The Shehu Musa Yar’Adua Foundation was established by the friends, family and associates of Shehu Yar’Adua to honour the legacy of one Nigeria’s foremost contemporary leaders and inspire future generations with his life of service.

Our Vision
A Nigeria united across ethnic and religious divides; committed to justice and democracy.

Our Mission
To promote national unity, good governance and social justice by creating platforms to engage citizens, policy makers and stakeholders in national conversations that foster an inclusive and prosperous Nigeria.

Our Core Values
- Excellence
- Integrity
- Inclusiveness
- Partnership
- Accountability
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It is my sincere pleasure to convey the Foundation’s heartfelt appreciation for the support and encouragement we have received from friends, associates and international development partners over the past two years.

In December 2017 we commemorated 20 years of Shehu Yar’Adua’s passing - a courageous, committed leader who dedicated himself to the cause of freedom and democracy. February 2019 marked 20 years since the establishment of the Yar’Adua Foundation. Our mission to promote national unity, good governance and social justice by creating platforms to engage citizens and policy makers in conversations that foster an inclusive and prosperous Nigeria continues to be inspired by the enduring legacy of late Tafida.

The past two years have been extraordinarily rewarding. Our Public Policy Initiative has been at the forefront of promoting transparency and accountability. MacArthur Foundation support has enabled us to galvanize community action towards reducing retail corruption in basic education and the electricity sector and empower community-based organizations with tools to deepen and sustain the fight against corruption.

The transactional nature of Nigerian politics is also a major driver of corruption. Exchanging goods and services for political support and the absence of institutional mechanisms to legitimately finance political parties and candidate campaigns continues to pose grave threats to democracy in Nigeria. In June and November 2018, the Foundation brought together a network of young professionals and community influencers representing each state of the federation with academics and thought leaders to counter divisive narratives fuelling rising ethnic and religious tension in Nigeria.

Our Content Aggregation System for Elections (CASE 2019), designed to provide election stakeholders with information about the progress of elections in real time, facilitated the escalation of 3,000 incident reports from field observers as they occurred. The Office of the National Security Adviser Crisis Centre and the INEC Situation Room adopted the CASE 2019 platform to receive and respond to security threats and process faults.
Diversity is not and cannot be the basis of Nigeria’s division. But for Nigeria to be a more peaceful, inclusive and equitable society for all its citizens, deliberate and consistent collective action is required.

The Foundation’s climate advocacy continued to raise the profile of national and international discourse on the impact of climate change, drawing crucial attention to what is now a crisis for many of our communities. *Swallow: Food Security in Nigeria’s Changing Climate*, explores the impact of climate on food security in Nigeria, addressing challenges brought on in part by our changing climate, inadequate infrastructure and poor agricultural practices.

Contributing to the growth of civic spaces in Nigeria by providing platforms for dialogue is an important initiative of the Yar’Adua Foundation. *Memory and National Building: Biafra 50 Years After*, was the first national convening on the issue of Biafra with participation of the federal government since the end of the war. This offered a unique opportunity for sober reflection, including lessons learned that can be useful in dealing with internal conflicts. Diversity is not and cannot be the basis of Nigeria’s division. But for Nigeria to be a more peaceful, inclusive and equitable society for all its citizens, deliberate and consistent collective action is required.

Sixteen of our twenty-four Yar’Adua Merit Scholars have earned university degrees. One scholar emerged Valedictorian of her 2017 graduating class and another was honoured as the best graduating student in computer science.

We look forward to continuing to build on the important civil society and development agency partnerships we have forged over the years to continue to address the nation’s challenges.

Warm regards.

Mrs. Jacqueline Farris  
Director General
Former President Obasanjo was born in Abeokuta, Ogun State on March 5, 1937 and commissioned into the Nigerian Army in 1959. In January 1970, he led the Third Marine Commando Division that ended the Nigerian Civil War. He was appointed Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters in 1975 and became Head of State upon the assassination of General Murtala Mohammed. As Head of the 1976-1979 Federal Military Government, he presided over the first voluntary transition to civil democratic rule on the African Continent.

In 1995 President Obasanjo was convicted with Shehu Yar’Adua of a phantom coup plot and sentenced to life in prison. He was released in 1998 after the death of Sani Abacha and later granted a full state pardon. He is Founder of Bells University of Technology, Ota and the Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library, Abeokuta.

Born in Jada, Adamawa State, on November 25, 1946, Atiku Abubakar attended Ahmadu Bello University, graduating in 1969 with a Diploma in Law. The former Vice President enlisted in the Nigerian Customs and Excise Service, retiring in 1989 at the rank of Deputy Director. Upon his retirement, he went into private business, serving as chairman and director of several companies.

Atiku Abubakar’s political career began with Shehu Yar’Adua’s determination to build a national grassroots political organization in Nigeria. In 2018 he was elected Presidential Candidate of the People’s Democratic Party. He is the Founder of American University, Yola.

Hajia Binta Yar’Adua is the widow of late Shehu Musa Yar’Adua. They married on December 27, 1965 after her graduation from Queen Elizabeth Secondary School, Ilorin, Kwara State.

In addition to Hajia Binta’s active participation in guiding Yar’Adua Foundation programmes, she devotes herself to religious and charity work in Kaduna and Katsina.
Lt. Gen. Aliyu Mohammed Gusau (Rtd.)
Trustee

Lt. General Aliyu Mohammed Gusau served as Nigeria’s National Security Adviser and Minister of Defence during the Obasanjo, Yar’Adua and Jonathan Administrations.

General Aliyu was Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade, Mechanized Division July 1978-September 1979 and Director of Personnel Services, Army Headquarters, October 1979- November 1979. From November 1979 to December 1983 he served as Director of Military Intelligence (DMI). General Aliyu trained at the Royal College of Defence Studies in the UK.

Alhaji (Dr.) Umaru Mutallab, CON
Trustee

Dr. Umaru Mutallab is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered and Certified Accountants (FCCA); Fellow, Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (FCA); Fellow, Institute of the International Bankers Association of the United States (FIBA) and Fellow, Institute of Bankers of Nigeria.


Mr. Yomi Edu
Trustee

Mr. Yomi Edu is a qualified Insurance Broker and Attorney, receiving his LLB, Barrister at Law, from the University of Buckingham, England in 1989.

He has served on various boards including the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, African Alliance Insurance Company, Kewalrams Nigeria Limited and Aficot Nigeria Limited. He was appointed Federal Minister for Special Duties in the Obasanjo Administration from 1999 to 2003.

Mr. Edu currently runs an oil service company, Afrigate Energy Limited, and a real estate development company, Vickers Properties Limited. He is board chairman of Eko Support Services Ltd., an oil and gas logistics terminal located at the Apapa Port Complex, Lagos.
Board of Trustees cont’d

Mr. Akin Kekere-Ekun
Trustee

Mr. Akin Kekere-Ekun serves as Director, Africapital Management Limited, an institution that provides financial and investment advisory services to a diversified client base including corporations, financial institutions, governments, state owned enterprises and high-net worth individuals.

Mr. Kekere-Ekun is the former Managing Director, Habib Nigeria Bank Limited and former Chairman, Technical Committee, National Council on Privatization. He attended Ansar-ud-Deen College, Isolo, Lagos and the Federal School of Science, Onikan. In 1973 he travelled to the United States where he received his degree in Biological Science and Physiology at Oklahoma State University. He serves as Chairman of the Board of American University, Yola and is married to Kudirat Kekere-Ekun, a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Chief Dubem Onyia
Trustee

Chief Dubem Onyia was elected Member of the House of Representatives in 1999 and resigned to serve as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from 1999 to 2003.

During the period he was also appointed Chairman, International Technical Commission for the National Boundary Commission; Chairman, Nigeria Economic Joint Commission and Chairman, Sao Tome and Principe Joint Boundary Commission. He has chaired many corporate boards and served on numerous government committees. Chief Onyia has been awarded several national and international honours.

Mallam Murtala Yar’Adua
Treasurer


Mallam Murtala is the eldest son of Shehu Yar’Adua and was turbaned Tafidan Katsina in 2002, a traditional title he inherited from his late father.
Mrs. Jacqueline Farris
Director General

Jacqueline Farris has served as Director General of the Yar’Adua Foundation since its inception in 1998. Born in Panama City, Florida, U.S.A., she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science and Urban Development from Michigan State University in 1977, graduating Magna Cum Laude.


Mrs. Farris’ professional skills include non-profit governance, organizational leadership, financial management, policy development and government advocacy.
Public Policy Initiative

Providing thought leadership on key governance issues facing Nigeria.
Elections are a critical pillar of democracy and good governance the world over. When free, fair and credible they confer legitimacy and acceptance. Reports from international and domestic election observers concluded that the 2019 elections fell below this threshold. The election was marred by violence, security lapses, results manipulation by compromised INEC officials and interference by partisan security operatives. In a significant number of locations guidelines for accreditation and voting were not followed.

Elections have frequently been a sour point of Nigeria’s democracy. Although the 2011 and 2015 elections showed strong improvements over 2007, most off-cycle elections held since 2015 featured reports of irregularities that undermined INEC’s credibility. Sadly, the conduct of the 2019 election demonstrated that Nigeria has taken a major step backward in strengthening participatory democracy.

Too many voters have developed a sense of fatalism that has led to extreme apathy. Vote buying has assumed an increasingly worrisome scale. Experts argue that there is a strong link between the growing incidence of poverty and vote buying in Nigeria as electoral choices are more likely to be influenced by the financial inducement of poor people.

New, strategic approaches are required to reform Nigeria’s political culture. Parties must improve their internal democracy. Political leaders must inspire faith by implementing the Electoral Act that governs the conduct of elections. INEC must reduce the risk of results manipulation during collation by transmitting and publishing vote totals directly from polling units. Collective action, driven by evidence based advocacy, is critical in order to redress Nigeria’s imperiled democracy.

CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

Improving transparency in election processes by increasing the capacity of stakeholders to observe and monitor elections.
**CONTENT AGGREGATION SYSTEM FOR ELECTIONS (CASE 2019)**

Improving the scope and detail of information available to civil society and citizen stakeholders during and beyond elections.

The Content Aggregation System for Elections (CASE 2019) is an open source, multi-stakeholder technology platform developed by the Yar’Adua Foundation to facilitate real-time reporting and incident escalation to INEC and security agencies. The platform is comprised of a mobile app and SMS codes for sending reports, social media aggregation software and a visualization platform for analysis.

The Office of the National Security Adviser commended the Yar’Adua Foundation for its significant contribution to the ONSA Crisis Centre during the 2019 elections.

*Support for CASE 2019 was generously provided by the UK Department for International Development (DfID).*

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**Accreditation Portal**

The Foundation developed a web-based platform for INEC that facilitated on-line registration and accreditation of observers for the 2019 elections.

[Accreditation Portal](http://observers.inecnigeria.org)

Integrated with the INEC voter database, the platform eliminates the need to gather and process thousands of paper-based forms and passport photographs from prospective observers – greatly improving the number of applications INEC can successfully process in preparation for elections.
MyINEC Mobile App

Designed to improve the voter’s experience

An upgraded version of the MyINEC mobile app includes personalised content and features designed to appeal to young voters, improve responsiveness, service delivery and civic engagement.
10,000 field guides were distributed to civil society groups at training sessions in Abuja, Lagos and Port Harcourt to increase their capacity to conduct effective, technology-enabled election observation.

CASE 2019 Training Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lbdebmd0Qvg
Flashcards

Encouraging voters to share their election experience
Social Media Tracking Centre

Content Aggregation System for Elections (CASE 2019)
February 23 - March 9, 2019
Shehu Musa Yar’Adua Centre, Abuja

Observing Nigeria’s Elections in Real Time
Ademola Adewuyi, CLEEN Foundation
Kudirat Ali Hakeem, FOMWAN

Amara Nwankpa with Usman Bugaje

Aisha Isa

Chioma Agwuegbo, TechHer

Richard Young
Deputy Head of Delegation, EU

Aubrey McCutcheon, NDI
Antonette Grant, DfID
SOCIAL MEDIA TRACKING CENTRE

2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

- PROCESS FAULTS: 16% of reports
- POLLING LOGISTICS: 81% of reports
- ELECTORAL MISCONDUCT: 9% of reports
- VIOLENCE: 15% of reports

PROCESS FAULTS
- CARD READER PROBLEMS: 173 reports

POLLED LOGISTICS
- DELAYED VOTING PROCESS: 1352 reports

RIVERS
- 37 INCIDENTS
- 127 INCIDENTS

VIOLENCE
- DISORDERLY CONDUCT: 234 reports
- SOKOTO: 24 INCIDENTS

ELECTORAL MISCONDUCT
- VOTE BUYING: 65 reports
- KANO: 28 INCIDENTS

NORTH WEST: 24%

- KANO: 167 incidents
- KADUNA: 151 incidents
- SOKOTO: 122 incidents
- KATSINA: 48 incidents
- ZAMFARA: 32 incidents
- KEBBI: 17 incidents
- JIGAWA: 2 incidents

NORTH CENTRAL: 22%

- NASARAWA: 103 incidents
- BENUE: 101 incidents
- KWARA: 97 incidents
- FCT: 70 incidents
- PLATEAU: 68 incidents
- NIGER: 28 incidents
- KOGI: 23 incidents

SOUTH WEST: 19%

- LAGOS: 147 incidents
- OYO: 114 incidents
- OSUN: 54 incidents
- EKITI: 46 incidents
- ONDO: 36 incidents
- OGUN: 28 incidents

OBSERVER STATISTICS

- TOTAL: 1073 INCIDENTS
- MALE: 58%
INCIDENTS BY GEOPOLITICAL ZONE

NORTH EAST
15%

SOUTH EAST
4%

SOUTH SOUTH
15%

ADAMAWA
Yobe
GOMBE
BAUCHI
TARABA

EBONYI
IMo
ENUGU
ANAMBRA
ABIA

RIVERS
AKWA IBOM
CROSS RIVER
BAYELSA
EDO
DELTA

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

2,213 TOTAL
1,124 RESOLVED
51% RATE

34,681 REPORTS

369 LGAs

42% FEMALE
GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Influencing attitudes regarding retail corruption

Corruption is one of Nigeria’s most critical but least understood governance challenges. Successive reports released by Transparency International since 2000 have placed Nigeria in the top 40 of the world’s most corrupt countries, affecting public finances, business investment and our standard of living.

Nigeria has sought to tackle corruption by focusing on legal and institutional measures - including reform of public procurement and public finance management, enactment of anti-corruption laws and the establishment of various anti-corruption agencies tasked with investigating and punishing incidents of corruption. This focus on strengthening institutions and imposing tougher sanctions is critical. But innovative and complimentary efforts are required to shift cultural attitudes to corruption at all levels of society.

The campaign developed and deployed messaging and innovative communication strategies and amplified the impact and effectiveness of the work of civil society organisations, including media and journalism grantee investigative reports.

CALL TO ACTION

LITTLE THINGS MATTER
*Corruption does not seem harmful until it is too late*

LITTLE ONES MATTER
*Education can help prevent corruption by fostering a culture of integrity*

FATALISM IS PARALYSING
*Anti-corruption strategies are less likely to be successful when entrenched practices are considered impossible to overcome*

CHANGING OUR APPROACH TO ANTI-CORRUPTION MESSAGING
*Sensational messaging desensitizes the public to corruption*

REDESIGNING GOVERNANCE PROCESSES TO MAKE CORRUPTION AVOIDANCE PRACTICAL
*Doing the wrong thing becomes a rational choice if doing the right thing is too difficult*

POLITICISING CORRUPTION CAN DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD
*Political bias in the fight against corruption undermines public faith in anti-corruption efforts*

Support was provided by the MacArthur Foundation.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Townhall Meetings

Galvanizing citizens to take action to improve accountability in public service delivery

Arojah Theatre performed Ken Saro Wiwa’s *The Wheel* - a searing political portrayal of corruption in Nigerian society. Mallam Nuhu Ribadu, Former Chairman, EFCC served as Guest Speaker and pro-accountability actors representing government, media, the judiciary and citizenry discussed their roles in ensuring improved accountability and transparency in public service delivery.
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT Cont’d

Power Supply and the Nigerian Consumer

Addressing consumer rights and responsibilities in the electricity sector

The townhall featured a satirical performance, *Blackout*, a witty portrayal of challenges to Nigeria’s power supply, due in part to corruption in the sector; a film segment from Shasha Nakhai’s documentary, *Take Light* and a panel discussion with Mrs. Funke Osibodu, MD, Benin Electricity Distribution Company as Guest Speaker.

Mrs. Funke Osibodu
MD, Benin Electricity Distribution Company

*Note: Images and graphics are not transcribed into text.*
SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

Campaign flashcards and infographics were developed to combat retail corruption in basic education and the electricity sector. Social media campaigns engaged a wide audience with Little Things Matter (#LittleThingsMatter) and Full Current (#FullCurrent) that encouraged parents and the general public to combat corruption in basic education and the electricity sector. The campaigns reached over 2 million users on Twitter, Facebook and YouTube and created social incentives for action against corruption.
PROMOTING COLLABORATION AMONG PRO-ACCOUNTABILITY ACTORS

An anti-corruption portal (http://puac.yaraduafoundation.org/) was created to facilitate collaboration and ease of access to advocacy material for civil society collaborators and MacArthur Foundation grantees. Since the portal was deployed, 61 grantees have uploaded information in the form of publications, flashcards, infographics and videos.

Video Vignettes
Messages conveyed the social costs of corruption to clarify people’s judgement of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour.

- Femi’s Monster
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3dciU7-D4Xm8

- Junior’s Future
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7saA69KkX1ls

- Simi’s Solution
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZwtHu4hRcss

- Empty Promises
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AID6QpT1R2M

- The Foolish Builder
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HluR1qZoE8
DEEPENING ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY EFFORTS

Empowering community groups to combat corruption

Our partners are empowered with knowledge and tools to deepen and sustain the fight against corruption; create and sustain synergies between non-state actors involved at national and sub-national levels; and increase the demand for transparency and accountability from political actors at the state level beyond the 2019 elections.

Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto

Network for Justice
Promoting human and consumer rights
- Community Outreach
- Townhall Meetings
- Capacity Building for Community Activists
- Traditional and Social Media Engagement

Adamawa, Gombe
Centre for Women and Adolescent Empowerment (CWAE)
Non-governmental organization focused on protecting the rights of women and girls
- Mentorship Workshops for Community Activists
- Stakeholder Meetings
- Townhall Meetings
- Social Media Campaign

Nasarawa, Plateau
Youth, Adolescent, Reflection and Action Centre (YARAC)
Non-profit organization to empower young adults and adolescents with civic and health education
- Stakeholder Roundtables
- Community Outreach
- Townhall Meetings
- Radio Appearances
- Social Media Campaign

Lagos, Osun
Centre for Anti-Corruption and Open Leadership (CACOL)
Community based human rights and civil society organization with a focus on combating corruption
- Consultative Workshops
- Public Lectures
- Radio Appearances
- Capacity Building for Community Activists
- Political Debates
- Capacity Building for Community Activists
- Advocacy and Policy Workshops
- Radio Programmes

Kogi
Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution (CHCRC)
Non-governmental and non-religious organization promoting transparency and accountability in Kogi State
- Townhall Meetings
- Stakeholder Roundtables
- Social Media Campaigns
- Radio Appearances
- Capacity Building for Community Activists

Edo, Rivers
Alliances for Africa
Non-profit organization promoting human rights, peace and sustainable development
- Consultative Meetings with CSOs
- Community Outreach
- Traditional and Social Media Engagements
- Capacity Building

Ebonyi, Enugu

Social Action
Promotes resource democracy, social justice and human rights in energy, mining, environment and climate change, trade and public budget sectors

www.yaraduafoundation.org
RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

Despite being the largest producer and exporter of petroleum in Africa and one of the ten largest producers in the world, Nigeria has failed to transform decades of oil earnings into sustainable development.

In the period spanning 1970 to 2014, Nigeria wasted five oil booms – earning a conservative estimate of one trillion dollars in oil revenue but making no significant savings. These earnings have also not translated to lasting or productive capital through human development, infrastructure or institution building. Nigeria’s failure to effectively manage revenue earned from oil and gas has retarded the country’s transition from a developing economy to an advanced one.

Over the past three decades, Nigerian administrations have made attempts to stabilize the economy for a long-term growth trajectory through various policies and programmes. These attempts have been plagued by consistent legal and governance issues, lack of transparency, lack of consistency and poor management of resources. The country has failed to manage risks associated with the robust endowment of natural resources and continued to repeat the same mistakes with severe consequences for both the country and its citizens.

Oil Revenue Tracking Initiative

Providing factual and credible information on issues surrounding Nigeria’s oil resource governance.

The Oil Revenue Tracking Initiative (ORTI) engages citizens and stakeholders to promote sustainable policy making. A policy advocacy campaign, A Savings and Stabilization Mechanism in Nigeria facilitated citizen-led demand for a mechanism to further reform governance in Nigeria’s oil and gas sector.

Support was provided by the Facility for Oil Sector Transparency in Nigeria (FOSTER).
Citizen Engagement

A series of stakeholder roundtables were organized across the country to facilitate citizen-led demand for a stabilization mechanism and identify advocacy champions to monitor the implementation of commitments made by supply-side actors.

Media Mentions

Videos:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-LU2CRtFxbU
https://youtu.be/OAajAodU7HQ
#WhoOilDonEpp?

**Galvanizing demand for an effective savings and stabilization mechanism**

60% of Nigerians live below the poverty line. It is time for a rethink of our fiscal management approach.

You cannot save for the rainy day if the constitutional philosophy for revenue management is “sharing”.

Over reliance on oil hampers government’s ability to carry out its socio-economic responsibilities to citizens.

It is not how much you make from oil but how you use it to improve the welfare of citizens that counts.
CLIMATE ADVOCACY

Engaging citizens and policy stakeholders on the impact of climate change in Nigeria

The threat of climate change to Nigeria’s economy and food systems is compounding Nigeria’s fragility risks. Deteriorating crop yields and poor agricultural capacity continue to fuel a growing dependency on food imports. A drastic drop in oil incomes since 2014 and near 50% devaluation of the Naira highlighted the risk of dependence on imports. With its estimated population of 180 million projected to balloon to 400 million by 2050, Nigeria’s food security challenge requires urgent attention if we are to avert a major food crisis.

Nigeria is considered 58th most vulnerable and the 22nd least ready nation to adapt to the threats of climate change. Vulnerabilities include exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. An estimated 25% of Nigerians live in the exposed coastal region – a hub for economic activity and source of 90% of foreign income.

Poor governance and minimal stakeholder engagement have remained the biggest challenges to climate readiness in Nigeria. Many key stakeholders lack awareness and understanding of the impacts of climate change on food security and the imperative for resilience. Government has also been unable to galvanize public and private stakeholders around a framework for climate resilient agriculture.

Responding to climate threats requires collective action. Government must provide leadership by creating and championing a framework with clear goals, roles and responsibilities. Platforms for engagement are required to achieve climate readiness, improve decision making, develop strategies and ensure implementation.

With the success of Nowhere to Run: Nigeria’s Climate and Environmental Crisis, and Swallow: Food Security in Nigeria’s Changing Climate, the Foundation has raised the profile of national and international discourse, drawing crucial attention to what is now a crisis for many Nigerian communities.
SWALLOW: FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA’S CHANGING CLIMATE

Swallow digs deeper into the issue of food security in Nigeria brought on in part by our changing climate, inadequate infrastructure and traditional agricultural practices. It addresses challenges, features inspiring stories and explores potential opportunities and solutions to our food security challenge.

Support was provided by the European Union and Open Society Initiative for West Africa.

Documentary Premiere, April 19, 2018

L-R: Mrs. Jacqueline Farris, Director General, Yar’Adua Foundation, H.E. Abubakar Atiku Bagudu, Executive Governor, Kebbi State, and H.E. Ketil Karlsen, EU Ambassador to Nigeria and ECOWAS
NIGERIA’S VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Out of 181 countries surveyed, Nigeria is considered 58th most vulnerable and the 22nd least ready country to adapt. Vulnerabilities include exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. An estimated 25% of Nigerians live in the coastal region - a hub for economic activity and source of 90% of foreign income.

The ocean levels are going to rise substantially for Nigeria. A good portion of Lagos is going underwater.

Peter Jenkins Co-Founder, Pandrillus Foundation

According to the Economist’s Global Security Food Index (GSFI) which measures risks to food security in countries, regions and around the world, Nigeria is ranked 92 out of 113 countries.

Nigeria GDP per Capita

Energy supply derived from tree crops, roots & tubers

Nigerian Average

Global Average

QUALITY AND DIVERSITY OF DIET

Protein is the least affordable and scarcest macro-nutrient. Decreasing protein intake means that good quality food is becoming less available on the average Nigerian plate, driven by reduced plant protein from 58 g/day to 47g/day.

Significant risk of under-nourishment

Recommended daily minimum intake 56g/capita

Average Value of Food Production

Our food production sector is relatively small and currently shrinking

Protein Intake

Nigeria is barely meeting the recommended daily intake for the average person, with little room for additional shocks in supply.

We can’t go far unless we have empowerment of women in the agriculture sector.

Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, AFDB

Globally

Approximately 70% of agricultural workers, 80% of food producers, and 10% of those who process basic foodstuffs are women. They are also responsible for 60 to 90% of rural marketing.

Nigeria

Women constitute up to 80% of the farming population and are responsible for most of the actual farm work.

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Nigeria GDP per Capita

Nigerians living below poverty line

Projected Population Growth

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and seventh most populous in the world.

By the year 2050, we will be well over 400 million. It is mind boggling.

H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR

GENDER INEQUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Gender

Approximately 70% of agricultural workers, 80% of food producers, and 10% of those who process basic foodstuffs are women. They are also responsible for 60 to 90% of rural marketing.

Nigeria

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EXPOSURE

Projected Flood Hazard

Coastal Nigeria, Niger, Benue, Gongola and Sokoto floodplains and flat low-lying areas near Lake Chad are most vulnerable, especially during periods of heavy rainfall.

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and seventh most populous in the world.

By the year 2050, we will be well over 400 million. It is mind boggling.

H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR
INTERNATIONAL SCREENINGS

European Union Parliament: The Progressive Alliance of Socialists & Democrats Group

Nigerian Embassy, Brussels

EU International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO)
The grasslands of Nigeria can barely support 40% of Nigerian livestock. Loss of pasture and water resources have forced pastoralist cattle herders – predominantly from the north – southwards to graze their 30 million heads of cattle. This migration has intensified competition with crop farmers for dwindling land and water resources.

The dynamics of these tensions have grown in complexity, with ethnicity and religion defining and shaping the patterns and trends of the conflicts in relation to access to and control of land. Governmental policy gaps and the resistance to change continue to polarize land-related issues.

The public policy forum addressed and explored effective solutions to the compounding effects of climate change on food security and land conflict in Nigeria.

**PANEL DISCUSSION**

*Depoliticising the conflict and rethinking the economic models*

*L-R Chief Edward Ujege, President General, Mdzough U Tiv, Mr. Saleh Momale, Kaduna State Peace Commission, Dr. Chris Kwaja, Senior Lecturer, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Prof. Oshita Oshita, Former Chairman, Technical Committee on Farmer-Herder Conflicts, Mrs. Olubukola Ademola-Adelehin, Senior Policy Analyst, Search for Common Ground and Mr. Patrick O. Okigbo III, Founder, Nextier Advisory*
Despite efforts at reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation, the effects of the bitter civil war – fought over the attempted secession of Biafra in 1967 - still linger. In the Southeast, agitation led by MASSOB and IPOB opened old wounds and resurrected long-held grievances.

...the first national convening with participation of the federal government since the end of the war.
Memory and Nation Building – Biafra: 50 Years After revisited narratives of events and actions taken before, during and after the Civil War with a view to spurring conciliatory conversations and learning lessons that could be useful in addressing lingering grievances.
MEMORY & NATION BUILDING
BIAFRA: 50 YEARS AFTER
...a sober reflection

CONFERENCE REPORT
May 25, 2017
Shehu Musa Yar’Adua Foundation

THE WAR & CHILDREN

- Displaced children were more obedient and truthful, but more temperamental and less social than non-displaced children.
- As many as 22% had their names changed, losing their national and individual identities.
- 5 years after displacement children 12 years and older underachieved in level of education.

SHEHU YAR’ADUA & THE WAR

“Certainly, if the federal government had troops that it could rely upon in the region, there wouldn’t have been a civil war.”

Shehu Musa Yar’Adua, A Life of Service (Page 9)

NORTH EAST NIGERIA TODAY

- 54% of the 1,579,543 displaced persons are children. The United Nations estimated 460,000 will suffer severe acute malnutrition and without treatment, approximately 1 in 5 more than 76,000 are likely to die.
- 90% of the rural communities with little or no access to education. Over 1,700 schools have been destroyed and more than 40 teachers have been killed.

Support provided by the Ford Foundation and OSIWA
Nigeria has experienced divisions and tensions between and among various ethnic identities since the struggle for independence. Efforts to resolve conflicts have been deployed, but latent acrimonies and mutual suspicions remain evident due to a combination of socio-economic and political factors, compounded by perceived and existent injustice.

A June 2018 three-day retreat at the Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library in Abeokuta explored drivers of tension in Nigeria and identified strategies to address them. A community of stakeholders committed themselves to address challenges confronting unity in Nigeria.

Retreat Video:  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5GJCbJG9h-Y

Support for the retreat was provided by the Ford Foundation.

http://yaraduafoundation.org/files/Ford%20Conference%20REPORT.pdf
Citizenship, Democracy and the Culture of Transactional Politics

The transactional nature of Nigerian politics is a major driver of corruption and ethno-religious tension. Clientelism – the exchange of goods and services for political support – remains the dominant culture. In Nigeria, elections represent a potential flashpoint for violence, fuelled by illicit cashflows and rampant divisive behavior. If left unchecked, these features of our political culture could drive Nigeria to the brink – with grave humanitarian consequences for the sub-region and beyond.

A November 2018 conference addressed the culture of transactional politics and its impact on participatory democracy and accountable governance in Nigeria. Strategies to reduce retail corruption, improve political participation and track divisive behavior around the 2019 elections were deployed.

Conference Video: https://youtu.be/53-FL_EXQxU

Support provided by TrustAfrica and the Ford Foundation.


Professor Anthonia Okoosi-Simbine
INEC National Commissioner
Chair, Election & Party Monitoring Committee

Professor Benjamin Page
Department of Political Science
Northwestern University, Chicago
The 20th anniversary of late Tafida’s passing was an opportunity to remember one of Nigeria’s foremost contemporary leaders who died in Abakiliki Prison on December 8, 1997.

The occasion was chaired by H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFF. Tributes were offered by Major General Paul Tarfa (Rtd.), Mallam Adamu Ciroma, Mr. Kola Abiola and Ambassador Patrick Dele-Cole. H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, former President, Sierra Leone, served as Special Guest of Honour.
YAR’ADUA MERIT SCHOLARS

Improving lives by providing a comprehensive education to afford talented youth the necessary skills to enhance the lives of others

Mustapha Gidado
Katsina State
American University, Yola
BSc Petroleum Chemistry

Mary Amos
Ogun State
American University, Yola
BA Int’l & Comparative Politics

Amina Abdulkadir
Katsina State
Bayero University, Kano
BSc Microbiology

Victory Friday Inyang
Akwa Ibom State
American University, Yola
BSc Environment and Health

Fiddausi Adamu
Kaduna State
Umaru Yar’Adua University, Katsina
BSc Mathematics

Onyinyechi Onuigbo
Enugu State
American University, Yola
BSc Petroleum Chemistry

Zainab Iliyasu
Federal Capital Territory
American University, Yola
BSc Computer Science

Hassan Tajudeen
Federal Capital Territory
American University, Yola
BSc Petroleum Chemistry

Aisha Mohammed
Kano State
Bayero University, Kano
BSc Biochemistry

Aliyu Abubakar
Adamawa State
Bayero University, Kano
BSc Biology

Hauwa Hashimu
Plateau State
University of Jos
BSc Business Administration

Ibrahim Bawa
Plateau State
University of Jos
BSc Microbiology
YAR’ADUA MERIT SCHOLARS Cont’d

Chukwuma Onwujuba  
**Anambra State**  
American University, Yola  
BSc Petroleum Chemistry

Chidinma Ifekauche  
**Anambra State**  
American University, Yola  
BSc Petroleum Chemistry

Destiny Enabulele  
**Edo State**  
American University, Yola  
BSc Business Administration

Fatimah Rilwan  
**Nasarawa State**  
American University, Yola  
Computer Science and Mathematics

Idris Umar  
**Nasarawa State**  
American University, Yola  
Petroleum Chemistry

Olutoyin Oluwajemilehin  
**Ekiti State**  
American University, Yola  
Journalism

Uduak Usoro  
**Akwa Ibom State**  
University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
Urban and Regional Planning

Abdulsamad Adeleke  
**Ogun State**  
Bayero University, Kano  
Telcoms Engineering

Aminu Yahaya  
**Kano State**  
Bayero University, Kano  
Physics Education

Franklin Aziujali  
**Enugu State**  
University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
Electrical Engineering

Amira Jalo  
**Adamawa State**  
University of Ibadan  
Guidance and Counseling

Mu’azu Haliru  
**Kaduna State**

www.yaraduafoundation.org
SHEHU MUSA YAR’ADUA CENTRE

Conference facilities include an auditorium, central atrium, meeting rooms and professional services to ensure the success of every occasion.
Born in Katsina on March 5, 1943 to the late Mutawallin Katsina, Mallam Musa Yar’Adua, young Shehu was greatly influenced by his father’s strength of character and capacity for leadership. A member of the Katsina Emirate Council, Mallam Musa Yar’Adua was one of the leading lights of Nigerian political development and a pillar of political wisdom. During the First Republic, Mutawalli served as a member of the House of Representatives, Federal Minister for Establishment, Nigerianisation and Training and later as Minister for Lagos Affairs.

Shehu Yar’Adua was educated at Katsina Provincial Secondary School and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, U.K. He returned from Sandhurst in 1964 as a young second lieutenant not long before the Nigerian Civil War broke out. Major Yar’Adua’s capture of Onitsha in 1967 is regarded as the decisive battle that led to the end of the bloody conflict that consumed millions of lives.

The Civil War had a tremendous impact on Lt. Col. Shehu Yar’Adua. Disheartened by the devastation he witnessed, he recognised the futility of disunity based on ethnicity, region and religion. He understood that a united Nigeria was prequisite for the nation’s growth and development.

Colonel Shehu Yar’Adua served as Federal Commissioner of Transport in 1976. He was credited with establishing a blueprint for the development of Nigeria’s transport sector as well as the reorganisation and decongestion of the nation’s ports. Upon the assassination of Head of State Murtala Mohammed in 1977, Yar’Adua was named Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters and promoted to Major-General in the Obasanjo Administration. At just 36 years of age, he was the youngest officer to hold the rank on the African Continent.

Among many accomplishments, perhaps most significant was the Administration’s successful conduct of elections and
historic hand over to democratic rule in 1979. As the first military government to voluntarily hand over power in Africa, General Obasanjo and General Yar’Adua recognized that enthronement of democracy was the only way to ensure stability and social harmony in the country.

Upon retirement, Yar’Adua joined the business world with a view to providing important private sector services with partners and investors. He established a publishing company, cultivated agricultural holdings, developed manufacturing oil service and shipping facilities and incorporated Habib Nigeria Bank. He established the Islam in Africa Organisation and served as Chairman of the National Mosque Committee where he oversaw the funding and construction of the National Mosque, Abuja.

In April 1978 he was turbaned Tafidan Katsina, a traditional title he inherited from his father.

But the return of a military regime without commitment to handing over to a democratically elected government led Shehu Yar’Adua to join politics. He was prepared to lead the political class through the familiar antics and obstacles set by his former colleagues in uniform.

Shehu Yar’Adua was a gifted politician. His grassroots politics were void of ethnic bias and religious or regional sentiment. His organisation, whether PF or SDP or PDM, dominated the political landscape of the country, breaking what he dubbed the “siege mentality” which had dogged politics since 1914.

His aspirations for the SDP Presidential ticket was inspired by a desire to give the nation the committed and responsible leadership it so desperately desired and deserved. He advocated a new National Purpose designed to enrich lives, inspire patriotic pride and serve the common good. As a presidential candidate, Yar’Adua continued to break barriers, beating formidable home-based opponents and winning primary elections across the nation. Just when he was poised to win his party’s presidential nomination, his election was annulled and he was banned from further participation. Without bitterness or rancour, Shehu Yar’Adua devoted himself to playing the role of advisor, mentor and counsellor through new rounds of elections. He continued to steer the country toward democracy as the single most influential politician in the country.

Always a courageous leader, Yar’Adua stood in the forefront to demand a timely hand over to democratically elected government. But those who sought to perpetuate themselves in power plotted to arrest and jail he and others in order to remove any obstacles that stood in their path.

Even when his death sentence was passed, Shehu Yar’Adua’s spirit and determination were not broken. From Kirikiri Prison in 1995, he wrote, “Please don’t worry too much about me. It is the sacrifice some of us must make for our country to be free.” Shehu Yar’Adua died two and a half years later in Abakaliki Prison. The country lost a gentleman and a hero, but the structures he built could not be destroyed. The democracy we now enjoy is testimony to Shehu Yar’Adua’s courage and leadership. It is his courage and leadership that we continue to celebrate today.

To access additional information on Shehu Yar’Adua including speeches, photographs and videos log on to: www.yaraduafoundation.org
Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR  
Chairman
H.E. Atiku Abubakar, GCON  
Vice Chairman
Hajia Binta Yar’Adua  
Member
Lt. Gen. Aliyu Mohammed Gusau (Rtd.)  
Member
Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, CON  
Member
Mr. Yomi Edu  
Member
Chief Dubem Onyia  
Member
Mr. Akin Kekere-Ekun  
Member
Mallam Murtala Yar’Adua  
Treasurer
Mrs. Jacqueline Farris  
Director General

REGISTERED OFFICE

One Memorial Drive  
Central Business District  
Abuja, FCT 900211

BANKERS

Access Bank Plc  
Keystone Bank Limited

AUDITORS

Sada, Idris & Co.  
(Chartered Accountants)
FMBN Building, 2nd Floor B Wing  
Central Business District, Abuja  
Tel: 0803.788.2878

SOLICITORS

Dikko & Mahmoud  
Solicitors & Advocates  
1 Lugard Avenue  
Kano
The Financials

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47 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
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# Statement of Financial Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets Employed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>3,412,064,187</td>
<td>390,907,081</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>304,653,058</td>
<td>188,373,184</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,716,717,245</td>
<td>579,280,264</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Account Receivables and Prepayments</td>
<td>3,274,424</td>
<td>7,323,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>104,382,606</td>
<td>103,943,028</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107,657,030</td>
<td>111,266,028</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Account Payables and Accruals</td>
<td>(18,152,520)</td>
<td>(13,724,175)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>89,504,510</td>
<td>97,541,853</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>3,806,221,755</td>
<td>676,822,118</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financed By</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Fund</td>
<td>1,029,669,586</td>
<td>1,029,669,586</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revaluation Reserve</td>
<td>3,035,481,413</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accumulated Fund</td>
<td>(258,929,244)</td>
<td>(352,847,468)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,806,221,755</td>
<td>676,822,118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements and notes were approved by the Board of Trustees on March 25, 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, **CON**  
Trustee  
FRC/2013/ICAN/0000004391

Mrs. Jacqueline W. Farris  
Director General  
FRC/2015/CIRLM/00000012795
# Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>2018 N</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>2018 N</th>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>2017 N</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>2017 N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>122,454,267</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90,592,523</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and Project Support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>770,422,823</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>263,729,821</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less: Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(11,570,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(16,919,552)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>(35,925,341)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(33,835,444)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance and Utilities</td>
<td>(69,110,641)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(48,013,163)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit Scholars Expenses</td>
<td>- (703,600)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(770,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Policy Initiative Expenses</td>
<td>- (663,067,882)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(116,726,574)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus before Depreciation</td>
<td>17,418,285</td>
<td>95,081,341</td>
<td>8,743,915</td>
<td>129,313,695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (Non Cash Outflow)</td>
<td>(99,729,638)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(16,106,169)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/(Deficit) on Ordinary Activities</strong></td>
<td>(82,311,353)</td>
<td>95,081,341</td>
<td>(7,362,254)</td>
<td>129,313,695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Tax</td>
<td>(1,796,792)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,653,217)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/(Deficit) on Ordinary Activities</strong></td>
<td>(84,108,145)</td>
<td>95,081,341</td>
<td>(10,015,471)</td>
<td>129,313,695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Comprehensive Income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment/Appreciations of Financial Assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,814,893</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Currency Translations Gain/(Loss)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,462,967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Comprehensive Income for the year</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,814,893</td>
<td>2,462,967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</strong></td>
<td>(84,108,145)</td>
<td>95,081,341</td>
<td>22,799,422</td>
<td>131,776,662</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement of Cashflow

**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cashflow from Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from Activities</td>
<td>122,454,267</td>
<td>90,592,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from Donations and Project Support</td>
<td>770,422,823</td>
<td>276,391,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to Employees/Consultant</td>
<td>(29,600,788)</td>
<td>(32,605,129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to Suppliers</td>
<td>(746,295,350)</td>
<td>(155,243,425)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cashflow from Operating Activities</td>
<td>116,980,953</td>
<td>179,135,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cashflow from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>(261,500)</td>
<td>(269,845)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Investments</td>
<td>(116,279,874)</td>
<td>(104,552,334)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cashflow from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td>(116,541,374)</td>
<td>(104,822,179)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent</td>
<td>439,578</td>
<td>74,313,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalent at the Beginning of the Year</td>
<td>103,943,028</td>
<td>29,629,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalent at the End of the Year</td>
<td>104,382,606</td>
<td>103,943,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>