert encroachment, among other benefits. This demonstrates that any additional delivery of environmental related CSR activities by the corporations would increase and have a significant relationship on the livelihood of the communities.

This result is in contrast to the key informants interview, where majority of corporations' key informants holds the viewed that, water as a necessity, maintained that the efforts of the corporations in the provision of clean water which traverse the areas of drilling of solar boreholes, provisions of water tanks, repair of public water facilities, training of community members on maintenance of boreholes and fixing of water pipes among others failed to provide the communities with access to clean water. Several of the key informants confirmed that part of the obstacles to clean water provision were due to cost and government policies.

The finding is also in contrast with the key informants, where majority of the corporations' informants laid emphasis on the fact that the training on how to turn waste into wealth through utilizing solid organic wastes such as manure, tree trimmings, grass clippings, and crop residues such as rice husk, rice straws, maize stalk, maize husk, maize cobs, cassava peels and stalk, groundnut shells and straws, soy beans pods, sugarcane bagasse and leaves, and cotton stalk into feeds for animals, bio-gas and sources cooking energy did not reduce the communities from reliance on organic fertilizer. There are also lack of awareness about waste recycling due to the differences in culture, languages, and lack of modern recycling technologies, lack of quality trainers and the complaints about several safety challenges, while most activities were carried out in the urban and sub-urban communities among others.

The result is consistent with the key informant interviews, where most of informants are

of the views that the initiatives in conservation of natural resources, essentially in tree planting, erosion control, seminar and campaigns against deforestation, donations of green energy cooking stove and the campaigns on the adoption of eco-friendly among others did not significantly benefit the communities This is because most of the trees planted did not grow beyond some stages due to wood cutting, grazing and fire suppression of the plants. There are still plant and animal diseases, loss of plant pollinators beside numerous environmental challenges including biodiversity loss, deforestation and ecosystem degradation, forest degradation and reduction in soil quality among others. There were also complaints about limited awareness, and comprehension of the complex nature of the natural systems, excessive poaching, lack of sense of ownership, lack of coordination from stakeholder and conflicts over resources among others. This was in accordance with the findings of Rela, Awang, Ramli, Taufik, Sum, and Muhammad, (2020), who reported that extensive mining, agrochemical cultivation and use, and indiscriminate waste dumping, among other activities, are major causes of environmental degradation. Woldegiorgis and Mekonnen (2021) agreed, reporting that human environmental incursions, overgrazing and deforestation, uncontrolled charcoal production, and induced fires for agricultural expansion, among several others, were the primary threats to biodiversity conservation in most communities.

In a similar vein, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on similar indicators using ninety-seven (97) community respondents to ascertain the relationship between the performances of CSR in environmental-related programmes on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. The results are presented in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and the livelihood of communities

N=97	**Rate of Performance**	**Relationship with Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change**		
Performance of Environmental Related CSR activities in clean water provision, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources in the communities		Unsatisfactory Relationship with Livelihood	Satisfactory Relationship with Livelihood	Very Satisfactory Relationship with Livelihood
	Low	26.3%	47.4%	26.3%
	Fair	19.5%	43.9%	36.6%
	High	11.1%	83.3%	5.6%

Pearson Chi-square= 9.932; **df=**4; **P-value=**0.042

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.8 showed the proportion of the rating of the relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and the livelihood of the communities as low, fair and high categories. The table indicates that environmental-related CSR activities implemented in provision of clean water, recycling of waste materials and conservation of natural resources provided satisfactory but not a notable relationship with the livelihood of the communities at the rating of high with the highest response rate of 83.3% than the other categories. This finding implies that, the communities enjoyed fair benefit of relationship concerning environmental-related CSR activities with the corporations. Again, the chi-square (x^2=9.932, p=.042) indicates a statistically significant relationship between environmental- related CSR activities and the livelihood of communities at 0.05 level of significance.

Using clean water is also good for sanitation and hygiene as well industrial. It is important to emphasised that water is a vital and necessary for communities to thrive physically, mentally, economically, socially, as well as spiritually. Water is also most important resource for sustaining ecosystems, which provide life-supporting services for communities and their livestock and plants. The Sustainable Development Goals include water as a meant to end extreme poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the planet by 2030. The circular economy is far less expensive than traditional trash disposal methods. The more communities that participate in the circular economy, the more money they will save. Conservation aids in the management of water resources in communities. It also

promotes tourism and is an excellent source of natural species conservation. By this implication any increased effort to improve the delivery of activities environmental related CSR programmes by the corporations shall enhance the relationship with the livelihood of the communities.

This result is in contrast with views of most of the community key informants who maintained that corporations efforts in the provision of clean water which traverse the areas of drilling of solar boreholes, provisions of water tanks, repair of public water facilities, training of community members on maintenance of boreholes and fixing of water pipes among others failed to provide enough access to clean water in the communities because up till date most members of the communities rely on hand dug well, rivers, ponds, and other unverified source of water for their daily needs.

In like manner, majority of the key informants' complaint about the fact that most CSR activities carried out circular economy were implemented in the urban and sub-urban areas of the communities. There are complaints about lack of awareness on waste recycling due to the differences in culture, languages, and lack of modern recycling technologies, lack of quality trainers and the complaints about several safety challenges facing waste recycling among others.

The result is also in contrast with majority of the community key informants who decry about serious threats to conservation of natural resources such as plant diseases, loss of plant pollinators as well as the presence of numerous environmental challenges including biodiversity loss, deforestation and ecosystem degradation, forest degradation, reduction in soil quality, as well as reduction in available water quantity prevalence in the communities. There is still limited awareness, and comprehension of the complex nature of the natural systems, excessive logging, and poaching, lack of sense of owner among others are still predominant in the communities. Chwiłkowska-Kubala, Cyfert, Malewska, Mierzejewska and Szumowski (2021), Wing and Shaun (2019) noted that, due to the increasing stringency of environmental issues, corporations have neglected environmental concerns such as conservation of the environment, CSR strategies operations in communities. Legitimacy theory urged corporations to find a middle ground or legitimate

ground on which to carry out CSR in communities.

4.7 Influence of Corporations' Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of the Communities

The fourth objective of the study was to evaluate the influence of the performance of corporations' policies of corporate social responsibility on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. To achieve this, four indicators associated with the policies of CSR were studied. They include accountability, transparency, stakeholder engagements and respect for human rights.

4.7.1 Accountability

Majority of the corporations' key informants confirmed that, their corporations have formal structures that guided accountability principles in the communities affected by climate change. To confirm this, corporation key informants 18, 12, 13, 11 and 17 affirmed that, national corporations such as the MTN, Fidelity Bank, Access Bank, Triacta Nigeria Ltd, Kishimi Foundation, Doma Educational Foundation, TY Danjuma Foundation among others operating in the communities affected by climate change are guided by the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance standards for good practice which stipulates issues that concern with the composition of board members and development, remuneration, accountability and audit, and relationships with shareholders all aligned to accountability. Corporation key informants 12, 17 and 18 also confirmed that, some standards of accountability disclosure which some of the corporations are registered with include Global Reporting Index (GRI), United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) and International Standard Organisation (ISO) among others.

Key informants 5 and 11 state how, most of the corporations show commitments to accountability in the communities in the state. For instance, key informant 11 narrates how Ashaka Cement Plc award of 4th best CSR in Africa for the year 2019 exclusively includes the area of accountability. To achieve accountability disclosure, corporation key informants 18 and 4 assert that, some of the corporations employed structured accountability framework which empowered numerous stakeholders in the communities with the opportunity to raise concerns on issues that relate to community development,

corruption, environmental degradation, and relationship with host communities among others. Corporation key informant 18 reiterates that the official frameworks put in place to achieve this include formal communication with relevant executive members of the corporations, stakeholder engagements meetings, town hall meetings, regular operational management meetings, teleconferences, and the corporations' Twitter, Facebook and website pages.

In another instance, corporation key informant 11 confirmed that, Ashaka Cement Plc., has a Community Relations Committee (CRC) which is one of corporation's effective community engagement platforms aimed at achieving accountability. The CRC is a platform where all the various groups in the corporation's host communities have opportunities to collaborate and interact to present their problems and concerns and to seek for support and redress from the corporation. This was captured by a key informant: "The CRC presents a platform where the corporation usually identifies the developmental needs and concerns of its host communities and resolve issues that stemmed from its operations in the communities" (Corporations' key informant 11).

Corporation key informants 18, 17, 13 and 4 emphasised how for MTN, TY Danjuma Foundation, Triacta Nigeria Ltd, Dan Maifadan Akko Foundation, putting up CSR and accountability initiatives represents their responsiveness to social, economic, and environmental development needs of the communities affected by climate change. The various community intervention strategies including strengthening communication, empowerment schemes put in place to identify and addressing the yearning and expectations of stakeholder groups in the communities besides providing useful mechanism to support many members of communities in their journey of finding sustainable livelihood, and the ability for the corporations to intervene in providing basic amenities, such as roads, education, health care and economic empowerment among others for members of the communities as was reported by a key informant:

> Through accountability, we are able to create and shared value for sustained growth in the communities where we operate. We believe that corporate success and social investment in communities are shared benefits. We constantly engage

our stakeholders in our objectives and opportunities. These, we make sure are aligned with their needs and expectations from us. (Corporations' key informant 13)

Corporation key informant 12 states how to further drive its determinations on accountability, Fidelity Bank Plc. is dedicated to the activities of the Financial Inclusion State Steering Committee (FISSCO) working group which stimulate grassroots participation in financial inclusion. the entire corporation' retail offices in Gombe State are mandated with the responsibility of driving financial inclusion of the members of the communities. More so, the corporation employed accountability metrics in line with its contribution indicators to drive performance.

Corporation key informant 13 holds that Triacta Nigeria Ltd aligned its accountability reporting framework to the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) guidelines. Besides, the corporation's commitment to annually publishing of its corporate responsibility and sustainability report is a demonstration of its commitment to accountability to stakeholders about its social, economic, and environmental footprints. Key informant 19 holds that, Access Bank as an emerging global corporation has understood the significance of accountability and transparency. The corporation fully discloses its economic, social, and environmental impacts for members of the communities to be accustomed with. This is in addition to its compliance and implementation of the Central Bank of Nigeria bi-annual progress report on Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles (NSBP), the corporation also published its comprehensive individual reports on sustainability contributions.

The interview discovered that, all the corporations interviewed affirmed that, to adhere to zero tolerance attitudes towards corruption and cautiously obey the strictest integrity standards as specified in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG). They alleged to discarded corruption in all its ramifications. The NCCG Code sets out the corporate principles and individual behaviour that every corporation must uphold both in their daily policymaking and in their relations with the stakeholders. Corporation key informants 8 and 19 reiterate full support for the various sustainability standards such as Principle of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), International Standard Organisation (ISO) and Organisation for Economic

Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines among others which mandate corporations to uphold to accountability and integrity in the communities where they operate.

Corporation key informant 2 indicates that, even with the fact that, some of the corporations lack formal framework for accountability, but hold high esteem to accountability to the communities affected by climate change. To affirm this, key informant 1, 10 and 16 confirmed that, corporations such as CNECOF, Olam and Saason Nigeria Ltd have no formal structure for accountability but have started to adopt practices that promote corporate accountability. Key informant 10 states that Saason Press joins the Fair Labour practice and are planning to join United Nation Global Compact, which promote social auditing or established corporate accountability mechanisms.

Corporation key informant 1 confirmed that, CNECOF participates in communal initiatives that offer stakeholder dialogue on trust and have shared knowledge around areas of potentially common interests that allow communities to participate directly in setting accountability standards and enforcements. Corporation key informants 1 and 16 opined that, the sets of this corporations are aware of the responsibilities and the unswerving faith in paying their fair share of taxes to the State and local governments in Gombe State. However, these categories of corporations alleged that, they complied with local and State regulations which support accountability in their operations. Key informant 16 further maintained that they also comply with applicable agreement which they have reached with the communities.

On the contrary, a minimal number of corporations' key informants are of the views that, some of the corporations are not aware of the global best practice standard of corporations' disclosure such as the GRI, UNGC, especially those sections that deal with accountability of corporations to the members of the communities affected by climate change cannot be said to be accountable. Key informant 7 is of the view that, the absence of legal framework by the government to enforce and sanction corporations who fail to carry out disclosure and accountability had made some corporations to over-look accountability disclosure in the communities affected by climate change. Key informants

3 and 14 maintain that there is lack of trust from some members of the communities and tendency to cause disruption in the operations of corporations. Key informants 6, 9 and 15 blame the faults on lack of effective communication between corporations and the stakeholders in the communities.

Responses from some of the community key informants' interviews, affirmed that, many of the corporations delivered accountability initiatives that improved the livelihood of members of the communities where they operate. Community key informant 3, 8 and 17 holds that, the areas in which these corporations showed sense of accountability include environmental impact disclosure, financial reports, and provision of essential CSR initiatives to the members of the communities affected by climate change.

Most of the community key informants affirmed that, to show accountability, some of the corporations always engaged members of the communities, stakeholders and concerned groups in the communities affected by climate change on decision making processes concerning the corporations' operations which have direct or indirect effects on the livelihood of members of the communities. This fostered sense of inclusiveness of the members of the communities in the corporations' activities. The community key informant argued that: "The corporations were accountable; they called for stakeholders' meetings when they had issues for discussion, they had peaceful relationships with the members of our communities" (Community key informant 21).

Community key informants 6, 11 and 19 confirmed that, most of the corporations do publish their annual sustainability reports, which among others covered their financial and environmental accountability to the members of communities including shareholders, stakeholders, and employees. Community key informants 7, 15 and 16 hold that, some of the corporations in the communities encouraged members of the communities to report to the corporations any acts by the corporation employees, third party vendor on issues that bridge the corporation ethics such as graft, excessive exploitation and damages to the environment and natural resources for appropriate resolution and sanctions. This according to community key informant 15 and several other community key informants had earned some of the corporations' the trust of the members of the communities and

ensured the corporations' continuous existence in the communities as was quoted: "The mega support they used to give, we appreciate it because we feel they have concerned for us", (Community key informant 15).

In the contrary, few of the community key informants' interviews differs in their views, that, they are not sure whether accountability improved the livelihood of the members of the communities or not. First is the mode of transmission of the corporations' accountability disclosures, which were usually written in English language and in compliance with professionalism and uploaded on the internet.

Community key informants 2 and 18 among others hold that, the use of computers, internet, Facebook, and other most recent modern media makes the reports un-accessible to majority of the members in the communities to be abreast with the accountability disclosures. In addition to this, community key informants 9 and 20 hold that, the inability of some members of the communities to have some levels of educational attainment to be able to comprehend the contents of corporations' accountability disclosures constitute a major setback for the corporations and the communities. They argued that: "The major problem with our masses these days is that when they do not understand it, they think nothing is happening", (Community key informant 9).

Hence, against this backdrop, community key informants 1 and 13 opined that, it is important that the corporations should have a version of their sustainability reports in language of the host communities and make such reports accessible and available to the members of the communities. This according to community key informant 4, will reinforce the existing cordial relationship between the corporations and the communities. It will further enable the members of the communities ascertain whether what the corporations expended on their CSR initiatives in the communities commensurate with the corporations' financial contributions. The community key informant posited that "This one I cannot say because there wasn't any time they came and showed their appreciation to us when they take from us" (Community key informant 4).

Community key informant 10 is of the view that, some communities did not significantly benefit from corporations' accountability that improved livelihood. The community key

informant reported that: “Actually, we didn’t benefit a lot, is what we are expecting as of now some of our social amenities in this area are managed by them”.

Community key informant 22 emphasised on lack of trust from community members and the need to control resources and to do things their way. Community key informant 12 identified the challenges to include lack of true transparency in accountability from the corporations. Community key informants 5 and 14 observed neglect and not introducing community groups to the conditions relative to CSR outcome. The majority of corporations and community key informants and respondents agreed that corporations were accountable to the communities and the government regulatory bodies in the communities in which they operate. This finding was consistent with Hamidu *et al*. (2018), Idemudia and Osayande (2016), and Uzoechi and Ugwoji (2015), who found that accountability is critical to corporations’ continued existence. It promotes cordial relationships between corporations and communities. However, some community members stated that they were unsure whether corporate accountability had improved their livelihood. Argandona (2016), Idemudia and Osayande (2016), Jones, Badawoud and Favagehi, (2012), Nichlaides (2021) and Okedara, Chan, Collinge and Ejohwomu, (2019), all agreed that corporate accountability is critical for gaining the trust of community members and stakeholders, as well as ensuring the continued existence of corporations.

4.7.2 Transparency

Most of the corporations’ key informants confirmed that, their corporations delivered transparency initiatives in their financial dealings, information sharing, and media relations among others improved the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change. For instance, in financial reporting and corruption, corporation key informants 17, 18 and 19 revealed that, large corporations such as TY Danjuma Foundation, MTN, Access Bank, among others are guarded by the Nigeria’s regulatory and monitory agencies such Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) on bribery, money laundry and other financial crime have made them to realize that if they fail to be

transparent in their financial transactions, they will be sanction by the authorities. Corporation key informant 17 alleged that, transparency has earned respect and cooperation for corporations from the members of the communities affected by climate change.

Corporation key informants 2, 19 and 11 maintained that corporations such as RCCG, Access bank and Ashaka Cement Plc., have been accurately reporting their financial positions including their risk in their annual sustainability reports to the Annual Assembly of Shareholders for the consumption of public which include members of the communities affected by climate change. Corporation key informant 11 alleged that, making open their aims, objectives, vision, and missions easily available is to encourage more meaningful community understanding and transparency in corporation's activities. Corporation key informant 19 affirmed that, RCCG understands how open information can cause community actions on issues that matter to members of the communities, whether they are related to economic, social, or environmental activities. Corporation key informants 11 and 19 opined that, not only do the corporations disclose information, which are important for building public trust and good governance; they also share both their positive and negative outcomes and the strategies which they have designed to achieve good results as quoted: "Sharing CSR disclosure has enabled our corporation and its stakeholders including members of the communities to have insights into the needs and priorities in the communities" (Corporation key informant 2).

Corporation key informants 17, 18 and 11 narrate how corporations such as TY Danjuma Foundation, MTN, Ashaka Cement Plc. have keyed into the Freedom of Information Act of the Nigeria government to promote good governance, decision-making, public understanding, and increased trust between their corporations and the communities. This, they maintained has contributed to enhance community understanding of the corporations' policies, enrich participation, and increase trust from the communities affected by climate change.

Corporation key informants 18 and 8 further states how corporations from the telecommunication sector like the MTN, Amana FM Radio are at the vanguard of

innovation in information, to be transparent, they have used their medium to make sure that important information is accessible to members of the public to understand the goals and values of the corporations and what the corporations are doing. And through these, they can provide solutions to the challenges that have befallen the communities affected by climate change such as access to food, housing, health, transportation, and education. This was aptly captured by a key informant that: "We have been advocating about transparency in our media" (Corporations' key informant 8).

Still on transparency, corporation key informants 1, 17 and 11 maintained that CNECOF, TY Danjuma Foundation, and Ashaka Cement Plc. among others have websites and social media pages such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter among others to provide community members with the opportunity to participate in problem-solving around issues that informed the course of corporations' operations in their communities. Corporation key informant 11 holds that, the websites, Facebook pages and inter alia are opportunities where the communities affected by climate change can share valuable information with the corporations and other public. The key informant stated that: "The websites have assisted in increasing transparency efforts with members of the communities" (Corporations' key informant 11).

Corporation key informants 7 and 15 maintained that, to enhance their transparency values, corporations such as Kishimi Foundation, Mahadi Foundation, among others share information through media such as televisions, radio, newspapers to the members of the communities. This has indicated that transparency is inherent in their corporations. Corporation key informant 12, 11 and 19 posit that Fidelity Bank, Ashaka Cement plc., Access bank among others have public relations units which are familiar with emerging international good practice and standards on CSR and its application to communities. These units collect information systematically in a manner that are responsible to community needs and disseminate it to the public.

Corporation key informants 17 and 18 affirmed that, TY Danjuma Foundation, MTN, among others, reiterated their commitments towards transparency by opening the activities of their corporations to peer reviews and researches. They have welcomed the

experts and researchers across a wide range of fields including academics, scholars, students to gather inputs on current issues in their corporations and share it to the public so that all and sundry will take advantage of it to achieve development in the society as they reported:

> Our corporation has seen that just publishing data on journals has not been enough to fulfil its transparency dream and inspire the kinds of changes that would drive real innovation for us. Therefore, we allow researchers to come to our websites and offices to conduct research and share the information around the world". (Corporations' key informant 17)

Corporation key informants 2 and 3 state that, RCCG, LIFT who source their assistance from donor agencies both within Nigeria and abroad usually made known their level of transparency to the members of the public, their aims and objectives, their accounting books are required by their sponsors before they acquire assistance. Corporation key informant 7 affirmed that, transparency by most of the corporations have helped to foster growth of the corporations and an effective team building which also necessitated good relationship between the corporations and members of the communities affected by climate change as was quoted from the key informants: "We provide donors with outlines of our strategies, aims and objectives as well as model of operations. Transparency has assisted us to get more support from donors". (Corporations' key informant 7)

Corporation key informant 14 stresses that information about the corporations' transparency policies is always in line with best practices to facilitate the dissemination of funds from donors. Corporation key informant 7 states that, many of the stakeholders in the communities already possess substantial information related to aid flows, terms of activities, procurement, policies and procedures, results, audits, and evaluations of the international standard. Several of the corporations' key informants affirmed that, transparency has made their corporations to gained confidence from the members of communities affected by climate change.

However, some of the corporations' key informants are of the views that, the corporations' performance on transparency that improve livelihood are not significantly encouraging in

the communities. Corporation key informant 13 is of the view that, to be fully transparent, the corporations must present truthful financial data reports of their dealings, gains, and losses to the members of the communities. To corporation key informants 4 and 10, other reasons being the fear of corruption which has been bedevilling many corporations in Nigeria. However, data and accounts of some of the corporations are not even known to members of the communities. Corporation key informant 9 posits that, transparency of most of the corporations are focused on the social information concerning the corporations only. So, it is difficult to determine. Corporation key informant 6 holds that, some of the corporations have no formal structures of transparency. Corporation key informant 5 among others point out that transparency reports are not written or transcribed in the languages of the members of the communities, so it is hard to determine is effectiveness on the livelihood of the members of the communities. According to corporations' key informant 16:

> We only share our CSR disclosure through town meetings, information is shared amongst the employees, shareholders, and the members of the communities. This sharing of information helps in making the activities of our corporations known to the employees and members of our communities.

This is in tandem with the findings of Rosen-Zvi (2011), Nichlaides (2021), Jones *et al*. (2012) and Ortas *et al*. (2015), who asserted that, for CSR to succeed both corporations and members of communities need to be transparent in their dealings to protect the interest of the communities, ensure participation, share information, and build visions.

On transparency, some of the community key informants felt that the corporations exhibited transparency initiatives which improved the livelihood. Most of the community key informants affirmed that, the corporations developed and adopted policies that ensure that their corporate aims, objectives, vision, and mission's statements especially concerning their CSR programmes are transparent to the communities.

Community key informants 5, 13, 7, 16, 12, 6, 18 and 14 among others narrate how the corporations usually dialogue with members of the communities to take decisions based on the community wishes such as including the need for development, compensation, and

other concerns. Several of the community key informants' states that, had it been the corporations were not transparent, they would have not allowed them stay in the communities. Community key informants 1, 9, 2, 15 and 22 hold that the corporations always report to the police, local government authorizes, the traditional rulers or the stakeholders of the communities to acquaint them with the goals and objectives or what they want to accomplish in the communities before they commence their activities. They averred that:

> They had to state their aims and objectives before they start. They had to state the reasons why they were here and what they want to do with our people in the communities; this is so that everyone in the community can understand why they were here. So that some of our people will not think that they are coming to abuse their children. Their aims and missions were known to the community, especially the stakeholders, (Community key informant 22).

However, some community key informants' do not agree that, the members of the communities benefit significantly from transparency that improved their livelihood. Community key informant 4 and 19 hold that, the transparency policies, footprints, and reports of the corporations are not written or transcribed in the languages which the illiterate members of the communities could understand. This is because, this category of people, according to them cannot fluently read nor write. To community key informant 11, this implies that, some of the corporations which operate in the communities have no formal structures nor demonstrated enough transparency to the members of the communities.

Community key informant 21 is of the view that, the corporations must present honest financial reports of their gains and losses to the members of the communities before they would be said to be transparent. Community key informants 3 and 17 still emphasised about the fear of corruption which has been bedevilling many corporations in Nigeria. More so, community key informant 10 and 20 holds that, even some of the members of the communities who are literate, do not also have access to the internet, websites,

Facebook pages where they could have access to the transparency prospects and footprints of the corporations. According to community key informant 8 and 19, it is when the members of the communities comprehend the contents of the transparency policies of the corporations, that the members of communities can identify any breach of contract and may be able to hold the corporations more accountable on transparency.

This finding is in harmony with the report from Deegan (2014), which uphold that, corporations' CSR transparency policy is inclusively predominantly voluntary; hence, corporations are not required to disclose their transparency policies and roadmap in the languages and medium of which members of the communities where they operate could understand. Ortas *et al*. (2015) further lends credence to this finding, where he reported that, survival of the corporations would be threatened if the members of the community perceived that the corporations have breached social contract. The members of the communities can only perceive these breaches if the corporation's transparency policies are adequately disclosed in the language and medium which can be understood by the members of the communities.

4.7.3 Stakeholder Engagements

On stakeholder engagement initiatives, majority of the corporations' key informants confirmed that, the corporations have formal stakeholder engagement framework and have achieved several resolutions that have positively impacted on the livelihood of members of the communities affected by climate change while carrying out their corporate activities in the communities. Corporation key informants 1 and 6 identified the stakeholders within the communities which the corporations have always had favourable stakeholder engagements with to include government agencies such as agricultural officers, teachers, local government authorities, forest guards, security agencies. Others include traditional rulers, customers, suppliers, civil society organisation s, youth organisation s, and women society groups, among others. Corporation key informants 11 and 7 posit that, the needs of these stakeholders are always identified through dialogue and have continued to be met. They stated that:

> The corporation has a policy that allows for open communication with communities, with each community having its own leaders. Issues are reported to the Jauro, then to the village head, and finally to the district head. The district head has a direct line to the corporation and is contacted on a regular basis about any issues. They are given phone numbers and encouraged to contact the corporation if they have any challenges (Corporations' key informant 11).

For instance, corporation key informant 19 posits that, as an aspiring global corporation, Access Bank gave close attention to the desire and concerns expressed by its stakeholders including the state government and the communities, affects by climate change on the areas of planting of trees and assisting in education and health issues. The corporation embedded these into its programmes of attainment in CSR goals and objectives. Therefore, within the years under evaluation, the corporation planted over five thousand tress and constructed classrooms and health centres in the vulnerable communities affected by climate change based on their needs.

Corporation key informant 5 and 11 affirmed that, through the adoption of varieties of stakeholder participatory engagement mechanisms such as one-on-one meetings, conference calls, surveys, designated contact centres, annual general meetings and among others, Ashaka Cement Plc. engaged with the members of the communities and got their pulse. Not only that, but the corporation also made sure that all resolutions arrived at as the results of those engagements such as the repair of roads, construction of drainages and culverts, support for education and health, among others were written and the corporation addressed them one after another for the upliftment of the livelihood of the communities.

In the same vein, corporation key informants 15, 1, and 4 narrate how through stakeholder engagements initiatives, Mahadi Foundation, CNECOF, Mafadan Akko Foundation inter alia were able to stimulate the growth of economic activities such as creation of employment, infrastructural development, youth and women empowerment, capacity building programmes, poverty alleviation schemes, economic diversification and the overall growth and development of the communities affected by climate change.

Corporation key informant 8 unveiled that, Amana FM Radio is committed to paying

adequate attention to the interests and needs of its stakeholders such as the employees, host communities, consumers, as well as the entire communities. The corporation's stakeholder engagement strategies were established with strong commitment to achieve CSR that could solve community development needs such as youth development, agriculture, education of the girl child, among others and through continuous engagement with the experts, the corporation was able to identify critical issues that affected the communities and included them in its broadcast programmes, thereby gaining better recognition from the members of the communities.

Corporation key informant 9 state that, Doma Education Foundation's provides a well-designed stakeholders engagement platform where various stakeholders in the communities air their problems and concerns about any of the corporation's actions that affect them. The corporation ensured that cooperation exists between it and all the groups in the communities. Consequently, together with these stakeholders, the corporation was able to reach important decisions which enable it to achieve exceeding educational attainments in the communities affected by climate change through the construction and renovations of classrooms, provision of desk and tables, donation of instructional materials and the provision of scholarships and grants.

Corporation key informant 12 revealed how Fidelity Bank put in place community engagement strategies which allowed it to implement CSR initiatives that led to various sustainable development projects in communities. In the years under review, the corporation employed several stakeholder engagements strategies such as staff meetings and employee survey, annual general meetings, salesperson engagement meetings, customer feedbacks, and community engagement sessions among others, to capture the views of members of its communities and identify developmental issues such that affect education, health, community development, agriculture in the communities and were able to respond to them appropriately as was argued:

> Engaging stakeholders has improved our organization's efficiency and effectiveness, improved our public image, and helped avoid litigation costs. It has also helped identify community trends and provided opportunities for innovation. This engagement has also allowed us to grow in a competitive world, demonstrating the importance of community involvement in decision-making processes. (Corporations' key informant 12)

Corporation key informant 17 stated how TY Danjuma Foundation formed a formal stakeholder engagement procedure, which ensured that there is stability in its relationship with the communities. The corporation developed a community engagement strategy which is consistent with global best practices and in alliance with its community demands. It regards stakeholder engagement as a CSR tool and so it is committed at all costs to achieve good relationship with its host communities. In that case, every sectional head in the corporation participates in the process of stakeholder development of the corporation. The goal is to develop a formal standard for addressing stakeholder needs through CSR initiatives and the corporation has been consistent in achieving them within the period under evaluation. The corporation had engaged with medical outreaches which involve diagnosis, eye treatments among others in the vulnerable communities affected by climate change.

Corporation key informant 18 attest that, MTN Nigeria has an engagements committee which decides on the suitable techniques and level of engagements that it must undertake

with its stakeholders. The committee is made up of members from each of the departments of the corporation's operations. The corporation is committed to build an organisation that is set up on strong legal compliance, moral and ethical values, to look at the needs of all communities including those affected by climate change. The corporation also has a complaint management panel, which creates a two-way communication channel for dialoguing and addressing concerns brought up by members of the communities and implements them.

The findings from several corporations' key informants indicates corporations' stakeholder engagements contributes on the livelihood of the members of the communities. This implied that stakeholder engagements initiatives of the corporations significantly improved the livelihood of the members of communities. This is in line with Jeffery (2009) and Zukauskas *et al*. (2018), who maintained that effective stakeholder engagements help translate members of the communities' needs into corporations' goals and creates the basis of effective strategy development for corporations. Again, stakeholder engagement in CSR according to Calabrese *et al*. (2012) helps to align corporations CSR to community needs, helps to build participation and sense of continuation and sustainability of CSR projects.

Despite these performance, six (6) corporation key informants, reported indifferently about the performance of the corporations' stakeholder engagement initiatives. For instance, key informants 10 and 16 reported about the constraints of meeting the demands of the different stakeholders in the communities affected by climate change. Corporation key informants 14 complain of different competing priorities between what the corporations want to achieve in CSR and the communities' actual needs. Key informant 3 talked about the difficulties of the corporations to match the right staff to the right types of stakeholders in making decisions that concerns corporate relationships. Corporation key informants 2 and 13 narrate how some of the corporations have no formal frameworks which showcased stakeholder engagements initiatives that improved livelihood in the communities.

Some of the community key informants' felt that stakeholder engagements played pivotal

role in the relationship between the corporations and the members of the communities. Community key informants 3, 8, 14 and 20 enumerate the types of stakeholder engagements involved with the members of the communities affected by climate change to include town halls meetings, phone calls, community representative and consultative committees, meetings usually hold monthly, quarterly, or annually depending on the arrangements made with the communities.

Community key informants 8 holds that the frequency and methods adopted for stakeholder engagement by the corporations varies, depending on the strata and numbers of the stakeholders in the communities. Community key informants 3 and 14 narrate how the corporations have continued to engage and dialogued with the stakeholders of the communities to feel their pulse and obtain vital feedbacks on issues bothering their communities and corporations' activities in the communities.

Community key informants 1, 11, 16 and 19 narrate how several stakeholder engagements held with the stakeholders had provided positive impacts on the livelihood of the members of the communities, because issues such as community resettlement or relocation resulting from corporation activities, connecting communities to national grid power supply, providing support for community activities, land ownership and payment of royalties for mining in the communities, health and safety of members of the communities resulting from corporations' activities, the provision of clean water, employment of indigenes amongst others, have been addressed and resolutions have been adopted in such stakeholders engagement meetings with members of the communities. The community key informant argued that:

> They collaborate with key stakeholders and often works with them in decision-making. We know more about the community than they do, because they cannot survive without us. Legal issues are avoided due to their beneficial contributions. They respect our culture and religion, and human rights, including those of children and women. (Community key informant 1)

Community key informants 9 and 2 state how Ashaka Cement Plc.'s Community Relations Committee (CRC) which comprised members from the communities and the

corporations provided the opportunity where the developmental needs and priorities of the communities which include the need for good roads, electricity, provision of water, support for youth empowerment, education, health needs and support for women were identified and resolved. Community key informants 16 and 22 state how environmental concerns arising from the corporations' activities in the communities were also resolved as they reported:

> On the overall, even though we used to have issues but they have been resolved and settled. The members of the communities have benefited a lot through the stakeholder meetings we have had with the representatives of corporations. They are settling our problems one after another. (Community key informant 16)

However, a large proportion of the community key informants were of the views that they were not sure whether stakeholder engagements significantly improved the livelihood of the members of the communities or not. Community key informants 10 and 13 hold that, this was probably because some of the members of the communities were not properly informed about stakeholder engagements initiatives that improve livelihood as can be deduced from this statement from the community key informant: "Sometimes we the small people are not aware of it, but they have been holding annual meetings with our stakeholders and leaders at high levels", (Community key informant 10).

Community key informants 7 and 17 identify lingering issues about stakeholder engagements which concern people living with disabilities (PLDs). The community key informant pleaded that the assistance provided to the PLDs by corporations in form of CSR initiatives were mobility and not the trainings and empowerment that could provide them with sustainable livelihood in the communities. Community key informants 4 and 21 alleged that most of the natural resources used in construction in the metropolis were from their communities, but they have not received any CSR from the corporations involved in the process even after several dialogues with the stakeholders. Community key informants 18 and 21 maintained that it is upright for the stakeholders to meet with some of the corporations to settled issues pertinent to the operations of the corporations that affect the livelihood of members of the communities.

Community key informants 12 and 15 are of the opinion that the absence of formal structures for stakeholder engagements and the implementation of corporations' stakeholder engagements initiatives that carried solitary the interest of politicians, traditional authorities and high-power citizens in the communities while negating the views of common people in the communities attributed to this. Corporations' formal and informal stakeholder engagement initiatives had been very helpful in addressing many communal issues in the communities and improving the communities' livelihoods. This was consistent with Hamidu *et al*. (2015), Okoi *et al*. (2021), and Zukauskas *et al*. (2018), who all stated that corporations must have a clear and consistent communication channel with all stakeholders. The involvement of stakeholders is a catalyst for corporate success and CSR in climate-affected communities. Calabrese, Costa, Menichini and Rosati, (2012) discovered that a lack of stakeholder engagement can lead to failed CSR initiatives.

4.7.4 Respect for Human Right

A large number of corporation key informants affirmed that, corporations have formal codes that stipulate the corporations' compliance with the tenets of human rights as promulgated and enforced by the Nigerian government and the United Nations human right standards. Corporation key informants 5, 14, 16 and 18 among others attest that, the corporations understand what human rights means and its consequential effects on corporations' operations in the communities affected by climate change. The human rights values which several of the key informants enumerate include equality of persons and entities before the laws, rights of employees, members of the communities including children, women and people living with disabilities, shareholders, managers; and equality in the application of the laws, separation of power, participation of stakeholders in decision-making and restraining the abuse of power among others.

For instance, corporation key informant 11 holds that, to comply with the tenets of human rights and maintain the high standard for ethical and legal behaviours, Ashaka Cement Plc. developed a Code of Business Conduct (CoBC) which contained principles guiding against corruption, harassment of employees and members of the communities, abuse

of labour practices and financial misappropriations among others. The code does not give chance for violation of applicable laws, anti-corruption regulations, as well as strict action against violators. The code stipulates the values and principles that suppliers and other third-party contractors are to act in accordance with the code, particularly in the areas of human rights, labour-related matters, the environment, and anti-bribery, among others. Together, the code guides the corporation's operations as well as the stakeholders who relates to the corporation.

Corporation key informants 8 and 10 enumerate some of the principles underpinning the corporations operating in the communities to include conducting business with integrity and respect for the communities' religious and cultural life. Key informant 8 affirmed that, it also sets out the corporation's obligation regarding anti-corruption, money laundering, labour-related issues, the environment, and violation of applicable national and international laws. Corporation key informant 10 affirmed that, Saason Nigeria Ltd discovered that for a successful operation of the corporation, it is essential that it enforced human rights and all its operations are based upon it. The corporation accepted as true, the fact that laws are promulgated for the benefit of the corporation to maintain harmony between it and the members of the communities.

Corporation key informant 9 states that in order to guarantee in-depth compliance to human rights among all its personnel, Doma Education Development Foundation complied with all the guidelines in a handbook for employees and required that all of them observed ethical and moral behaviours. The handbook contains the moral ethics and behaviours that the employees must abide to as they work in the communities and describes what is considered tolerable and intolerable behaviour from the standpoint of the corporation's ethics. These strategies are the foundation of the corporation's mode of operations and are made known to workers through trainings and workshops.

Corporation key informant 18 relates that, to MTN Nigeria, the basic benefit of entrenching human rights and other regulations in corporation was to protect the corporation and its stakeholders. By protecting the rights of the members of the communities affected by climate change, the corporation was also protected from

litigations. Obeying human rights has helped employees comprehend what was expected of them and what could transpire if they violate rules. It was made for a stable corporate environment where the members of the communities and the corporation's staff feel secured to work together, and drive progress for the corporation and the communities. This has resulted in fewer turnovers, more teamwork, and higher achievements for the corporation.

Corporation key informant 8 asserts that, to Amana FM radio, the advantage of following human rights was that the stakeholders including employees, members of the community felt contented that they are secured and safe. This has led to satisfaction, and eventually, to loyalty from staff and cooperation from community members. When stakeholders were pleased, there were smaller grievances to contend with, thereby creating greater opportunity for the corporation safe cost for servicing problems. The key informant relates that obeying human rights has reduced litigation and has increased revenues for the corporation. It has also allowed members of the communities affected by climate change to share their experiences and expectations with the corporation. This has assisted the corporation to grow efficiently with positive reputation in the communities.

Corporation key informant 11 revealed that, Ashaka Cement Plc. was committed to conducting its operations responsibly in the communities affected by climate change, hence, ethical issues and non-compliance were always reported to its head office in Lagos for relevant actions. The corporation had a whistleblowing unit where all unethical issues, fraudulent practices, and non-compliance were meant to be reported without fear of unfair treatment or oppression. The policies guiding whistleblowing and the channels for reporting unchaste behaviours are known to the employees and members of the communities, who also understand the policies that guide ethical behaviour of the corporations. In the event of any occurrence, the corporation's investigative committee comprised of certified fraud examiners who were responsible for handling the issues. The corporation key informant holds that, the corporation had investigated several whistleblowing reports proceeding to disciplinary hearing by the committee and resulting in appropriate disciplinary measures which were implemented.

Corporation key informant 2 affirmed that, to ensure full obedience to human rights, RCCG designated an ethical committee to serve as legal compliance department to ensure compliance with all relevant rules and regulations governing the corporation. Each fiscal year the corporation's departments prepare plans which must comply with human rights and regulations. The legal department considers responses and revisits existing procedures and rationalizes rules and regulations. It also makes sure that the organisation's employees are informed through internal educational programmes; and all the departments comply with ethical issues. The heads of departments monitor the compliance to human rights where necessary, propose and reinforcing them.

Corporation key informants 1 and 3 revealed that, even without formal guidelines that stipulates compliance with human rights, there are corporations who ensured that, they adhered to the rights of children and women especially those concerning child labour and among others. They ensured that the rights of children are protected within the communities where they operate. The key informants argue that typical are examples of CNECOF and LIFT Foundation, who's Child Right Units ensured strict compliance by everyone in the communities affected by climate change. Several of the key informants maintained that the corporation also obey the laws of Nigeria, the by-laws of government agencies as well as norms and culture of the communities as well. That is why the corporations gained the needed supports and certainty to operate in the communities. The key informant stated that "The art of complying with human rights has given our corporation the legitimate right to continue to operate in this environment even though we are not from here" (Corporations' key informant 3).

Even though the findings from the Corporations' key informants about the performance of corporations on the aspect of respect to human rights showed that, the initiatives improved livelihood of the members of the communities, indications from eight (8) key informants, show indifference. Corporation key informants 6 and 15 are of the views that, illiteracy and ignorance amongst the members of the communities who are usually victims of human right abuses are some of the impediments with respect to rule of law in the communities. Corporation key informants 12 and 17 indicated that, when the members of the communities are ignorant of human rights, it becomes difficult for them

to get justice because they do not know when their rights are being violated.

Corporation key informants 4 and 19 argued that, closely related to illiteracy and ignorance is poverty. Sometimes, the reason why members of the communities do not know whether their rights are being violated or not was because of illiteracy, ignorance or poverty. Corporation key informants 7 and 13 reiterate that, some of the stakeholders usually do not always protect the interests, lives, and properties of the members of the communities while representing them before the corporations.

This finding is in tandem with social contract theory, which suggests that corporations continually attempt to ensure that they are perceived as functioning within the bond and norm (laws) of the society in which they operate. The theory in essence is of the view that indeed, social bond exists between corporations and the communities where they operate.

Hacking and Guthrie (2008) maintained that a poor accountability disclosure in CSR can induce negative relationship that can affect the reputation of corporations. It can also exasperate definite ethical issues, as well as swelling costs linked to direct litigation for the corporations. Idemudia and Osayande (2016), agreed with this, where they recommend that corporations should in addition to CSR accomplishments, provide accountability of its actions on financial, and environmental footprints to the members of the communities where they operate.

In their opinion 13 community key informants concurred that, corporations' compliance with human rights improved the livelihood of the member of the communities. Community key informants 9 and 16 have confidence that, several of the corporations accomplished their activities in compliance with the tenets of human rights, the laws of Nigeria and the norms and values of the communities. The community key informant reported that:

> The corporations have been law abiding; their employees have been living peacefully with us and we have learned so much from them. Before they come, they went through our traditional rulers and our laws and customs have been explained to them and they have been respecting them. Had it been that we have

issues with them, they would have not been here, (Community key informant 9).

Community key informants 1 and 7 narrate how even though some members of the communities have had some issues bordering on encroachment of rule of law with some corporations in the communities. The issues were latter resolved amicably outside the court through the utilization of stakeholders' engagements. Community key informant 6 posits that, some of the corporations have beneficial understanding and social bond that exists between them and members of the communities. Community key informants 11 and 22 posit that, the corporations have been complying with the tenants of rule of law, norms and values of the communities. Community key informant 22 further holds that, this has entrenched peaceful coexistence between the corporations and the members of the communities. Community key informants 5, 13 and 14 hold that, since CSR principles hangs on the tenets of rules of law which include fundamental human rights, labour rights, environmental protection and supremacy of the law among others; the corporations have been observing it in the communities. Community key informants 12 and 21 maintained that all the corporations have either formal or informal structures for stakeholder engagements that investigate concerning human rights. Community key informant 4 said: "when you ask whether national and international laws on discrimination against children, women, the disabilities, and host communities are being followed, the answer is yes, we can say the corporations obey human rights.

Few numbers of the community key informants were sceptical about the compliance to human rights by the corporations in their communities. Community key informant 19 feels that, even though the corporations obey international laws and CSR standards, there are wide gaps between international human right law and the customs, culture, legal traditions and traditional law of the communities. Sometimes it is good for the corporations to merge them together, but at times they don't respect them. Community key informant 2 and 15 maintained that, though the corporation's rule of law is link with the declaration on fundamental human rights and principles, and other instruments of international law, and the members of the communities are not written in the languages of the communities; therefore, they don't know whether they are been followed. Community key informants 3, 10 and 18 reckon that some of the corporations have no formal

framework which investigate the issue of obedience to human rights. They reported that: "There are others like this one; we just see them mounting on this antenna. I don't know whether they have informed by the community leaders or not" (Community key informant 3).

Community key informants 8 and 20 opined that, size of the corporations also influences the kinds of CSR impacts and the approaches they exhibit in the communities affected by climate change. Community key informants 17 and 18 illustrate how any corporations that operate in a country that has poor human rights records such as Nigeria, cannot be said to obey human rights.

This finding agreed with the findings of Hacking and Guthrie (2008), who reported that, a corporation should always strive to comply with the tenets of human rights within the communities where it operates to avoid infuriating actions and ethical issues that spoils its good image in the communities and to avoid or reduce litigation costs resulting from regulatory breach and costs of compensations. This same idea was reiterated by Amadi (2020), who claimed that corporations can promote adherence to respect for human rights by only doing operations with individuals and organisation s who value the law.

In a similar vein, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation chi-square test on the same indicators using 86 corporations' key informants to evaluate the influence of the policies of CSR on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. Results are presented in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Influence of Corporations CSR Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of Communities

N=86	**Rate of Performance**	**Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change**		
Performance of CSR in Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for human rights in the		No Influence on Livelihood	Adequate Influence on Livelihood	Excellent Influence Livelihood
	Low	23.2%	55.4%	21.4%
	Fair	4.5%	45.5%	50.0%

	High	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%

Pearson Chi-square = 10.202; **df**=4; **P-value**=0.037

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.8 shows the proportion of the rating of the influence of corporations' CSR policies on the livelihood of the communities as low, fair and high categories. The table revealed that, corporations CSR policies on accountability, transparency, stakeholder engagements and respect for human rights provided adequate influence on the livelihood of the communities at low performance category with the highest response rate of 55.4% than the other categories. This finding implies that the corporations' CSR policies provided fairly but not substantial influence on the livelihood of the communities. The chi-square (x^2=10.202, p=.037) however revealed that, there is statistically significant influence of corporations' CSR policies on the livelihood of communities at 0.05 level of significance.

By observing accountability and transparency, Corporations have showed their commitment to enhanced performance and community participation by adhering to accountability and transparency. They also desired improved competence, creativity, and innovation. Stakeholder involvement promotes decision-making effectiveness. It also improves ties with stakeholders. Knowing the individual wants and desires of stakeholders provides insight into how to deal with them. This assists corporations in developing stronger relationships with communities. Respect for human rights protects corporations from cruel and unjust choices that are discretionary in communities. Human rights safeguard vulnerable groups against abuse. It also allows people to stand up to social corruption and fosters community members' freedom of speech and expression. This demonstrates that any additional effort I n the delivery of corporations' CSR policies will have positive influence on the livelihood of the communities.

This finding is evident in the key informants' interviews where most of the corporations' informant pointed out that several corporations provided corporate responsibility and sustainability reports concerning social, economic, and environmental accountability to stakeholders and members of the communities. These traverse the areas of having formal structures that guided accountability principles, and obeying international standards such as GRI, ISO, OECD, and national guidelines such as the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance for good practices. Some of them employed accountability framework which enable numerous stakeholders in the communities to raise concerns on issues that relate to community development, corruption, environmental degradation, and community relationship among others.

The finding is also in correspondence with the key informants' interviews where most of the informants affirmed that most of the corporations' transparency policies are in line with best practices and have assisted them to facilitate funds from donors. They affirmed that transparency has also made corporations to foster growth through gained confidence from the communities. The finding is also in agreement with the key informants' interviews where most of the informants maintained that through stakeholder engagements initiatives, the corporations were able to encourage growth of economic activities such as

creation of employment, infrastructural development, youth and women empowerment, capacity building programmes, poverty alleviation schemes, economic diversification and the overall growth and development in the communities.

This finding is also in proportion to the key informants' interviews where majority of the informants' affirmed that most of the corporations have high standard for ethical and legal behaviours as they comply with human rights as well as propose and reinforcing them. Most of the corporations adhere to cultures, norms, religion and the rights of children, women and all citizens especially those concerning abuse of girl child and child labour among others. The social contract theory holds that corporations owe obligations, including to bring in profits for stockholders, conforming to laws and guidelines, generating employments, paying out taxes and respecting contracts among others in communities wherein there are reciprocations and contentment.

The researcher also conducted a cross- tabulation chi-square test on similar indicators using ninety-seven (97) community respondents to evaluate the influence of the policies of CSR on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. Results are presented in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Influence of Corporations Ethical Policies and Actions on the Livelihood of Communities

N=97	**Rate of Performance**	**Influence on Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change**		
Performance of Policies of CSR in Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Human Right in Communities		No Influence on Livelihood	Adequate Influence on Livelihood	Excellent Influence Livelihood
	Low	24.4%	57.8%	17.8%
	Fair	15.8%	57.9%	26.3%
	High	21.4%	21.4%	57.1%

Pearson Chi-square = 9.952; **df**=4; **P-value**=0.041

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4.9 presents the rating of the influence of corporations' CSR policies on the livelihood of the communities as low, fair, and high categories. The table indicates that the CSR policies of corporations in accountability, transparency, stakeholder engagement, and respect for human rights significantly influenced the livelihood of the communities at the low-performance category, with the highest response rate of 57.9% compared to the other categories. These findings suggest that the communities benefited from a fair level of influence from the corporations' CSR policies on their livelihood. Furthermore, the chi-square test ($\chi 2 = 9.952$, $p = 0.041$) demonstrates a statistically significant association between the corporations' CSR policies and the livelihood of communities at 0.05 level of significance.

Through upholding accountability and openness, corporations have fostered relationships based on trust with both their employees and community members. Accountability and openness ensure that decisions are made on the basis of good judgement rather than just the managers' directives or personal preferences. It guarantees improved corporate efficiency, fosters innovation, and improves cross-functional cooperation. Participating with stakeholders offers chances to learn from many perspectives that meet their needs. Respect for human rights fosters continuous social advancement and maintains peace in communities. The freedom to practise one's culture and religion is guaranteed under human rights. Equal employment possibilities for community members are also promoted by upholding respect for human right. This finding indicates that additional efforts to enhance corporations' ethical policies and actions would further have significant influence on the livelihood of the communities.

This finding is in contrast to the key informants interviews, where some of the informants confirmed that, the failure was due to lack of access to the internet connectivity and the use of computers, internet, Facebook, and other most recent modern media makes the reports un-accessible to majority of the members in the communities, while all the accountability reports are written in English language, where lack of educational attainment to comprehend the contents of corporations’ accountability disclosures are low. Others include lack of trust from community members and the need to control resources and lack of true transparency in accountability by corporations and neglect to

introduce all community groups on accountability issues.

The finding is evident in the key informants' interviews result, where majority of the informants are of the views that most of the corporations adopted the policies that ensure that their corporate aims, objectives, vision, and mission's statements especially concerning their CSR programmes are transparent. Most of the corporations usually report to the police, local authorises, the traditional rulers and the stakeholders to acquaint them with the goals and objectives of their activities. They regularly dialogue with members of the communities to take decision based on the community wishes such as including the need for development, compensation, and other concerns. Several of the key informants' state that, had it been the corporations were not transparent, they would have not allowed them stay in the communities.

This finding is contrast with the key informants' interviews result of this study where half of the key informants' remained undecided about corporation's stakeholder engagements. The key informants confirm that several stakeholder engagements meeting provided positive impacts because issues such as community resettlement or relocation resulting from corporation activities, connecting communities to national grid power supply, providing support for community activities, land ownership and payment of royalties, youth empowerment, healthcare issues, provision of clean water, employment have been addressed through stakeholder engagement meetings. Other key informants feel that some of the members of the communities were not properly informed about stakeholder engagements. Some of the lingering issues are about people living with disabilities. Again, most of the natural resources used in construction in the metropolis were from communities, who have not received any CSR activities despite stakeholder engagements. The absence of formal structures for stakeholder engagements by some of the corporations attributed to this.

However, this finding is evident in the key informants' interview results where majority of the informants' affirmed that most of the corporations have high standard for ethical and legal behaviours as they comply to human rights as well as propose and reinforcing them. Most of them adhere to the cultures, norms, religion and the rights of children,

women and all citizens among others. Księżak and Fischbach, (2017) and Ramasastry (2015) are of the opinion that CSR policies must stimulate human rights issues, including the promotion of democratic principles and personal freedoms for communities to have control over their resources and sustainable development. The objectives should include the creation and promotion of behaviour that generate values of interest to both human society and environment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations on the performance of corporate social responsibility on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

5.2 Summary

Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect data from the sampled population. The instruments were administered with the helped of trained research assistant. Data collected was subjected to qualitative manual analysis and quantitative chi-square analysis to exert meanings to the findings. The study revealed that several economic, social, environmental and ethical policies and actions of corporate social responsibility initiatives aimed at improving livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State were accomplished by corporations within the period under examination. The findings uncovered significant discovery; recommendations were proffered in advancing CSR programmes that will improve the livelihood of members of the communities. The findings of the study were summarized thus:

5.2.1 Effect of CSR in Economic-Related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

The first objective of the study was to determine the effect of corporations' performance in economic-related CSR activities to the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. Three indicators associated with economic dimension of CSR were examined, namely: capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagements. The study found that capacity building in agriculture, that include provision of climate resilient seeds to boost yield, the encouragement of network and feedbacks amongst farmers, marketers, and manufacturers to enhance marketing was achieved in the study area. Others include the training of farmers on the use of new farming methods and implements, the provision of agricultural

soft loans and training on pest control to build resilience against the impacts of climate change, the provision of farm inputs such as fertilizers, water pumps to individuals, as well as the promotion of smart agricultural production among others. Farmers continue to have access to the markets where they sale their farm produce at the prevalent market prices. Some of them now have produce to sell all year round due to irrigation farming techniques acquired through capacity building programmes. The undertakings by the corporations had significant effects to the livelihood of members of the communities affected by climate change.

Similarly, in education, capacity building was given to the teachers. This resulted to increase in the number of pupils and students' enrolment in primary and secondary schools in the communities affected by climate change because of the improved quality of education given to the students' and pupils in school by the teacher. The children who could not read or write can do so due to the efforts of capacity building initiatives implemented by the corporations. Similarly, many youths and women were trained in various vocational skills acquisition programmes such as tailoring, computer repairs and maintenance, handsets repairs, automobile mechanic, hair barbing salon, telecommunication businesses, among others. The study also found out that the programmes put forward on capacity building by the corporations were hampered by some factors including difficulty in recruiting specialist that educate the participants in current necessary skills on capacity building, inadequate funds to help execute sustainable capacity building programmes by the corporations, difficulty in selecting beneficiaries and the skills to train them due to their difficulties in comprehending new technological skills among others.

The study further discovered that there were prejudices and political preferences in the selection of the programme beneficiaries, late arrival of capacity building materials, failure of few corporations to provide start-up kits and capitals for the trainees and exclusion of people living with disabilities (PLDs) in the implemented capacity building programmes. There were also concern about the late distribution of capacity building materials and the provision of substandard materials given to the beneficiaries. It was also complaint that the efforts by the corporations were mostly directed toward urban and semi

urban residents in the communities affected by climate change. Consequently, following these complaints some of the respondents maintain that capacity building initiatives did not significantly improve the livelihood of the members of community.

On the second indicator in economic related activities of CSR, the study found that community development projects including the construction and renovations of clinics and or maternities was carried out in some of the communities. Same goes with the support to the educational sector which include the constructions and renovations of schools, provision of instructional materials, desk, chairs, computers, school bags, construction and donation of examinational hall with furniture, construction of science laboratory complex; the electrification of rural communities. Other community development project implemented include the construction of new roads, drainages and bridges that were washed away by rain in the communities and maintenance work on some of the dilapidated roads. The rationale behind these efforts was to facilitate ease of movement of members of the communities, goods, and services in and out of the communities. These was found to have a positive significant effect in the livelihood of members of the benefiting communities.

The study also discovered that some of the community development undertakings were abandoned halfway, some after take-off because of cost implications, poor project planning and management and lack of stewardship of executed projects by community leaders and stakeholders were also mentioned as obstacles. The respondents also posited that they were not sure of the impacts of community development projects in the communities due to lack of trust, differences in perspective between communities and the corporations and finally, political motives and motivation behind the executed community development projects. Improper stakeholder and employee engagements that did not significantly impact very well on the livelihood of members of the communities were also revealed as impediments.

On employee engagements, the study found out that various corporations had good engagements with their employees in the areas of training, work safety, family affairs, salaries and allowances among others; such that the employees were involved in training

the youths and women in the communities in various skills including, soap making, pomades, tailoring, hair dressing, driving, and electrification among others, where several of the youths are now self-reliant within and outside their communities because of the knowledge they gained from the internship programmes. The trainings also equipped the youths with knowledge and experience that qualified some of them for jobs opportunities in the corporations and other allied corporations across Nigeria.

In adverse, some respondents opine that they were not sure whether employee engagements executed by corporations improved the livelihood of the members of the communities. According to them, the barrier for the implementation of employee engagement include lack of formal structures for proper employee engagement initiatives by some corporations, lack of development, promotion, and appreciation of well performed employees by the corporations' management and lack of clarity about the aims and objective of labour policies. Not all corporations treat their employees well. Others include unacceptability by some community members due to differences in culture and beliefs. The result of low impacts on employee engagement programmes according to some respondents did not significantly improve the livelihood of the members of the communities.

In the quantitative analysis, the study discovered that the performance of economic related CSR activities in capacity building programmes, community development projects and employee engagement have high significant effect on the livelihood of the communities with the chi-square test results of (x^2=11.463, p=.022) as revealed by corporations' respondents. This position was also echoed by the community respondents that the economic related CSR activities had significant effects (x^2=10.105, p=.039) on the livelihood of the communities. With this Continuous effort by the corporations in delivering economic related CSR activities will continue to wield positive effects on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change.

5.2.2 Impact of CSR in Social-related Activities on the Livelihood of Communities

The second objective was to assess the impacts of the performance of corporations' CSR in social-related activities to the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change

in Gombe state, Nigeria. To actualize this objective, three indicators associated with social dimension of CSR were examined. They include provision of educational programmes, maintaining harmonious communities and provisions of health programmes. The focal CSR programmes in education were the provision of scholarship/grants to students, provision of educational materials like furniture, computers, chalks/boards, textbooks, and laboratory equipment among others to schools. Interestingly, some of the corporations' employees volunteered in teaching children in core subjects such as mathematics, civil education, computer science, biology and how to read to enhance pupils'/students' literacy in spelling, grammar, diction and comprehension among others.

However, there were complains that the educational CSR programmes did not significantly benefit some of the school drop-out students due to the effect of Boko Haram insurgencies in the neighbouring states. The respondents further complained of infrastructural deficiency in several schools due to population growth. There are still cultural discriminations against the girl child and inefficiency in digital literacy, science and technical subjects in the communities. They blamed the inefficiency in education to lack of students' interest and parents' motivation towards education, lack of enough funds by corporations to fully embark in educational programmes and lack of adequate educational infrastructure such as classrooms desk, boards, and chair among others in the communities affected by climate change.

On harmonious community initiatives, the study found out that the corporations executed CSR programmes that promoted harmonious living in the communities through working with the members of the communities to identify their basic needs, opening communication channels where members of the communities met and engaged with the corporations to understand their expectations on harmonious living. This platform allowed the youths and women groups in the communities to interact with the corporations on initiatives that promote harmony amongst them. Furthermore, several corporations prioritized relationship with community stakeholders as partners, maintaining proactive engagements and promoting initiatives that drive capacity building, supports general community participation and enhancing the livelihood of members of the communities affected by climate change.

Despite these initiatives, some of the respondents uphold that the corporations did not significantly perform on harmonious community initiatives that improved the livelihood of the members of communities. To support these claims, the respondents proclaim that conflicts in some of the communities about farm land, and boundaries still leads to the destruction of private houses, public structures and the abused of human rights; domestic violence, kidnapping, killings, sexual abuses, looting, child abuse, youth restiveness and segregations that still affect the livelihood of members of the communities. There are also prevalence of religions and communal conflicts between tribes and religious groups in the communities. This they observed that, the members of the communities did not benefit from harmonious community initiatives of the corporations.

Lastly, on the health programmes, the study also discovered that some of the corporations accomplished health initiatives that improve disease surveillance, diagnosis and treatments in the communities. There were also health outreaches in the communities to raise awareness on health issues, provide counselling, training volunteers to identify and refer individuals at risk to better health facilities among others. However, in the contrary, some respondents are of the views that the corporations did not perform adequately on health programmes. The underlying reasons is based on the facts that, there are still serials of health problems befalling members of the communities among which include poor hygiene and malnutrition, rising healthcare costs, lack of access to quality health care and inadequate health facilities in the communities which makes patients to travel long distance to access good health services. There are also complain about lack of qualified health personnel for disease surveillance and treatments, as well as the spread of diseases such as cholera, malaria, scabies, typhoid and diarrhoea.

In the quantitative analysis the found out that the contribution social related CSR activities in education programmes, harmonious community initiatives and healthcare programmes failed to provide significant impacts on the livelihood of the communities with the chi-square test results of x^2=8.905, p=.064 as indicated by corporations' respondents. In the same manner, the community respondents confirm that the activities provides insignificant effect (x^2=7.584, p=.108) in the livelihood of the communities. This indicate that continues efforts in this manner will create negative impacts on the

livelihood of the communities.

5.2.3 Relationship between CSR in Environmental-related Activities on the Livelihood of the Communities

The third objective of the study seeks to ascertain the relationship between the performance of CSR in environmental related activities on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. To achieve this objective, four indicators related to environment were studied. They include provision of clean water, promotion of circular economic activities and conservation of natural resources. From the provision of clean water in the communities, the study found out that, only a few corporations delivered CSR projects and initiatives that deliver water to the communities. This was in the areas of drilling of solar boreholes, provisions of water tanks, repair of public water facilities, training of community members on maintenance of boreholes and fixing of water pipes among others. The study also found that, the main reasons why few corporations embarked on CSR projects to provide clean drinking water were due to three reasons.

Firstly, the geographical location of Gombe State which is in the northern part of Nigerian and face with environmental challenges characterized by continued loss of the wetlands due to rising heat, deforestation and less rain leading to drought and desertification makes it difficult to get wellspring water that will provide the inhabitants of the communities with drinking water all year round. Secondly, the costs of drilling and maintenance of durable boreholes that can supply most of the communities suffering from lack of clean water all year round are high for most of the corporations to afford. Thirdly was the fact that most attempt to sink boreholes by the corporations have been met with government regulations and bureaucracy that were difficult to meet. Due to this, many women and children go long distance in search of water for their households. Children also skip schools. Many communities still rely on hand dug well, rivers, public water, ponds, and other unverified source of water for their daily needs. The provisions of water do not matched needs of the members of the communities affected by climate change.

On promotion of circular economic activities to improve the livelihood of the members of

the communities, the study discovered that, there were efforts by some corporations in dropping the 100% use of diesel and fossil fuel which causes greenhouse emission and dangerous to human health and adoptions of biomass in manufacturing operations. Consequently, some of the corporations record an energy mix of 45% renewable and 55% non- renewable energy in their operations. Some corporations started to purchasing biomass including rice hulks, palm kernel shells, biomass, cashew shells, and sawdust from members of the communities as alternative source of energy. This have created additional source of income and immensely contributes to a healthy and cleaner environment for the members of the communities.

Some corporations trained farmers on how to turn waste into wealth through utilizing solid organic wastes such as poultry waste/dungs, tree trimmings, grass clippings as manure, and crop residues such as rice husk, rice straws, maize stalk, maize husk, maize cobs, cassava peels and stalk, groundnut shells, straws, soy beans pods, sugarcane bagasse, leaves, and cotton stalk into feeds for animals, and bio-gas as source of cooking energy. These reduced community members to over reliance on organic fertilizer to boost their crop yield.

However, most of the respondents posit that members of the communities did not significantly benefit from the corporations' initiatives of recycling of waste materials. Their underlying reasons include the fact that mostly implementations were carried out in the urban and sub-urban communities. They hold that despite the efforts by the corporations, there are still lack of awareness in some communities about circular economic activities. There are also lack of modern recycling technologies, lack of quality trainers and lack of motivation of the staff. There is also lack of understanding and expectations of the basics of circular economic activities. Corporations' respondents complained of several safety challenges facing the management of waste and recycling. These include exposure to chemicals, combustible dust explosions, machine guarding hazards, and exposure to hazardous equipment. There is lack of circular economic activities education due to it cost, low market demand for recycled materials due to the low quality products produced in the communities. Some of the members of the communities do not practice circular economy despite the efforts of the corporations.

On the last indicator, the corporations' initiatives in conservation of natural resources essentially include tree planting to provide fruits and shelters for members of the communities, erosion control project, organizing seminar and campaigns against deforestation, donations of green energy cooking stove to reduce the use of fire woods and charcoals, and organizing campaigns to encourage the adoption of eco-friendly practices by corporations and members of the communities in their activities to ensure minimal damages to the ecosystem. Others include radio instructions and coaching to members of the communities about the significance of environmental conservation such as planting of trees and discouraging indiscriminate dumping of refuse in the communities affected by climate change.

However, most of the community respondents are of strong views that the performance of corporations CSR on conversation of natural resources is not significant and evident in their livelihood because of the facts that most of the trees planted without tendering and pruning, hence it was difficult for the plants to grow. Respondents also suggest that some of the challenges associated with tree planting is that of commercial cutting which have resulted to more desertification. Respondents also faulted wood cutting, charcoal production, grazing by cattle men and fire suppression of the plants as stressed practice against conservation of natural resources in the communities. In the same vein, most of the respondents submit that, the communities did not benefit significantly from initiatives on conservation of natural resources because most efforts were executed in urban and semi-urban. This were green washing exercise.

Some of the respondents pointed out that some of the species of tree chosen for planting by the corporations were not suitable for the environments. The complaints on issues such as carelessness against domestic animals and lack of pest control which hampered the growth of the plants, lack of watering during drought or dry season for the plants' survival, limited awareness, and comprehension of the complex nature of the natural systems, excessive logging, poaching, lack of sense of ownership, lack of coordination from stakeholders, conflicts over resources were also identified by the respondents as some of the complaints on environmental conservation. More to that, the respondents decry how serious threats to conservation of natural resources such as plant diseases, loss

of plant pollinators as well as the presence of numerous environmental challenges including biodiversity loss, deforestation and ecosystem degradation, forest degradation, reduction in soil quality, as well as reduction in available water quantity are still prevalent in the communities.

In the quantitative analysis, the study found that the performance of corporations CSR on social related CSR activities in the provision of clean water, circular economic activities and conservation of natural resources delivered adequate and significant effects on the livelihood of the communities with the chi-square test results of x^2=10.860, p=.028 as indicated by corporations respondents; similarly, the communities respondents conform that environmental related CSR activities had significant effects (x^2=9.932, p=.042) in the livelihood of the communities. This demonstrates that any additional effort made by corporations to improve the delivery of activities in environmental-related CSR programmes will significantly improve the livelihood of the communities. However, this can be achieved, if the complaints raised by key informants in the interviews are addressed.

5.2.4 Influence of Corporations' Policies and Actions on the livelihood of the Communities

The fourth objective of the study was to examine the influence of corporations' policies of corporate social responsibility on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria. To achieve these four indicators, stakeholder engagements, accountability and transparency as well as respect for human rights were examine. The study found that, some of the corporations in Gombe State have formal and informal structures that guided they accountability principles and they adhered to zero tolerance attitudes corruption and cautiously obey the strictest integrity standards as specified in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance and other sustainability standards such as United NGC, GRI, ISO, OECD, the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance standards for good practice among others which mandate corporations to uphold to accountability and transparency in the communities affected by climate change.

Some of the corporations employed structured accountability framework which allowed

stakeholders in the communities to raise concerns on issues that relate to community development, corruption, environmental degradation, and relationship with host communities among others. This was achieved through organising formal communication with relevant executive members of the corporations, stakeholder engagements meetings, town hall meetings, regular operational management meetings, teleconferences, and the corporations' Twitter, Facebook, and website pages.

Some of the corporations have the commitment to annually publish their CSR and sustainability report as a way of demonstrating their commitment to accountability on social, economic, environment and policy footprints. In the contrary, some respondents differ in their views that, they are not sure whether accountability improved the livelihood of the members of the communities or not. The absence of legal framework by the government to enforce and sanction corporations who fail to carry out disclosure and accountability had made some corporations to over-look accountability disclosure. There are also lack of trust from some members of the communities and the tendency to cause disruption in the operations of corporations. They also blame the faults on lack of effective communication between corporations and the stakeholders in the communities.

Complaints was raised on the mode of transmission of the corporations' accountability disclosures in English language and uploaded to the internet, Facebook and other social media handles. This was also compounded by reports of un-accessible CSR disclosure to majority of the members in the communities to be abreast with corporations' disclosure and footprint in the communities.

On transparency, the corporations delivered transparency initiatives in their financial dealings, information sharing, and media relations among others which improve the livelihood of the members within the communities affected by climate change. The corporations are guarded by the Nigeria's regulatory and monitory agencies such Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) on bribery, money laundry and other financial crime have made them to realize that if they fail to be transparent in their financial transactions, they will be sanction by the authorities. Several of them have been

accurately reporting their financial positions including their risk in their annual sustainability reports to the Annual Assembly of Shareholders for the consumption of public. And have been making open their aims, objectives, vision, missions, as easily available as possible to the public and they employees. This, they maintained has contributed to enhance community understanding of the corporations' policies, enrich participation, and increase trust from the communities.

In contrast, the study also noticed that the corporations' performance on transparency are not significantly encouraging in the communities. To be fully transparent, the corporations must provide accurate financial data reports of their dealings, gains, and losses to the members of the communities. Some are afraid of corruption, which has plagued many corporations in Nigeria. The data and accounts of some of the corporations are not known to members of the communities. That the transparency of most of the corporations are focused solely on social information about the corporations, therefore, it is difficult to determine. Some of the corporations lack formal structures of transparency. Transparency reports are not written or transcribed in the languages of the community members, so it is difficult to assess their effectiveness on livelihoods.

Regarding stakeholder engagement initiatives, the study found that, many of the corporations have formal stakeholder engagement framework and have achieved several resolutions that have positively impacted on the livelihood of members of the communities affected by climate change. Hence, the needs of these stakeholders are always identified through dialogue and have continued to be met. They give close attention to the desire and concerns expressed by stakeholders including government agencies, youth groups, women groups, employees, shareholders, and various community groups in the communities through the adoption of varieties of stakeholder participatory engagement mechanisms such as one-on-one meetings, conference calls, surveys, designated contact centres, and annual general meetings.

Stakeholder engagement promotes the expansion of economic activities such as job creation, infrastructure development, youth and women empowerment, capacity building programmes, poverty alleviation schemes, economic diversification, and the overall

growth and development of the communities affected by climate change. The corporations were able to identify and address critical issues affecting the communities through continuous engagement with experts. Despite this performance, some respondents were unsure whether stakeholder engagements significantly improved the livelihoods of community members. This was most likely because some community members were not properly engaging in stakeholder engagement initiatives arrangements.

Concerning human rights, the study discovered that corporations have formal codes detailing their adherence to the tenets of the rule of law as promulgated and enforced by the Nigerian government and the United Nations human rights standards. The communities attest that the corporations understand and respect human rights, and that they are aware of the implications for corporate operations in climate-affected communities. Human rights values upheld by corporations include equality of persons and entities before the law, rights of employees, community members, including children, women, and people with disabilities, shareholders, and managers; and equality in the application of the law, separation of power, participation of stakeholders in decision-making, and restraining abuse of power among others.

Some compiled guidelines in a handbook for employees and required that all of them observed ethical and moral behaviours. The handbook contains the moral ethics and behaviours that the employees must abide to as they work in the communities and describes what is considered tolerable and intolerable behaviour from the standpoint of the corporation's ethics. These strategies are the foundation for some of the corporation's mode of operations and are made known to workers through trainings and workshops. Compliance with these guidelines has resulted in fewer turnovers, more teamwork, and higher achievements for some of the corporations.

The advantages of respecting human rights were that, the stakeholders including employees, members of the community felt contented that they are secured and safe. This has reduced litigation and has increased turnover for the corporations. It has also allowed members of the communities affected by climate change to share their experiences and expectations with the corporations. This has assisted some of the corporations to grow

efficiently with positive reputation in the communities. Some have legal department considers responses and revisits existing procedures and rationalizes respect for human rights. They also make sure that the corporations' employees are informed through internal educational programmes; and all the departments comply with ethical issues. Even without formal guidelines that stipulates compliance with respect for human rights, some corporations ensured that they adhered to the rights of children and women especially those concerning child labour and among others. Several of the corporations obey the laws of Nigeria, the by-laws of government agencies as well as norms and culture of the communities as well.

However, some people in the communities are sceptical about compliance to the respect for human rights by the corporations in the communities. Some feel that even though the corporations obey international laws and CSR standards, there are wide gaps between international human right law and the customs, culture, legal and traditional law of the communities. Some respondents observed that, fundamentals human rights principles of some of the corporations are not written in the languages that the communities understand, therefore they do not know whether they are being followed. Some of the corporations have no formal framework which investigate the issue of human right abuses.

In the quantitative analysis, the study demonstrate that, the CSR policies of corporations in accountability, transparency, stakeholder engagements and respect for human rights had significant influence on the livelihood of the communities with the chi-square test results of x^2=10.202, p=.037 target as indicated by corporations key informants; communities key informants are of the views that the CSR policies of corporations had significant effects (x^2=9.952, p=.041) on the livelihood of the communities. This shows that any additional efforts in bettering ethical policies and actions of corporations would further contribute significantly to the livelihood of the communities.

5.3 Conclusion

According to the findings of this study, the contributions of economic-related CSR activities in capacity building and empowerment, community development projects, and

employee engagements implemented by corporations had significant effects on the livelihood of community members. The presence of biases and political preferences in programme beneficiary selection, delayed delivery of capacity building materials, failure of corporations to provide start-up kits and capital, and exclusion of people with disabilities eventually restricted the efforts. Concerns have also been raised about late material distribution and substandard materials. Corporations' efforts were primarily aimed at urban and semi-urban residents, leading some respondents to believe that capacity building initiatives had little impact on community livelihoods.

However, social related CSR activities such as corporate initiatives in education, harmonious community living, and health programmes did not significantly contribute to the sustainable livelihood of selected communities in Gombe state. The result pointed out that these are caused by a lack of infrastructure in schools, gender discrimination against girls, ineffectiveness in digital literacy, science and technology, funding costs, land and boundary crisis, youth restiveness, sporadic communal and religious conflicts, and Boko Haram insurgencies. Others include the several health-care-related issues such as poor hygiene and malnutrition, rising healthcare costs, a lack of access to quality health care and inadequate health facilities, an absence of qualified health personnel for disease surveillance and treatment, and the prevalence of low health literacy in the communities, among others.

Similarly, only a few corporations have implemented environmental-related CSR activities that contribute adequately, but not significantly, to the livelihood of the communities. The study reveals that the lack of CSR projects in Gombe State is primarily due to environmental challenges such as wetlands loss, deforestation, and reduced rain, which hinders access to drinking water facing. The high costs of drilling and maintaining boreholes also pose a barrier for corporations. Government regulations and bureaucracy further complicate this process, resulting in long distances for women and children and missed schooling. Many communities still rely on hand-dredged sources of water, which do not meet the needs of the communities affected by climate change. There are still challenges of human invasion, excessive grazing and movement of animal, cutting down of trees and erosion, uncontrolled charcoal production, and induced fire for agricultural

purposes in the communities. Lastly, corporations' ethical policies and actions in stakeholder engagements, accountability and transparency as well as respect for human rights accomplished in the communities had significant effects in the livelihood of the members of the communities.

The study reveals some corporations in Gombe State have formal and informal structures that guide their accountability principles, including zero tolerance attitudes towards corruption and strict integrity standards specified in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance and other sustainability standards. These corporations have a formal accountability framework in place that allows stakeholders to voice concerns about community development, corruption, environmental degradation, and relationships with host communities. This is accomplished through formal communication with executive members, stakeholder engagements, town hall meetings, regular operational management meetings, teleconferences, and the use of social media platforms by the corporations.

5.4 Recommendations

The study suggests that the Gombe State Government should adopt a new governance policy approach and establish a department at the State Ministry for Rural Development and Cooperatives to supervise the implementation of CSR programmes in the state. The department should collaborate with corporations, NGOs, and community organizations to select beneficiaries for capacity building initiatives and community development initiatives. The selection process should be based on community research or consensus, identifying vulnerable communities and members who would benefit from CSR initiatives. The department should ensure that beneficiaries are empowered upon completion of training, with equipment and financial grants to establish businesses without delay. Corporations should also empower people living with disabilities through CSR in vocational skills to provide sustainable livelihoods in communities. Special monetary and fiscal policy incentives, such as tax holidays, grants, or recognition, can be designated for corporations executing CSR projects that reflect important or costly projects.

The study recommends increasing awareness about the importance of education in communities through social-related CSR programs, employing qualified teachers,

providing adequate educational infrastructure, and promoting educational activities such as field trips, excursions, and career guidance. Students should be motivated through scholarships, grants, and loans, and girl child education should be promoted with enthusiasm, especially in digital literacy. Prioritizing harmonious community living involves addressing religious and communal conflicts, organizing periodic seminars, peace rallies, and workshops for conflict resolution. This will raise awareness about the dangers of crises resulting in destruction of private and public structures, human rights abuses, domestic violence, kidnapping, killings, sexual abuses, looting, child abuse, youth restiveness, and intolerance, which affect the livelihood of communities affected by climate change. Additionally, corporations should sensitize communities about modern hygienic and malnutrition practices, involving local dialects, increasing personnel, and providing more health facilities and treatments to reduce healthcare costs.

The government should defer bureaucratic bottlenecks in drilling bore halls to encourage corporations to drill more in communities in need of safe drinking water. Companies should pool resources to construct boreholes and focus on eco-friendly activities and conservation of natural resources. Corporations should also research and develop new circular economy techniques to achieve optimal results in communities.

Ethical policies and actions should be maintained by establishing a CSR department or commission, monitoring corporate compliance with accountability, transparency, stakeholder engagement, and respect for human rights. Corporations should register with global best practices and adapt their CSR disclosures in the languages of their host communities. This will reinforce the existing cordial relationship between corporations and their communities. Additionally, corporations should have their CSR disclosures written in the languages of their host communities.

5.5 Recommendations for Future Research

This study could be replicated in other regions of Nigeria and Africa to elucidate more information that can be used to coordinate and implement CSR that improves the livelihood of vulnerable communities in the regions. Other studies can be conducted using focal group discussions or other methods to investigate additional factors that

promote or impede the success of CSR implementation in communities. Similarly, a quantitative study can be conducted to evaluate the relationship between CSR and community livelihoods in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Sub-Saharan African region.

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Appendices

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN GOMBE STATE, 2015-2019

S/N	CLIMATE HAZARD	IMPACT	LGA	COMMUNITIES
1	Decreased precipitation	Drought (water shortage): mainly in the Frontlines LGAs	a) Dukku	i. Jamari ii. Wuro Haire iii. Farin Bango iv. Dokoro v. Kukadi vi. Jarkum vii. Suka viii. Gwade ix. Maru x. Zange xi. Zangala xii. Gadum xiii. Bulama xiv. Dukkuyel xv. Garin Alaramma xvi. Garin Atiku
			b) Funakaye	i. Wawa ii. Wakkaltu iii. Jillahi iv. Tilde v. Bage

			c) Nafada	i. Jigawa ward ii. Kiyawa iii. Takun iv. Papa v. Njalkam vi. Barwo Nasarawo vii. Barwo Winde viii. Barwo Kasuwa ix. Gudukku x. Shole Makaranta xi. Shole Gwai-Gwai
2	c	Flooding (Flash Flooding)	a) Gombe	i. Gambo Issari ii. Gadan Dangusau iii. Gidim iv. JAIZ Bank v. Maidugu Lodge
			b) Funakaye	i. Nafada town
			c) Yamaltu Deba	i. Dadin kowa town
			d) Billiri	i. Ayaba Village Tal
			e) Kaltungo	i. Okra Community
			f) Kwami	i. Jabla Community
			g) Balanga	i. Cham town
3		Wildlife Extinction: mainly caused by deforestation and human pressure on the aquatic animals	a)Funakaye-Dukku b) Nafada	- Wawa – Zange forest reserve - Jigawan Nafada Gudukku

			c) Yamaltu Deba	- Kanawa Forest reserve
4	Higher Temperatures	- Agriculture - Health Due to the presence of Ashaka cement factory processes.	a) Funakaye	- Ashaka Gari - Ashaka Jalingo - Bage - Bajoga

Source: Climate Change Department, Gombe Sate Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources 2020

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN GOMBE STATE

Gombe state is among the frontline states facing a lot of environmental challenges particularly deforestation leading to drought and desertification. Virtually, in Gombe state desertification usually increase from the northern part of Gombe state which includes Dukku, Funakaye and Nafada LGA are the major affected area.

Government, Organisation s, NGOs, and many individuals made tremendous effort in re-afforestation in some parts of the affected communities. This includes;

S/N	ORGANISATION	PROJECTS	LGA	COMMUNITIES	PLANTATIONS
1	Great Green Wall (GGW)	2014 Community nurseries and plantations	- Dukku - Funakaye	- Jamari - Malala - Gombe Abba - Bozon Shilwa - Tongo - Ashaka gari - Garin Saje	5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species)

			- Nafada	- Ribadu/Dogo - Barwo - Birin bolawa - Shole gari	10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 5ha of woodlot plantation (5, 555 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species) 5ha of Orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantations (11,110 species)
		2017 Community plantations	Dukku Funakaye	- Lafiya tale - Zaune - Hashidu - Wuro tara - Malala - Walama - Jigawa gari	5ha of woodlot plantations (5,555 species) 3ha of Orchard (265 species) 5ha of woodlot plantations (5, 555 species) 5ha of woodlot plantations (5, 555 species) 5ha of woodlot plantations (5, 555 species) 5ha of orchard plantations (400 species) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species)

				- Ngalkam	10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110 species)
		2018 Community plantations	Funakaye	- Jigawa gari - Ngalkam	5ha of woodlot plantation (5,555 species) 5ha of woodlot plantation (5,555 species)
		2019 Community plantations	Dukku	- Hashidu - Zaune	3ha of Orchard plantation (300 species) 3ha of Orchard plantation (300 species)
2	Department of Drought, Desertification and Ameoralition (DDA)	2018	Dukku	- Gale	1ha of woodlot (1,111 species)
3	Charcoal Exporters Association of Nigeria (CEAN)	2019		- Ngelbunu	5ha of woodlot plantation (5,555 species)
4	Constituency project by Hon Aishatu Jibir Dukku	2017 2018	Dukku Dukku	- Gombe Abba - Tilel	5ha of woodlot plantation (5,555 species) 5ha of woodlot plantation (5,555 species)
5	Mahdi Foundation	2016	dukku	- Central Pri Sch	350 species
6	Gombe Goes Green	2019	Dukku	- Kalam Dukku forest reserve	20ha of woodlot plantation (22, 222 species)

7	Federal Dept of Forestry	2018	Nafada	- Kadubu	5ha of woodlot plantation (5, 555 species)
8	NEWMAP	2018	Dukku Funakaye	- Dukku Forest reserve - Njalkam	10ha of woodlot plantation (11,110) 10ha of woodlot plantation (11, 110)
	NEWMAP	2018	Funakaye	- Bajoga	10ha of woodlot plantation (11, 110)
	NEWMAP	2020 roadside plantation	Gombe	- Gombe	3km on both side, 1000 species

Source: Climate Change Department, Gombe Sate Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources 2020

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDELINE/PROTOCOL FOR CORPORATIONS KEY INFORMANTS

PROTOCOL FOR SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS FOR CORPORATION KEY INFORMANTS

PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IN GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC:

Date	

Name of Corporation	
State/LGA	
Name of Respondent	
Age of Respondent	
Sex	
Educational Qualification of Respondent	
Position of Respondent in corporation	

SECTION B: ECONOMIC DIMENSION: These questions are intended to obtain information on the effect of CSR economic related CSR activities on the livelihood of members of the communities.
What were the economic related CSR activities your corporation accomplished in the communities? What did your corporation implemented to improve household income in the communities? Tell me the accomplishments of your corporation on capacity building to reduce unemployment in the communities? Did you enjoy employee engagements that benefit members of the communities? To what extend did your corporation accomplished in increasing the financial assets of the communities? Can you say your corporation accomplished well to improve agricultural productivity? What initiatives did your corporation accomplished on infrastructure development in the communities? Were there achievements in welfare, development schemes for the rural poor and people living with disabilities by your corporation?

Were there achievements in women and youth empowerment programmes?
SECTION C: SOCIAL DIMENSION: These questions are intended to obtain information on the performance of CSR in social related activities on livelihood of the communities.
What were the social related CSR activities your corporation accomplished in the communities? To what extend can you say there are development in recreational activities and centres? Are there improvements in social security in the communities? Are there improvements in the level of awareness and sensitization on social needs? Are there change in behaviors and decrease in gender base violence? What did your corporation implement to increase enrolment into educational institutions? Were there increase in educational delivery? Can you say your corporation did well on surveillance of disease outbreaks, increase health care access, diagnosis and treatment in the communities?
SECTION D: ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION: This section is intended to obtain information on the effect of the performance of CSR environmental related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities.
What were the environment related CSR activities your corporation accomplished in the communities? To what extend did your corporation accomplished programmes on availability of water and quality in the communities? Has there been improvement in the management of waste materials through reduce, reuse and recycling of waste? Tell me the achievements of your corporation to increase tree planting for forest reserves? Did your corporation construct drainages, channels in the communities? Were there increase in arable land reclaimed from desertification in the communities? Are there improvements on sanitation which reduced the incidence of environmental bond diseases in the communities? Are there increase in sustainable consumption of natural resources in the communities?
SECTION E: ETHICAL POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF CORPORATIONS: This section is intended to obtain information on the influence of corporation's ethical policies and actions on the livelihood of communities.
What were the ethical policies and actions your corporation implement in the communities? Please rate the performance of your corporations' ethical policies and actions in the communities based on the followings: Accountability policies

Transparency policies Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives Respect to Human Rights What are the general influence of your corporation' ethical policies and actions on the livelihood of the communities?
SECTION F: LIVELIHOOD OF THE COMMUNITIES: This section is intended to obtain information on the livelihood of the communities.
Can you say your corporation did well to improve the economic lives of the members of communities? Can you say your corporation did well to improve the health, education, peaceful living and social lives of the communities? Can you say that the CSR activities of your corporation led to the improvement of ecological friendly lifestyles of the communities? Can you say that your corporations' CSR objectives, policies and actions improved the general livelihood of the communities? How have your corporation' involvement in CSR projects been during the last five years? What is the state of development in the communities due to your CSR activities? What is the percentage of the members of the communities who benefited from CSR activities? How effective have CSR activities improved the livelihood of the communities? Are there still needs for improvement in the livelihood of the communities? Please can you recommend more CSR initiatives needed to improve livelihood in the communities.

Thank you for your views on the above questions. I would also like to thank you for the time you have dedicated to this research. If you are interested to know the outcome of this research, please let me know after the interview.

APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW GUIDELINE/PROTOCOL FOR COMMUNITY KEY INFORMANTS

PROTOCOL FOR SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS FOR COMMUNITY KEY INFORMANTS

PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IN GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC:

Date	

Name of Community	
State/LGA	
Name of Respondent	
Age of Respondent	
Sex	
Educational Qualification of Respondent	
Position of Respondent in community	

SECTION B: ECONOMIC DIMENSION: These questions are intended to obtain information on the effect of CSR economic related CSR activities on the livelihood of your community.
What were the economic related CSR activities the corporations accomplished in your community? What did the corporations implemented to improve household income in your communities? Tell me the accomplishments of the corporations on capacity building to reduce unemployment in your community? Did your community benefit from employee engagements with employees of the corporations? To what extend did the corporations accomplished in increasing the financial assets of your community? Can you say the corporations accomplished well to improve agricultural productivity? What initiatives did the corporations accomplished on infrastructure development in your community? Were there achievements in welfare, development schemes for the rural poor and people living with disabilities by the corporations? Were there achievements in women and youth empowerment programmes?

<u>SECTION C:</u> SOCIAL DIMENSION: These questions are intended to obtain information on the performance in social related activities on the livelihood of your community.
What were the social related CSR activities the corporations accomplished in your community? To what extend can you say there are development in recreational activities and centres? Are there improvements in social security in your community? Are there improvements in the level of awareness and sensitization on social need? Are there change in behaviors and decrease in gender base violence? What did the corporations implement to increase enrolment into educational institutions? Were there increase in educational delivery? Can you say the corporations did well on surveillance of disease outbreaks, increase health care access, diagnosis and treatment in your community?
<u>SECTION D:</u> ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION: This section is intended to obtain information on the performance of environmental related CSR activities on the livelihood of your community.
What were the environment related CSR activities the corporations accomplished in your community? To what extend did the corporations accomplished programmes on availability of water and quality in your community? Has there been improvement in the management of waste materials through reduce, reuse and recycling of waste? Tell me the achievements of the corporations to increase tree planting for forest reserves? Did the corporations construct drainages, channels in your community? Were there increase in arable land reclaimed from desertification in your community? Are there improvements on sanitation which reduced the incidence of environmental bond diseases in your community? Are there increase in sustainable consumption of natural resources in your community?
<u>SECTION E:</u> ETHICAL POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF CORPORATIONS: This section is intended to obtain information on the influence of corporation's ethical policies and actions on livelihood of members of your community.
What were the ethical policies and actions the corporations implement in your community? Please rate the performance of the corporations' ethical policies and actions in your community based on the followings: Accountability policies Transparency policies

Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives Respect to Human Rights What are the general influence of the corporations' ethical policies and actions on the livelihood of your community?
SECTION F: LIVELIHOOD OF THE COMMUNITIES: This section is intended to obtain information on the livelihood of the community.
Can you say the corporations did well to improve the economic lives of the members of your community? Can you say the corporations did well to improve the health, education, peaceful living and social lives of your community? Can you say that the CSR activities of the corporations led to the improvement of ecological friendly lifestyles of your community? Can you say that the corporations' CSR ethical, policies and actions improved the general livelihood of the communities? How have the corporations' involvement in CSR projects been during the last five years? What is the state of development in your community due to CSR activities? What is the percentage of the members of your community who benefited from CSR activities? How effective have CSR activities improved the livelihood of your community? Are there still needs for improvement in the livelihood of your community? Please can you recommend more CSR initiatives needed to improve livelihood in your community.

Thank you for your views on the above questions. I would also like to thank you for the time you have dedicated to this research. If you are interested to know the outcome of this research, please let me know after the interview.

APPENDIX 4: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CORPORATIONS' RESPONDENTS

PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IN GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

SECTION A: Demographic

Date	

Name of Community	
State/LGA	
Name of Respondent	
Age of Respondent	
Sex	
Educational Qualification of Respondent	
Position of Respondent in Corporation	

SECTION B: Economic-Related CSR Activities

1. Do your corporation embark on economic-related CSR activities in the communities affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do your corporation embark on economic-related CSR activities in the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

2. Were any other economic programmes beside your corporation's CSR in economic-related activities accomplished in the communities?

Yes	No

If yes, indicate the effect of the non-CSR economic activities on the livelihood of the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

3. Please indicate the extent to which the communities experienced the following benefits from your corporation's economic related CSR activities?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Low Performance				Excellent Performance
Increase in financial assets	1	2	3	4	5
Improved household income	1	2	3	4	5

Improved employment rate due to capacity building	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in infrastructural development	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in agricultural productivity	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employee engagement in the community	1	2	3	4	5
Improved development welfare for the disables	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in women and youth empowerment	1	2	3	4	5

4. Please rate the performance of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities based on the following criteria.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Increase in financial assets	1	2	3	4	5
Improved household income	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employment rate due to capacity building	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in infrastructural development	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in agricultural productivity	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employee engagement in the community	1	2	3	4	5
Improved development welfare for the disables	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in women and youth empowerment	1	2	3	4	5

5. Please rate the general effects of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities?

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C: Social-Related CSR Activities

6. Do your corporation embark on social-related CSR activities in the communities affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do your corporation embark on social-related CSR activities in the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

7. Were any other social programmes beside corporations' CSR in social-related activities executed in the communities?

Yes	No

If yes, indicate the impacts of the non-CSR social activities on the livelihood of the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

8 Please indicate the extent to which the communities experienced the following benefits

from your corporation's social related CSR activities?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Low Performance				Excellent Performance
Development in recreational centres	1	2	3	4	5
Improved social security	1	2	3	4	5
Increased awareness of social needs	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in educational enrolment	1	2	3	4	5
Improved educational delivery	1	2	3	4	5
Change in behaviour and decreased in gender base violence	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in disease surveillance, diagnosis and treatment	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in health personnel	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in medical supplies such as drugs	1	2	3	4	5

9. Please rate the performance of your corporation's social-related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities based on the following criteria.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row		Not Significant			Highly Significant
Development in recreational centres	1	2	3		4
5					
Improved social security	1	2	3	4	5
Increased awareness of social needs	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in educational enrolment	1	2	3	4	5
Improved educational delivery	1	2	3	4	5
Change in behaviour and decreased in gender base violence	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in disease surveillance, diagnosis and treatment	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in health personnel	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in medical supplies such as drugs	1	2	3	4	5

10. Please indicate the general impact of your corporation's CSR in social-related CSR activities on the communities?

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION D: Environmental-Related CSR Activities

11. Do your corporation embark on environmental-related CSR activities in the communities affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do your corporation embark on environmental-related CSR activities in the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

12. Were any other environmental programmes beside your corporation's CSR in environmental-related activities executed in the communities?

Yes	No

If yes, indicate the impact of the non-CSR environmental activities on the livelihood of the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

13. Please indicate the extent to which the communities experienced the following benefits from your corporation's environmental related CSR activities?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Poor Performance				Excellent Performance
Increased tree planting	1	2	3	4	5
Construction/Maintenance of drainage	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in availability of clean water	1	2	3	4	5
Reduction in environmental bond diseases	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in waste management	1	2	3	4	5
Sustainable consumption of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
Reclaimed arable land from desertification	1	2	3	4	5

14. Please rate the performance of your corporation environment-related CSR activities on the livelihood of the communities based on the following criteria.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Increased tree planting	1	2	3	4	5
Construction/Maintenance of drainage	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in availability of clean water	1	2	3	4	5
Reduction in environmental bond diseases	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in waste management	1	2	3	4	5
Sustainable consumption of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
Reclaimed arable land from desertification	1	2	3	4	5

15. Please indicate the relationship between your corporation's environmental-related CSR activities and the livelihood of the communities.

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION E: Ethical Policies and Actions of Corporations

16. Do your corporations adhere to good ethical policies and actions in the communities affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do your corporation adhere to ethical policies and actions in the communities?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

17 Please indicate the extent to which the communities experienced the following corporation's ethical policies and actions?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Low Performance				Excellent Performance
Accountability policies	1	2	3	4	5
Transparency policies	1	2	3	4	5
Stakeholder engagement initiatives	1	2	3	4	5
Respect for Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5

18. Please rate the performance of the following corporations' ethical policies and actions on the communities affected by climate change.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Accountability policies	1	2	3	4	5
Transparency policies	1	2	3	4	5
Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives	1	2	3	4	5
Respect to Human Right	1	2	3	4	5

. 19. Please indicate the general influence of corporation's ethical policies and actions on the livelihood of the communities?

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

20. To what extent does your corporation adhere to ethical policies and actions of the following CSR Standards?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row

Standards	**Extent**				
	Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
Government and other CSR standards	1	2	3	4	5

<u>SECTION F</u>: Livelihood of the Communities

21. How has your corporation's involvement in CSR projects been during the last five years?

Strong decreasing	Decreasing	Neutral	Increasing	Strongly Increasing
1	2	3	4	5

22. What is the state of development in the communities due to CSR actvities?

Worse	Bad	Neutral	Good	Better
1	2	3	4	5

23. What is the percentage of the members of the communities who benefited from CSR activities?

Less than 20%	20% - 39%	40% - 59%	60% - 79%	80% and above
1	2	3	4	5

24. How effective have CSR activities improved the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change?

Not significant	Not particularly significant	Somehow significant	Significant	Very significant
1	2	3	4	5

25. Are there still needs for improvement in the livelihood of the communities?

Yes	No

If yes, please recommend the CSR Programme strategies needed to improve livelihood in the communities.

……
……

APPENDIX 5: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY RESPONDENTS

PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IN GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

SECTION A: Demographic

Date	

Name of Community	
State/LGA	
Name of Respondent	
Age of Respondent	
Sex	
Educational Qualification of Respondent	
Position of Respondent in Community	

SECTION B: Economic-Related CSR Activities

1. Do the corporations embark on economic-related CSR activities in your community affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do the corporations embark on economic-related CSR activities in the community?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

2. Were any other economic programmes beside CSR in economic-related activities accomplished in your community?

Yes	No

If yes, indicate the effect of the non-CSR economic activities on the livelihood of your community?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

3. Please indicate the extent to which your community experienced the following benefits from the corporations' economic related CSR activities?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Low Performance				Excellent Performance
Increase in financial assets	1	2	3	4	5
Improved household income	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employment rate due to capacity building	1	2	3	4	5

Increase in infrastructural development	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in agricultural productivity	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employee engagement in the community	1	2	3	4	5
Improved development welfare for the disables	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in women and youth empowerment	1	2	3	4	5

4. Please rate the performance of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of your community based on the following criteria.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Increase in financial assets	1	2	3	4	5
Improved household income	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employment rate due to capacity building	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in infrastructural development	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in agricultural productivity	1	2	3	4	5
Improved employee engagement in the community	1	2	3	4	5
Improved development welfare for the disables	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in women and youth empowerment	1	2	3	4	5

5. Please rate the general effects of economic-related CSR activities on the livelihood of your community?

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C: Social-Related CSR Activities

6. Do the corporations embark on social-related CSR activities in your community affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do the corporations embark on social-related CSR activities in the community?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

7. Were any other social programmes beside CSR in social-related activities accomplished in your community?

Yes	No

If yes, indicate the impact of the non-CSR social activities on the livelihood of your community?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

8 Please indicate the extent to which your community experienced the following benefits

from the corporations' social related CSR activities?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Low Performance				Excellent Performance
Development in recreational centres	1	2	3		4
5					
Improved social security	1	2	3	4	5
Increased awareness of social needs	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in educational enrolment	1	2	3	4	5
Improved educational delivery	1	2	3	4	5
Change in behaviour and decreased in gender base violence	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in disease surveillance, diagnosis and treatment	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in health personnel	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in medical supplies such as drugs	1	2	3	4	5

9. Please rate the performance of social-related CSR activities on the livelihood of your community based on the following criteria.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Development in recreational centres	1	2	3		4
5					
Improved social security	1	2	3	4	5
Increased awareness of social needs	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in educational enrolment	1	2	3	4	5
Improved educational delivery	1	2	3	4	5
Change in behaviour and decreased in gender base violence	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in disease surveillance, diagnosis and treatment	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in health personnel	1	2	3	4	5
Increase in medical supplies such as drugs	1	2	3	4	5

10. Please indicate the general impact of social-related CSR activities on your community?

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION D: Environmental-Related CSR Activities

11. Do the corporations embark on environmental-related CSR activities in your community affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do the corporations embark on environmental-related CSR activities in the community?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent

1	2	3	4	5

12. Were any other environmental programmes beside environmental-related CSR activities executed in your community?

Yes	No

If yes, indicate the impact of the non-CSR environmental activities on the livelihood of your community?

Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1	2	3	4	5

13. Please indicate the extent to which your community experienced the following benefits from the corporations' environmental related CSR activities?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Poor Performance				Excellent Performance
Increased tree planting	1	2	3	4	5
Construction/Maintenance of drainage	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in availability of clean water	1	2	3	4	5
Reduction in environmental bond diseases	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in waste management	1	2	3	4	5
Sustainable consumption of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
Reclaimed arable land from desertification	1	2	3	4	5

14. Please rate the performance of environment-related CSR activities on the livelihood of your community based on the following criterial.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Increased tree planting	1	2	3	4	5
Construction/Maintenance of drainage	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in availability of clean water	1	2	3	4	5
Reduction in environmental bond diseases	1	2	3	4	5
Improvement in waste management	1	2	3	4	5
Sustainable consumption of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
Reclaimed arable land from desertification	1	2	3	4	5

15. Please indicate the relationship between environmental-related CSR activities and the livelihood of your community.

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION E: Ethical Policies and Actions of Corporations

16. Do the corporations adhere to good and favourable ethical policies and actions in your community affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, to what extent do the corporations adhere to good and favourable ethical policies and actions in your community?

Not at all		Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
1		2	3	4	5

17 Please indicate the extent to which your community experienced the following corporations' ethical policies and actions?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Low Performance				Excellent Contribution
Accountability policies	1	2	3	4	5
Transparency policies	1	2	3	4	5
Stakeholder engagement initiatives	1	2	3	4	5
Respect for human rights	1	2	3	4	5

18. Please rate the contribution of the following corporations' ethical policies and actions on the community affected by climate change.

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row	Not Significant				Highly Significant
Accountability policies	1	2	3	4	5
Transparency policies	1	2	3	4	5
Stakeholder Engagement Initiatives	1	2	3	4	5
Respect to Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5

. 19. Please indicate the general influence of corporations' ethical policies and actions on the livelihood of the community affected by climate change?

Strong Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Strong Positive
1	2	3	4	5

20. To what extent does the corporations adhere to ethical policies of the following CSR Standards?

Please circle **ONE** from **EACH** row

Standards	**Extent**				
	Not at all	Some extent	Neutral	A good extent	A great extent
Government and other CSR standards	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION F: Livelihood of the Community

21. How have the corporations' involvement in CSR projects been during the last five years?

Strong decreasing	Decreasing	Neutral	Increasing	Strongly Increasing
1	2	3	4	5

22. What is the state of development in your community due to CSR activities?

Worse	Bad	Neutral	Good	Better
1	2	3	4	5

23. What is the percentage of the members of the community who benefited from CSR activities?

Less than 20%	20% - 39%	40% - 59%	60% - 79%	80% and above
1	2	3	4	5

24. How effective have CSR activities improved the livelihood of your community affected by climate change?

Not significant	Not particularly significant	Somehow significant	Significant	Very significant
1	2	3	4	5

25. Are there still needs for improvement in the livelihood of your community affected by climate change?

Yes	No

If yes, please recommend the CSR Programme strategies needed to improve livelihood in the community.

……
……

Appendix 6: Consent Letter

CONSENT FORM

I freely and voluntarily consent to be a participant in the research project on the topic "Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State, Nigeria" to be conducted by Mr. Timothy R. Eyab, who is a Ph.D. student in St. Paul's University, Limuru, Kenya. The broad goal of this research study is to examine whether CSR practices in Gombe State align with economic, social, and environmental dimensions as well as ethical policies and actions of conducting CSR. Specifically, I have been informed that each interview will take at least 30 minutes.

I have also been informed that my responses will be kept strictly confidential therefore my name will not be linked with the research materials, and I will not be identified in any report subsequently produced by the researcher.

I am also aware that my participation in this research is voluntary, and I may be free to respond or not to respond to any questions during the interview, also that I am free to withdraw from the interview without any victimization for doing so.

I have been given the opportunity to ask questions regarding this research study and my level of participation and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. Also, I have read and understand the above and consent to participate in this study. My signature is not a waiver of any legal rights. Furthermore, I understand that I will be able to keep a copy of the informed consent form for my records.

…… ……..……..
Participant's Signature Date

I have explained and defined in detail the research procedure in which the respondent has consented to participate. Furthermore, I will retain one copy of the informed consent form for my records.

…… ……..……..
Researcher's Signature Date

Appendix 7: Some CSR Programmes Implemented in Community by Corporations

S/N	Description	Community	Year
1	Charity Mini-tournament	Gombe	2019
2	Donation of regular relief materials and empowerment	Akko	2017
3	Construct 50 boreholes		2016
4	30 hospital beds, an electricity generator and drugs	Kaltungo	2016
5	Donations of medical equipment and educational materials	Gombe	2015
6	Community mobilization, education and training	Biliri, Kaltungo and Kwami	2019
7	Free eye surgery for 1000 persons in the State	All the LGAs in the State	2018
8	Training on different skills acquisitions such as tailoring, knitting, barbing, hair dressing saloon, pomade and soap making	Gombe	2017
9	Renovation of block of classrooms	Kurba, Yamaltu Deba	2014
10	Construction of 8km road	Maiganga, Akko	2016
11	Nigeria Army Water project	Gelugun	2017
12	Trained school teachers in neglected tropical diseases (NTD) control in Gombe, to treat over 600,000 children for schistosomiasis	All the LGAs in the State	2015
13	Renovation of Classes in School for Special Education Students	Gombe	2017
14	One (1) block of classroom	Akko	2019
15	Construction of 2km road	Tura Mai, Akkko	2018
16	Ten (10) wheelchairs for use in hospital	Gombe	2019
17	Capacity building to health workers	All the LGAs in the State	2018
18	Two (2) glucometer machine for routine check-ups	Gombe	2019
19	Two (2) split air conditioner system	Gombe	2018
20	Empowerment of women living with HIV and	Kaltungo	2016

	Aids		

Appendix 8: Summary of Research Gap

Variable	Author (Year)	Title of the study	Findings	Knowledge gaps
Definition, core characteristics and theoretical perspective of CSR.	Hamidu, Haron & Amran (2015)	Corporate Social Responsibility: A Review on Definitions, Core Characteristics and Theoretical Perspectives. An overview of similarities and differences in CSR definitions, core characteristics and theories derived from review of different authoritative literature sources.	Findings indicate six features of CSR ranging from voluntary activities, managing external factors, stakeholder management, alignment of social and economic responsibilities, practices and values and finally the workability of CSR beyond philosophy.	The study focused on the conceptual definition of CSR and highlighted the different theories applicable to CSR in contemporary situations. The study failed to align with the performance of CSR in rural African settings. This study shall fill the gap by evaluating the real performance of CSR on the livelihood of communities in Africa.
	Masoud (2017)	How to win the battle of ideas in corporate social responsibility: the international pyramid model of CSR. Examine CSR as it changes with time, tracing the origin and theoretical framework for international usage.	Findings acknowledge the relative significance of economic, global, legal and philanthropic aspect of CSR.	The study adapted desktop search in analyzing Carrolls' pyramid model of CSR. This study shall adopt the contemporary TBL model to evaluate the performance of CSR on the livelihood of the community affected by climate

				change.
Governance transformation in CSR	Wanvik, (2016)	Governance Transformed into Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): New Governance Innovations in the Canadian Oil Sands. To addressing tension and series of disputes over land and rights between the Canadian Government, Norwegian oil company (Statoil) and the local Aboriginal host communities through the application of CSR.	Findings revealed that the operations of Statoil had deprived the Aboriginal communities of their traditional ways of life and difficulties in access to traditional land; causing rapid decline in the numbers of animals, berries and plants as well as a decrease in air and water quality; resulting to social and cultural challenges within the community, leading to substances abuse, alcoholism, high crime rate and poor living conditions.	While the study focused on the economic, social and environmental impact of Statoil company which infringes on the livelihood of Aboriginal communities in Australia. This study shall look at the same variables including the philanthropic in an African community where the need for CSR really exists.
Measuring the Effects of CSR	Lemon, Roberts, Raghubir & Winer, (2011)	A Stakeholder-Based Approach: Measuring the Effects of Corporate Social Responsibility. To discuss a model for measuring the efficient and effective use of corporate resources allocated to corporate social responsibility activities.	The authors identified and formulate metrics adapted in measuring resource efficiency and effectiveness of CSR and its impact on the corporations.	The study discussed the theoretical use of metrics in measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of CSR. This study shall adapt a qualitative and pragmatic technique (interview) in measuring the performance of CSR on the livelihood of human communities affected by

				climate change.
Corporate Social Responsibility Communication	Allen & Craig, (2016)	Rethinking CSR in the age of Climate Change: A Communication Perspective. Refocusing on CSR efforts in the light of projected climate challenges and expanding investigation into the role of communication as a craft for a positive corporate image.	Findings revealed that communication is more than a tool to craft a positive corporate image so as to gain or protect corporate legitimacy. It is the means through which CSR sustainability-related initiatives are created and disseminated within corporations and among key stakeholders.	While the study theoretically discovered the importance of communication of CSR programmes on climate change. This study shall be practical on communicating the performance of CSR programmes on the livelihood of community affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.
CSR the panacea for curbing infrastructure deficit	Alobo &Udungeri, (2018)	Towards integrating CSR in Nigeria environmental and social sector as a panacea for curbing infrastructural deficit. To explore the possibilities of integrating CSR in the development of framework to break the challenges in environment, education, health and other social infrastructure.	Findings revealed that environmental and social challenges are enormous. Corporations must partner with government in delivering the needed development through CSR initiatives.	The study adapted desktop technique to explore the environmental deficit caused by climate change and the possibilities of Nigeria government to integrate CSR in development programmes. This study shall practically adopt intensive field work through interview to evaluate the performance of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change.

Impact of CSR	Adeyanju, (2012)	An assessment of the impact of CSR on Nigerian society: The examples of banking and communication industries. To examine the imperative and benefits of corporate social responsibility on the Nigeria society.	Findings from the study showed that there is a relationship between CSR and societal progress.	While the study adapted a quantitative technique to measure the impacts of two sectors (banking and communication) on Nigeria society. This study shall adopt a multi-sectoral, and a qualitative technique (interview) to evaluate the performance of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change.
	Motilewa, Worlu, Moses & Adeniji, (2017)	Corporate Social Responsibility as a Determinant of Sustainability of Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs). To highlights the advantages gained by House of Tara, a small business operating in the beauty and make-up industry in Nigeria, resulting from the firm‘s commitment to	Findings in their study showed that CSR, if strategically implemented has the ability to serve as a strategic tool for ensuring sustainability in a highly competitive business environment, especially for SMEs for the benefit of the society.	While the study adopted a desktop methodology to analysis the significance of CSR in supporting women in Nigeria and Africa using different sectors, this study shall adapt an intensive field survey (interviews) to evaluate the performance of corporations on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change.

		advancing the society in which it operates through CSR.		
	Muogbo& Nneka (2016)	Corporate social responsibility practices and rural development in Nigeria Seeks to determine how corporations are utilizing CSR initiative. Problems of corporate organisation in implementing CSR and impact of their actions on the socioeconomic development of rural areas in Nigeria.	Findings revealed that corporate organisation have contributed immensely to rural development through CSR initiatives in Nigeria.	The study relied on secondary sources of data and web-based research to extract data hence make the study void of concrete policy decision making in a multicultural society like Nigeria. This study shall adopt qualitative survey interviews to evaluate the performance of CSR on the livelihood communities in Gombe State, Nigeria.
Perception of Corporate social responsibility	Dilling, (2011)	Stakeholder Perception of Corporate Social Responsibility. Relationship between CSR efforts as well as corporations' characteristics and the level of CSR perception by stakeholder.	Results of the study suggest that undertaking certain CSR efforts, corporate managers can achieve a higher CSR perception for their corporation.	The study adopted web page review, annual reports, press release and sustainability reports to provide insights into stakeholders' CSR perception in the USA in 2008. This study shall adopt intensive qualitative field survey interviews to evaluate stakeholders' views on the performance of four dimensions of CSR on the

				livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria from 2015 – 2019 (5 years).
Role of Leadership in CSR	Du, Swaen, Lindgreen & Sen (2012)	The Roles of Leadership Styles in Corporate Social Responsibility. The differential roles that transformational and transactional leadership styles play in institutional CSR practices and its implications for theory and practice.	Findings from the study revealed that transactional leadership enhances, whereas transformational leadership diminishes, the positive relationship between institutional CSR practices and organisation al outcomes.	While the study focused on the role of organisation al leaderships on carrying out CSR. This study shall be pragmatic by exploring the performance of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change.
Climate change and CSR	Ortar, (2014)	Climate Change and CSR: Can Voluntarism Pay? The need for private sector voluntary contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Corporations need	Findings from the study showed that, corporations do not willingly and accurately report their green emission reports to the public until force by the relevant authorities.	The study adapted desktop research to evaluate corporations' characters towards GHG emission, voluntary CSR and reporting. This study shall practically reveal economic, social, and environmental performances of CSR in communities affected

		to cultivate general social acceptance, since this is the prerequisite for success.		by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.
CSR and Stakeholders expectations	Fadun, (2014)	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Practices and Stakeholder Expectations: The Nigerian Perspectives. To examine corporate CSR practices and stakeholders' expectations in Nigeria.	Findings from his study indicate that corporations should be concerned with treating stakeholders ethically. The author further found that the four dimensions of CSR (economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic) are not ascribed equal importance in Nigeria. The study emphasis more on economic, legal and ethical responsibilities than on philanthropic.	While the study adapted Carolls ethical, economical and legal models of CSR using quantitative survey, with a sample size of 240 respondents to cover whole of Nigeria. This study shall adopt contemporary and intensive qualitative (interviews) method to explore the performance of CSR using four dimensions of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.
Measuring CSR	Calabrese, Costa, Menichini, & Rosati, (2012)	Measuring the CSR Company-Stakeholder Fit. To measure the alignment or gap between stakeholder CSR	Findings indicate that it is important to measure the relationship between stakeholder CSR demands, values, preferences and perceptions, and the corporation disclosure	While the study adopted content analysis and fit matrix based on disclosed, perceived and required stakeholders' perception on CSR in Italy. This study shall adopt

		demands, values, preference, perception, and corporations CSR disclosure commitment, values and policies.	commitment.	intensive qualitative interviews to explore the performance of CSR using four dimensions of CSR on the livelihood of communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.
	Hrebeshkova, (2016)	Development of Corporate Social Responsibility Metrics Based on the Theory of Stakeholders. To give an overview of approaches to fixing the achievements of corporations in the field of CSR based on international standards.	Findings from the study revealed that CSR has become a modern efficient corporate philosophy that takes the interest and expectations of different stakeholders and the needs for sustainable development. It further revealed that if corporations want to be successful in strategic competitiveness, they must implement a socially oriented behavior in the communities where they operate.	While the objectives of the study is on the Triple Bottom Line of CSR in a modern society like Ukraine. This study shall replicate the same including the influence of the policies and objectives of CSR on the livelihood of the communities affected by climate change in Gombe State, Nigeria.

Appendix 9: Ministry of Rural, Community Development and Cooperatives Research Permission

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Private Bag 00217 LIMURU, KENYA
Email: office@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.a.ke

Tel Office: +254 (0) 20 - 2020505/10
Mobile: +254 (0) 728 - 669000
(0) 736 - 424440

22nd June 2020

The Permanent Secretary,
Gombe State Ministry of Rural, Community
Development and Cooperatives,
Bauchi Road,
PMB 0124,
Gombe State, Nigeria.

SEC. MIN. FOR RURAL DEV. RECEIVED DATE 30/6/2020 PERM GOMBE STATE

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE-RECOMMENDATION FOR TIMOTHY R. EYAB- PDSLMR318017 TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

This letter confirms the above named person is a student of the Doctor of Philosophy in Development Studies at St. Paul's University.

The third year consists of major research work leading to a Thesis. The student's selected topic is '**Evaluation of the Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State, Nigeria**'.

Kindly grant this student the required assistance to succeed in the research.

If you need more information, do not hesitate to contact the University.

Yours Faithfully,

Regina Ndinda
For **Dr. Sammy Githuku**
Director, Postgraduate Studies

22 JUN 2020

Appendix 10: Ministry for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs Research Permission

SECRET

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT & CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS

GOMBE STATE OF NIGERIA

HEADQUARTERS: Dahiru Mohammad Secretariat, P.M.B. 064, Gombe

Telegram:_____

Telephone:_____

Telex:_____

Ref: **MLG/ADM/S/136/VOL.T**

Date: **08th September, 2020**

All Secretaries/Overseers,
Local Government Councils,
Gombe State.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION IN RESPECT OF TIMOTHY R. EYAB

Following the receipt of a letter from the Director postgraduate Studies, St Paul University, Limuru Kenya a 3rd year student who is conducting research on the topic "Evaluation of the Performance of Cooperate Social Responsibility on the Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State".

2. You are kindly requested to give him the assistance he may require to enable him achieve his desire objectives while in your Local Government Area, Please.

EPHRAIM JATAU
08163266821
FOR: HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER

SECRET

Appendix 11: Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources Research Permission

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Private Bag 00217 LIMURU, KENYA
Email: office@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.a.ke

Tel Office: +254 (0) 20 - 2020505/10
Mobile: +254 (0) 728 - 669000
(0) 736 - 424440

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
GOMBE
PERMANENT SECRETARY
DATE- 29-6-2020
SIGN- ---

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
GOMBE
RECIEVE
DATE 29-6-2020
SIGN

22nd June 2020

The Permanent Secretary
Gombe State Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources,
Federal Low Cost,
Adjacent Central Bank of Nigeria Gombe Office
Gombe State, Nigeria

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE-RECOMMENDATION FOR TIMOTHY R. EYAB- PDSLMR318017 TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

This letter confirms the above named person is a student of the Doctor of Philosophy in Development Studies at St. Paul's University.

The third year consists of major research work leading to a Thesis. The student's selected topic is '**Evaluation of the Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State, Nigeria**'.

Kindly grant this student the required assistance to succeed in the research.

If you need more information, do not hesitate to contact the University.

Yours Faithfully,

Regina Ndinda
For: **Dr. Sammy Githuku**
Director, Postgraduate Studies

Appendix 12: Ministry of Trade & Industry Research Permission

SECRET

GOMBE STATE OF NIGERIA

MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

P. M. B 009
Old Gombe Local Govt. Secretariat
Dukku Road Gombe, Gombe State.

Your Ref: _____ *Our Ref:* _____ *Date:* 8TH July, 2020.

The Director,
Post Graduate Studies,
St. Paul`s University Limuru, Kenya.

RE: RECOMMENDATION FOR TIMOTHY R. EY AB- PDSLMR318017 TO CONDUCT RESEARCH.

In received of your letter dated 22nd June ,2020 regarding the above captioned subject matter.

2. In view of the above, I am directed to convey approval to conduct the research in Gombe State.

3. While wishing him successful conduct of the research work, accept the Honorable commissioner`s esteem regard and consideration please.

MIN. OF COMMERCE INDUSTRY AND TOURISM GOMBE STATE DESPATCHED DATE: 8/7/2020 SIGN

Usman Kuna
For: Honorable Commissioner.
MTI&T

SECRET

Appendix 13: List of Corporations' Key Informant

Corporations' Key Informant	Names of Corporations'
Corporations' Key Informant 1.	Christian New Converts and Orphanage Foundation (CNECOF)
Corporations' Key Informant 2.	RCCG
Corporations' Key Informant 3.	Living Stream Impact Foundation (LIFT)
Corporations' Key Informant 4.	Dan Maifadan Akko Foundation
Corporations' Key Informant 5.	Gombe State Cooperative Savings & Loans Ltd
Corporations' Key Informant 6.	Gamakai Pantami Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd.
Corporations' Key Informant 7.	Kishimi Foundation
Corporations' Key Informant 8.	Amana FM Radio
Corporations' Key Informant 9.	Doma Foundation
Corporations' Key Informant 10.	SAASON Press
Corporations' Key Informant 11.	Ashaka Cement Plc.
Corporations' Key Informant 12.	Fidelity Bank Plc.
Corporations' Key Informant 13.	TRIACTA Nigeria Plc.
Corporations' Key Informant 14.	SUFABEL Foundation
Corporations' Key Informant 15.	Mahadi Foundation
Corporations' Key Informant 16.	OLAM Nigeria Limited
Corporations' Key Informant 17.	TY Danjuma Foundation
Corporations' Key Informant 18.	MTN Plc
Corporations' Key Informant 19.	Access Bank

Appendix 14: List of Community Key Informant

Community Key Informant	Names of Communities
Community Key Informant 1	Akko 1
Community Key Informant 2	Akko 2
Community Key Informant 3	Balanga 1
Community Key Informant 4	Balanga 2
Community Key Informant 5	Billiri 1
Community Key Informant 6	Billiri 2
Community Key Informant 7	Dukku 1
Community Key Informant 8	Dukku 2
Community Key Informant 9	Funakaye 1
Community Key Informant 10	Funakaye 2
Community Key Informant 11	Funakaye 3
Community Key Informant 12	Gombe 1
Community Key Informant 13	Gombe 2
Community Key Informant 14	Gombe 3
Community Key Informant 15	Gombe 4
Community Key Informant 16	Kaltungo 1
Community Key Informant 17	Kaltungo 2
Community Key Informant 18	Kaltungo 3
Community Key Informant 19	Shongom 1
Community Key Informant 20	Shongom 2
Community Key Informant 21	Yamaltu Deba 1
Community Key Informant 22	Yamaltu Deba 2

Appendix 15: Chi-Square Output for Corporations' Respondents

Crosstab

			Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State			
			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	Total
Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	Low Performance	Count	9	19	6	34
		% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	26.5%	55.9%	17.6%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	4	26	18	48
		% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	8.3%	54.2%	37.5%	100.0%
		Count	1	0	3	4

	% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	14	45	27	86
	% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	16.3%	52.3%	31.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.463[a]	4	.022
Likelihood Ratio	13.257	4	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.190	1	.007
N of Valid Cases	86		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .65.

Crosstab

	Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State	Total

			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	
Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	Low Performance	Count	7	20	4	31
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	22.6%	64.5%	12.9%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	4	19	15	38
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	10.5%	50.0%	39.5%	100.0%
	High Performance	Count	3	6	8	17
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	17.6%	35.3%	47.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	14	45	27	86
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	16.3%	52.3%	31.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	8.905[a]	4	.064
Likelihood Ratio	9.733	4	.045
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.874	1	.027
N of Valid Cases	86		

a. 1 cells (11.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.77.

Crosstab

			Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State			
			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	Total
Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	Low Performance	Count	8	17	9	34
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	23.5%	50.0%	26.5%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	5	16	17	38
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	13.2%	42.1%	44.7%	100.0%
	High Performance	Count	1	12	1	14
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	7.1%	85.7%	7.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	14	45	27	86
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	16.3%	52.3%	31.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.860[a]	4	.028
Likelihood Ratio	11.471	4	.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	.206	1	.650
N of Valid Cases	86		

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.28.

Crosstab

			Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State			
			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	Total
Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	Low Performance	Count	13	31	12	56
		% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	23.2%	55.4%	21.4%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	1	10	11	22
		% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	4.5%	45.5%	50.0%	100.0%

	High Performance	Count	0	4	4	8
		% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	14	45	27	86
		% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	16.3%	52.3%	31.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.202[a]	4	.037
Likelihood Ratio	11.783	4	.019
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.790	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	86		

a. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.30.

Appendix 16: Chi-Square Output For Community' Respondents

Crosstab

	Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State	Total

			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	
Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	Low Performance	Count	13	23	7	43
		% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	30.2%	53.5%	16.3%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	6	28	17	51
		% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	11.8%	54.9%	33.3%	100.0%
	High Performance	Count	1	0	2	3
		% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	20	51	26	97

	% within Capacity Building Programmes, Community Development Projects and Employee Engagement Programmes	20.6%	52.6%	26.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.105[a]	4	.039
Likelihood Ratio	11.467	4	.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.401	1	.011
N of Valid Cases	97		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .62.

Crosstab

	Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State			
	Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	Total

Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	Low Performance	Count	6	23	4	33
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	18.2%	69.7%	12.1%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	11	21	15	47
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	23.4%	44.7%	31.9%	100.0%
	High Performance	Count	3	7	7	17
		% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	17.6%	41.2%	41.2%	100.0%
Total		Count	20	51	26	97

	% within Educational Programmes, Harmonious Communities and Health Programmes	20.6%	52.6%	26.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.584[a]	4	.108
Likelihood Ratio	7.951	4	.093
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.170	1	.141
N of Valid Cases	97		

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.51.

Crosstab

	Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State	Total

			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	
Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	Low Performance	Count	10	18	10	38
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	26.3%	47.4%	26.3%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	8	18	15	41
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	19.5%	43.9%	36.6%	100.0%
	High Performance	Count	2	15	1	18
		% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	11.1%	83.3%	5.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	20	51	26	97

	% within Clean water, Recycling of Waste Materials, Conservation of Natural Resources	20.6%	52.6%	26.8%	100.0 %

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.932[a]	4	.042
Likelihood Ratio	10.911	4	.028
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.962
N of Valid Cases	97		

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.71.

Crosstab

			Livelihood of Communities Affected by Climate Change in Gombe State			
			Did not Significantly Improve Livelihood	Fairly Significantly Improve Livelihood	Significantly Improve Livelihood	Total
Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	Low Performance	Count	11	26	8	45
		% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	24.4%	57.8%	17.8%	100.0%
	Fair Performance	Count	6	22	10	38
		% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	15.8%	57.9%	26.3%	100.0%
	High	Count	3	3	8	14

	% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	21.4%	21.4%	57.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	20	51	26	97
	% within Accountability, Transparency, Stakeholder Engagements and Respect for Rule of Law	20.6%	52.6%	26.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.952[a]	4	.041
Likelihood Ratio	9.707	4	.046
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.215	1	.040
N of Valid Cases	97		

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.89.