



# GALVANIZING CLIMATE ACTION IN NIGERIA

Environmental Justice and Food Security



Signing the European Union Partnership Agreement

# THE YAR'ADUA FOUNDATION



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

Our mission is 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.

The Foundation's Public Policy Initiative encourages the formulation and implementation of sustainable public policy through investment in the use of new media as a tool for driving good governance.

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## INTRODUCTION

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**Climate change will redraw our coastlines, alter where we can grow food, change where we can find water, expose us to fiercer storms and more severe droughts and force large numbers of people to move from their homelands.**

International Institute for Sustainable Development

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Nigeria faces a looming climate and environmental crisis that it can no longer afford to ignore. *Nowhere to Run: Nigeria's Climate and Environmental Crisis* explores creeping effects of climate change and unchecked environmental degradation that pose major socio-economic, political and sustainable development challenges to communities across Nigeria.

The threat of climate change to Nigeria's economic 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.

The Yar'Adua Foundation's climate advocacy has raised the profile of national and international discourse on the impact of climate change in Nigeria, drawing crucial attention to the need for an immediate policy response to a challenge that is now a crisis for many Nigerian communities.

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**Nigeria is ranked as the 56th most vulnerable country in the world to climate change and the 14th least ready to adapt to its impacts.**

Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index

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Visit [Facebook.com/NowhereToRunNG](https://www.facebook.com/NowhereToRunNG)





**Dan McCain**  
Director

## The Making...

### Nigeria's Own Inconvenient Truth

Climate change and environmental degradation are impacting human and food security in Nigeria. Unfortunately, citizens and policy makers are too often unaware of the scale of the problem.

Watching Al Gore's *An Inconvenient Truth* in 2007 was a personal wakeup call that inspired me to engage an indifferent local audience about climate change. I believed a film could best communicate the real and serious impacts climate change is having on our communities.

It was a challenge to convince donors to support an issue that was not yet a national priority. However, in 2014 the Foundation secured support from then National Security Adviser, Mohammed Sambo Dasuki, who recognized that the film could enhance soft power strategy efforts to combat Boko Haram and Niger Delta militancy.

In the course of making the documentary, our most alarming discoveries included the rate of desert encroachment, estimated at six kilometers a year now, and the shrinking of Lake Chad, one-twentieth its size in 1963. Ongoing attempts to construct a twenty kilometer wide super highway through Nigeria's pristine rainforest will result in monumental damage to plant, animal and human habitats.

The Foundation is proud to be in the forefront of galvanizing efforts to address these challenges.



**Ken Saro-Wiwa, Jr.**  
Narrator

**Jacqueline W. Farris**  
Executive Producer

# NOWHERE TO RUN

## NIGERIA'S CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

SHEHU MUSA YAR'ADUA FOUNDATION PRESENTS A CORE PRODUCTIONS PRODUCTION "NOWHERE TO RUN" NARRATED BY KEN SARO-WIWA JR.  
SCREEN WRITERS CARMEN MCCAIN LOUIS RHEEDER PRODUCTION COORDINATOR FUNMIBI OGUNBANWO POST-PRODUCTION COORDINATOR SABRINA COLEMAN RESEARCH BY CHINELO ONWUALU  
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER JACQUELINE FARRIS PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY DAN MCCAIN



### DESERTIFICATION AND LAND CONFLICT

**"Communities are being uprooted...  
...there's a lot of friction"**

**Hannah Kabir, Creeds Energy**

Rapid desertification due to climate change and human activity - including deforestation, extensive cultivation and overgrazing - is rendering large swathes of land in Northern Nigeria unproductive. Fifteen states, representing an estimated 64% of Nigeria's landmass are affected by desertification - losing approximately 151,000 hectares of productive land every year.

The loss of pasture grasslands and water sources 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.

Compounded by deep ethnic, religious and cultural divides, the frequency of lethal clashes has escalated significantly in the past three years. Between 1997 and 2016, 482 clashes were recorded with an estimated 2,000 fatalities<sup>1</sup>. 90% of these clashes have occurred since 2014.

<sup>1</sup> *Death and the Herdsmen - SB Morgen Intelligence*



## LAKE CHAD AND BOKO HARAM

***"You have a lot of youth with not many avenues for self-expression, so anomie sets in..."***

**Dr. Fatima Akilu**, Office of the National Security Adviser (2013-2015)

Lake Chad – the primary source of income, water and food security for an estimated 70 million people in the region – shrank from 24,000 to 1,300 square kilometers over a period of 50 years due to desertification, climate change and mismanagement of the hydro-system<sup>1,2</sup>. The loss of livelihoods, compounded by extant challenges of poor human development and the near absence of basic social services,

further exacerbated the region's socio-economic fragility.

Disillusioned and trapped in a cul-de-sac of diminishing economic opportunities, many of the region's youth became vulnerable to exploitation by politicians and radicalization by religious clerics – setting the stage for the eventual rise of violent extremism.

<sup>1</sup> Gao, H.; Bohn, T.J.; Podest, E.; McDonald, K.C.; Lettenmaier, D.P. *On the causes of the shrinking of Lake Chad*. 2011

<sup>2</sup> Singh, A.; Diop, S.; M'mayi, P.L. *Africa's Lakes: Atlas of Our Changing Environment*



## SOIL EROSION

***"Villages have collapsed in Nnanka. People have lost their livelihoods due to loss of farmland."***

**Dr. Mike Egbebike**, Ameritek Engineering

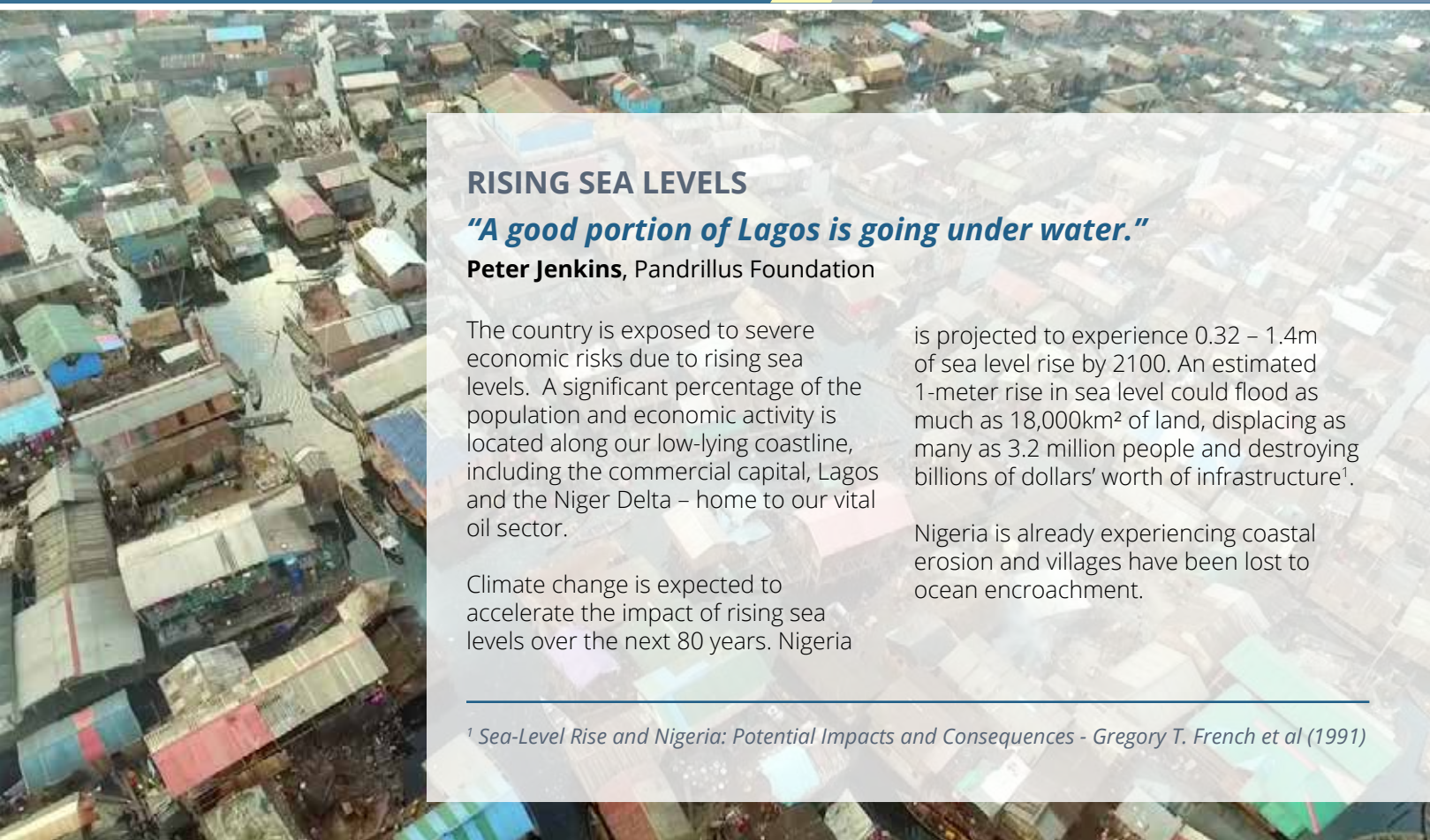
Soil erosion is one of the greatest threats to land productivity in Southeastern Nigeria. Of the 5,700 erosion sites in Nigeria, 4,000 are in the Southeast. Increased rainfall linked to climate change is exacerbating the incidence and impact of erosion in the region, resulting in the loss of scarce arable land. According to the Anambra State Government, over 40 percent of the total land area of the state is currently threatened.

Besides the devastating effects of gully erosion on homes, roads, farmland and other infrastructure, studies have found evidence of decreasing soil fertility in many parts of Southeastern Nigeria.

For a region with the highest population density in Nigeria (746 inhabitants per square kilometer) the rapid loss of productive land presents a serious socio-economic challenge.



## The Message



## RISING SEA LEVELS

***"A good portion of Lagos is going under water."***

**Peter Jenkins**, Pandrillus Foundation

The country is exposed to severe economic risks due to rising sea levels. A significant percentage of the population and economic activity is located along our low-lying coastline, including the commercial capital, Lagos and the Niger Delta – home to our vital oil sector.

Climate change is expected to accelerate the impact of rising sea levels over the next 80 years. Nigeria

is projected to experience 0.32 – 1.4m of sea level rise by 2100. An estimated 1-meter rise in sea level could flood as much as 18,000km<sup>2</sup> of land, displacing as many as 3.2 million people and destroying billions of dollars' worth of infrastructure<sup>1</sup>.

Nigeria is already experiencing coastal erosion and villages have been lost to ocean encroachment.

<sup>1</sup> *Sea-Level Rise and Nigeria: Potential Impacts and Consequences* - Gregory T. French et al (1991)

## LOSS OF RAIN FOREST

***"The forests of Cross River State are the remnants of a forest that once extended across West Africa. Between 2000 and 2007, there was almost a quarter of a million hectares lost in Cross River State and about that same amount in the period from 2007 - 2014."***

**Allen Turner**, UN REDD Programme

Nigeria is losing its rain forests at an alarming rate of 3.5% per annum. Rain forests provide important ecosystem benefits to Nigeria, including biodiversity, hydrological cycles, soil fertility and air quality. Rain forests are also a critical natural defense against the impacts of climate change.

An estimated 80% of Nigerian homes rely on firewood as their primary fuel for cooking. The demand for firewood is the major driver for deforestation, resulting in approximately 87% of wood products removed every year.

## OIL POLLUTION AND MILITANCY

***"Why militancy succeeded in the Niger Delta was because of the huge neglect. People are still drinking from the river the way they did when I was a child. No boreholes, no good roads...so when the boys rose up carrying arms, the community was applauding them."***

**Morris Alagoa**, Environmental Rights Action

Most Niger Delta communities, already deprived of access to basic social services and infrastructure, must live with the impact of long term damage to the environment due to oil exploitation. In addition to exposing inhabitants to serious health risks, pollution from oil and gas production has devastated traditional economic

activities in the region, causing youth to resort to rent-seeking.

Poor governance and massive corruption have resulted in inequality and deep anger within communities. Consequently, the region is vulnerable to restiveness and violence.



Film Personalities



**H.E. Michel Arrion**  
 European Union Ambassador  
 to Nigeria and ECOWAS

The European Union  
 provided support for the  
 Green Carpet Premiere.

## The Premiere

The standing room only event was an important milestone in our climate advocacy. The documentary had a sobering effect on guests who were confronted with the reality of climate change in Nigeria for the first time. Success of the event helped to create demand for screenings in cities across Nigeria.

**“Haunting but hopeful. This is a documentary that should be seen more widely to provoke robust conversations across the country that will trigger needed change.”**

Waziri Adio  
 ThisDay Newspapers



French Ambassador, **H.E. Denys Gauer**  
 Minister of State, Environment, **Hon. Ibrahim Jibrin** and  
 Minister of Interior, **Lt. Gen. Abdulrahman Dambazau (Rtd.)**



**Late Ken Saro Wiwa, Jr.** with his mother,  
**Mrs. Maria Saro-Wiwa**



**Amara Nwankpa** and **Jacqueline Farris**  
 with **Audra Lykos**, USAID

**90%**  
PERMANENT LOSS  
in natural habitat of  
pollinators critical to  
agricultural production

**\$1Bn**  
ANNUAL LOSS  
in non-timber forest  
products due to rapid  
deforestation

**50,000MT**  
ANNUAL LOSS  
in fresh water fish supply  
as a result of drying up  
of Lake Chad



REDUCTION IN CROP YIELD  
in the past 20 years

Tomato 45%  
Wheat 55%

**55%**  
ESTIMATED LOSS  
in pasture land due to  
desertification, posing a  
challenge to beef  
production

**95%**  
DROP IN QUANTITY  
of milk produced per  
cow as a result of poor  
cattle nutrition

**Huge disparities in access to nourishment between urban and rural populations have resulted in 24% of Nigeria's children being undernourished and 38% experiencing some form of stunted growth.**

UNICEF

## Climate Change & Food Security

### DESERTIFICATION AND NORTHERN NIGERIA

**"The people of the Sahel are great agriculturists, but because of climate change, sand dunes are overtaking the area."**

**Dr. Paul Adeogun**, University of Maiduguri

The Sahel region in Northern Nigeria is a major producer of livestock and staple cereals such as millet, corn, sorghum, wheat, beans and groundnuts. A combination of rise in temperatures, overgrazing, abuse of woodlands and increasingly unreliable rainfall has accelerated the advance of the Sahara to an alarming rate of 6 kilometers per annum. Encroaching sand dunes have submerged entire communities, forcing them to relocate.

55% of Borno State is estimated to be affected by desertification<sup>1</sup>. The loss of arable farmland is a threat to food security for over 55 million inhabitants of the Sahel. Many farmers have abandoned their farms to pursue other activities in order to meet their basic needs.

<sup>1</sup> Drought and Desertification as they affect Nigerian Environment - Emodi E. E. (2013)



### ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN THE NIGER DELTA

**"The crude (oil) killed all our fishes all around us! To eat is a problem. Our land is wasted, it is totally condemned."**

**Dickson Ikioweri**, Ikarama Community Committee

An estimated 75% of the 30 million inhabitants of the Niger Delta live along the coastal area and survive mainly on fishing and farming<sup>1</sup>. Oil spills and gas flaring have contributed significantly to water pollution in the Niger Delta. Rain water as well as waters in the streams and lakes are polluted with high levels of benzene, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. This has led to a decline in the region's biodiversity, which once contained one of the highest concentrations of biodiversity on the continent.

Oil spills have led to the formation of oil slicks on the surface of the water, reducing the dissolution of oxygen and causing fish to suffocate. Indigenous minorities who live along the river bank now increasingly rely on frozen fish and chicken as their source of protein, which proves too expensive for many to purchase<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Altered climate and livelihood of farming families in Niger Delta region of Nigeria - Ikehi M. E. et. al. (2015)

<sup>2</sup> Oil Exploration and the Challenges of Food Security: A Reflection on the Indigenous Minorities of the Niger Delta - O. S. Omadjohwoefe (2013)



### SHRINKING OF LAKE CHAD

**"The fishermen cannot fish anymore. The farmers cannot farm anymore."**

**Dr. Mike Egbebike**, Ameritek Engineering

Lake Chad, a source of fish and irrigation for over 30 million people in the region has lost 90% of its area in four decades (1964-2004). Once one of the largest freshwater fisheries in Nigeria, it provided catches of approximately 50,000 tonnes annually for local consumption – all of which is now lost as the lake no longer borders Nigeria.

As of June 2016, 4.6 million people in the Lake Chad Basin were considered 'severely food insecure' - 65% of which are in Northeast Nigeria, particularly in Borno and Yobe States<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization





### POPULATION AND FOOD SECURITY

***"At current growth rates, the population is expected to rise from 175 million to 450 million by 2050. Feeding that population is our next big challenge."***

**Ken Saro-Wiwa, Jr.**

Nigeria's economy depends heavily on the agricultural sector which accounts for 40% of its GDP. Rain fed crops account for approximately 90% of harvests in Nigeria. The consequences of global warming on the increasing frequency and severity of droughts are likely to cause more crop failure, leading to rising food prices, impoverishment and possibly famine.

Nigeria's rapid population growth, coupled with declines in availability of cultivable land, agricultural productivity and inadequate access to water in the dry season will have severe effects on food security.



## NOWHERE TO RUN

NIGERIA'S CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS



MCA  
CHICAGO

**Julia Stasch**  
President, MacArthur Foundation  
at the Chicago Museum of Contemporary Art

## International Screenings



### THE RAINFOREST AND FOOD SECURITY

***"If the forest goes, pollinators will leave and our agriculture will be affected."***

**Odigha Odigha**, Former Chairman, Cross River State Forestry Commission

Our rainforests are crucial to food security, particularly for rural households. Forests and trees provide a variety of edible leaves, fruits, seeds, nuts, roots, tubers, sap, bark, mushroom, honey, game, snails and insects. These forest products help supplement existing food supplies and contribute to household income. They also provide a buffer to cushion the risk and impact of droughts, seasonal shortfalls and

other emergencies impacting food supply. Forests support agricultural productivity by providing habitats for insect pollinators and wild varieties of cultivated crops that preserve genetic diversity, improve crop yields and enhance tolerance to diseases. Additionally, they help improve soil fertility of surrounding areas, reduce erosion and provide fodder for domestic livestock.

International screenings provided an opportunity to engage with global leaders and environmental stakeholders to build important relationships for climate action in Nigeria.



With **Vice President Al Gore**  
at COP21, Paris



With **Ambassador Johnnie Carson** at the  
United States Institute for Peace, Washington, D.C.





At Baze University with  
**H.E. Christopher Thornley**  
Canadian High Commissioner to Nigeria



**Dr. Florence Obi**  
Deputy VC Academic, University of Calabar



## National Screenings



**Joseph Amenaghawon**  
Programme Officer, OSIWA

"Food Security in the Context of Climate Change is an OSIWA initiative to support citizen action in land and food policies."



University of Calabar



University of Nigeria, Nsukka

# Screening Locations

- University of Port Harcourt
- Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University
- Niger Delta Development Forum
- University of Nigeria Nsukka
- British High Commissioner's Residence, Abuja
- Kaduna State Government House
- University of Ibadan
- WAPIC Conference, Lagos
- Bells University of Technology, Ota
- Niger Delta University
- Igbinedion University
- University of Benin
- Nasarawa State University
- Baze University, Abuja
- Lagos Business School
- University of Calabar



Kaduna State Government House



University of Port Harcourt



HRH Shehu Usman-Yamusa  
Emir of Keffi



Peter Unger  
Canadian High Commission



Government Officials  
British High Commissioner's Residence



Morris Alagoa, Bayelsa



University of Benin



Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina



Lagos Business School



Nasarawa State University

A Public Policy Forum  
**Desertification  
 & Deforestation**

October 25, 2016  
 Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Centre  
 9:00am - 1:00pm

**Lead Speakers**



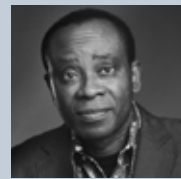
Hon. Amina Mohammed  
 Minister of Environment



Senator Oluremi Tinubu  
 Chair, Senate Committee on Environment



Hon. Obinna Chidoka  
 Chair, House Committee on Environment and Habitat



Mr. Nnimmo Bassey  
 Environmentalist Activist  
 MODERATOR



**Forum Conclusions**

- Desertification & deforestation are resulting in significant challenges to food security in Nigeria
- Food insecurity is driving economic and human security challenges
- Changes in our approach to fuel use and agriculture are required
- Government must lead efforts to address these challenges
- Stay informed, be engaged!

**Public Policy Forum**



**“Climate change is unlike any other environmental problem, really unlike any other public policy problem. It’s almost uniquely global, long-term, irreversible, uncertain.”**

Ecological Economics for the Anthropocene: An Emerging Paradigm  
 Brown and Timmerman



**“A quick take-away from the engagement is that accelerated desertification is threatening food supply in the northern part of the country while rapid deforestation is shrinking agricultural productivity in the south.”**

ThisDay Newspaper Editorial (November 2, 2016)

The forum created a platform for citizens and activists to engage with civil society, the international community, academia, policy makers and senior government officials on the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change.

Panel discussions on desertification and deforestation featured decision makers in every relevant government institution, including the Minister of Environment, Chair of the Senate Committee on Environment and a member of the House Committee on Environment and Habitat.

The forum also provided an opportunity for affected and vulnerable groups to elevate local environmental challenges to national attention including:

- The Cross River State Superhighway Project and destruction of the rain forest – The Ekuri Community
- Replacement of rain forests with oil palm plantations, leading to loss of biodiversity – Friends of the Earth Nigeria
- Government’s responsibility to provide sustainable pasture solutions for cattle herders – Pastoral Resolve Nigeria

# Making Climate Social

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and Mentimeter were incorporated as climate advocacy social media tools. Facebook ads promoted screening events, documentary teasers were posted on YouTube and twitter was used to broaden participation in our public forum discussions.

Social media enabled us to reach an estimated 1.3 million people with our campaign – far more than the 10,000 who attended events.

Post Details

**Nowhere To Run**  
Published by Amara Nwankpa [?] · 21 November 2016 · ©

"Shocking, tragic, heart-breaking but ultimately hopeful." - Nnimmo Bassey on Award Winning Documentary: #NowhereToRun  
<https://twitter.com/vmoments/80066400511119872>

**#NowhereToRun Wins Praise for Climate Advocacy**  
"Nowhere to Run: Nigeria's Climate and Environmental Crisis" - A documentary produced by @SMYFoundation & @CoreP\_NG has received national and international acclaim for raising awareness about impacts of climate change on...

122,326 People Reached

2,666 Reactions, comments & shares

2,620 Like	2,682 On post	38 On shares
1 Love	1 On post	0 On shares
1 Haha	1 On post	0 On shares
21 Comments	11 On Post	10 On Shares
23 Shares	23 On Post	0 On Shares

1,089 Post Clicks

0 Photo views	879 Link clicks	210 Other Clicks (i)
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NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

1 Hide Post	0 Hide All Posts
0 Report as Spam	0 Unlike Page

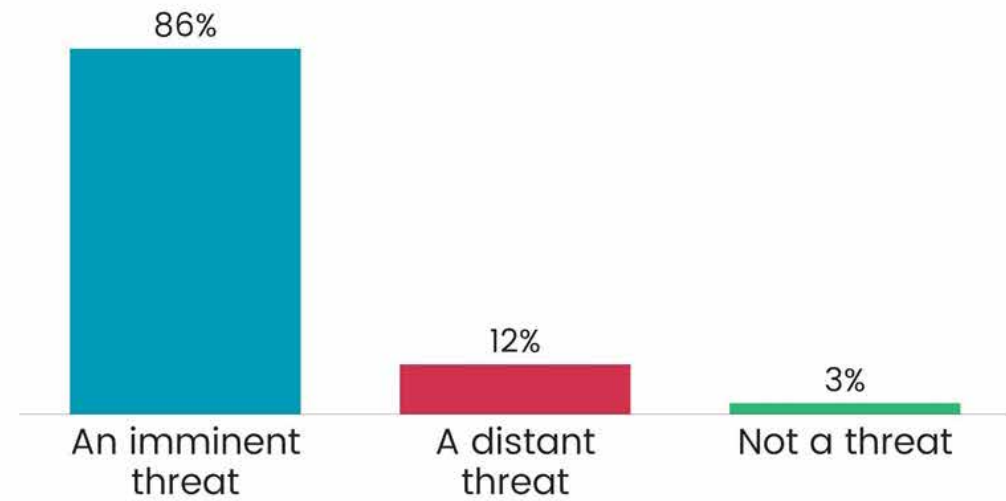
122,326 people reached

6 Comments 33 Shares

## POLL Mentimeter

### FOR NIGERIA, CLIMATE CHANGE IS...

A Public Policy Forum  
*Desertification & Deforestation*



## POLL Mentimeter

### RATE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES

A Public Policy Forum  
*Desertification & Deforestation*



**Esther Agbarakwe** @estherclimata

The importance of Hand-held device & public policy in Nigeria's political ecosystem was demonstrated yesterday at #PPForum by @SMYFoundation

18 RETWEETS 9 LIKES

12:23 AM - 26 Oct 2016

**Muhammed J Bamalli** @jibobamalli

I'm glad to be at the Yar'Adua Center with students of #NileUniversity for @SMYFoundation's #PPForum on #Desertification and #Deforestation

3 RETWEETS

9:37 AM - 25 Oct 2016

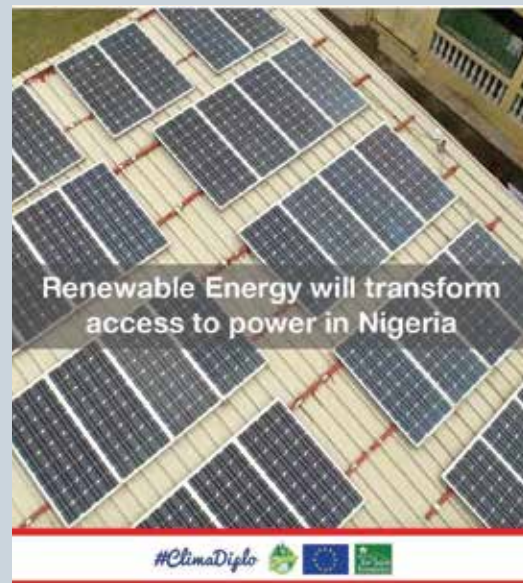
**ChanjaDattiRecycling** @ChanjaDattiLtd

It was really enriching being at the Yar'adua center yesterday for @SMYFoundation #PPForum on #Desertification

2 RETWEETS 2 LIKES

9:47 AM - 26 Oct 2016

# Climate Diplomacy Week



18.6 million households in Nigeria are not connected to the national power grid



Poor waste management poses serious health risks to communities, making them vulnerable to climate change



Nnimmo Bassey and Amara Nwankpa at Nigeria Info FM, Port Harcourt



SEPTEMBER 12 - 16, 2016

The European Union Climate Diplomacy Week provided another important opportunity to engage Nigerian and global audiences on environmental challenges facing Nigeria



Kiki Williams and Dan McCain receiving our award for Best Documentary

## Awards

 <b>GREEN ME</b> Green Me Berlin Film Festival Lagos Grand Jury Award Best Overall Film	 <b>THE AFRICAN FILM FESTIVAL</b> The African Film Festival (TAFF) Dallas Best Documentary (Short)	 <b>EKO</b> Eko Int'l Film Festival Lagos Best Documentary	
 <b>AFRICA INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL</b> The Africa Int'l Film Festival (AFRIFF) Lagos Best Documentary	 <b>NIGERIA INTEGRITY FILM AWARDS (HOMEVIDA)</b> Nigeria Integrity Film Awards (HOMEVIDA) Lagos Best Documentary		

### IT IS TIME TO START CARING ABOUT OUR ENVIRONMENT

***“A lot of Nigerians are so busy trying to make money, they really don’t care about environmental issues. And I think they should.”*** Inemo Samiama, Eco Delta Services, Ltd

It is estimated that by 2050 climate change could cost Nigeria up to 30% of its GDP. So far, most Nigerians are yet to make the crucial connection between unsustainable economic activities, accelerated impacts of climate change and threats to their livelihoods.

Government, civil society and the private sector must invest considerable efforts to increase awareness about climate threats to Nigeria and galvanize communities to embrace sustainable approaches in order to avert severe economic consequences.

### WE MUST ACT COLLECTIVELY AND EFFECTIVELY

***“It’s everybody’s issue, it’s everybody’s problem and it’s going to take everybody to solve it.”*** Peter Jenkins, Pandrillus Foundation

Responding to climate threats requires collective action. Each individual, group, organization and institution must pledge to take specific actions that will reduce their footprint on Nigeria’s climate exposure and contribute to improving our climate resilience.

Government must provide leadership by creating and championing a framework with clear goals, roles and responsibilities. Government at federal, state and local levels must also establish platforms for continuous engagement with civil society – including vulnerable and affected groups – and the private sector to achieve climate readiness decision-making, strategy development and implementation.

### WE MUST MAKE DEVELOPMENT INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

***“With our huge, growing population, the challenge is: How do we take care of everyone?”*** Amara Nwankpa, Yar’Adua Foundation

Over 60% of Nigeria’s population live in poverty, over 40% are without access to clean drinking water and almost 70% are without access to basic sanitation.

Huge economic disparities contribute to Nigeria’s climate vulnerability and drive survival behavior that brutalizes the environment – destroying natural defenses against the impacts of climate change. To achieve climate resilience, Government and the private sector must work together to ensure that our national development approach is sustainable and that vulnerable populations have access to basic sanitation, drinking water, food and clean energy.

### WE MUST HOLD OUR END OF THE BARGAIN IN THE GLOBAL EFFORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

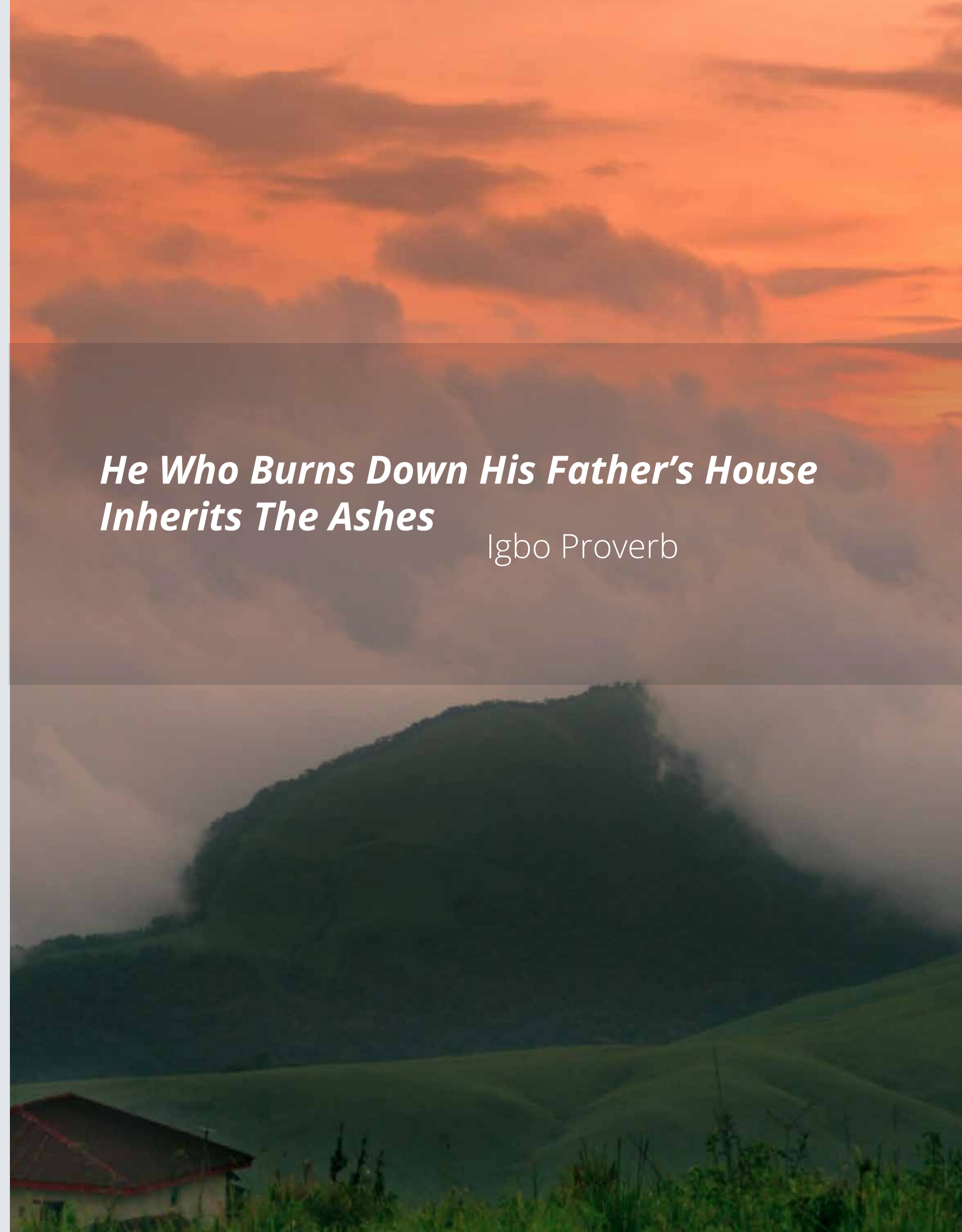
***“We have a stake in what happens to the planet because we have only one earth.”*** Nnimmo Bassey, Health of Mother Earth Foundation

President Buhari signed the Paris Agreement on September 22, 2016 at the 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Nigeria committed to a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as its unconditional contribution to the global fight against climate change.

The Federal Government must now work towards fulfilling this pledge by ending gas flaring, exploring renewable energy alternatives, improving energy efficiency and the electricity grid, and investing in mass transit, climate smart agriculture and reforestation.

***He Who Burns Down His Father’s House  
Inherits The Ashes***

Igbo Proverb





One Memorial Drive  
Central Business District  
Federal Capital Territory (F.C .T.)  
Abuja, Nigeria

**[www.yaraduafoundation.org](http://www.yaraduafoundation.org)**

SMYFoundation    