Community Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts and Disaster Resilience in Anambra State, Nigeria.

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The Study Area

- Landmass of 44,116 sq km
- 1769.52 km$^2$ of the land area or 40.1% are severely gullied
- 1316.58 km$^2$ or 27.8% are moderately gullied
- 1416.12 km$^2$ or 32.1% are mildly gullied.

The state constitutes 65% of the gully erosion incidence in the country.
Human Vulnerability

A displaced community in Nanka

High way cut off by erosion in Ekwulobia

The impact of climate change translate to natural disaster and spells doom
Use of locally made baskets and indigenous plant species for checking erosion and flood velocity

Shallow pits for reducing flood velocity

Use of sand bags
Conclusions

Most disaster risks are climate induced

The local and traditional knowledge of the indigenous communities has guided their resilience and adaptive abilities to climate change impacts.

Traditional knowledge-science-policy interface holds the future for disaster-risk reduction associated with climate change impacts.
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