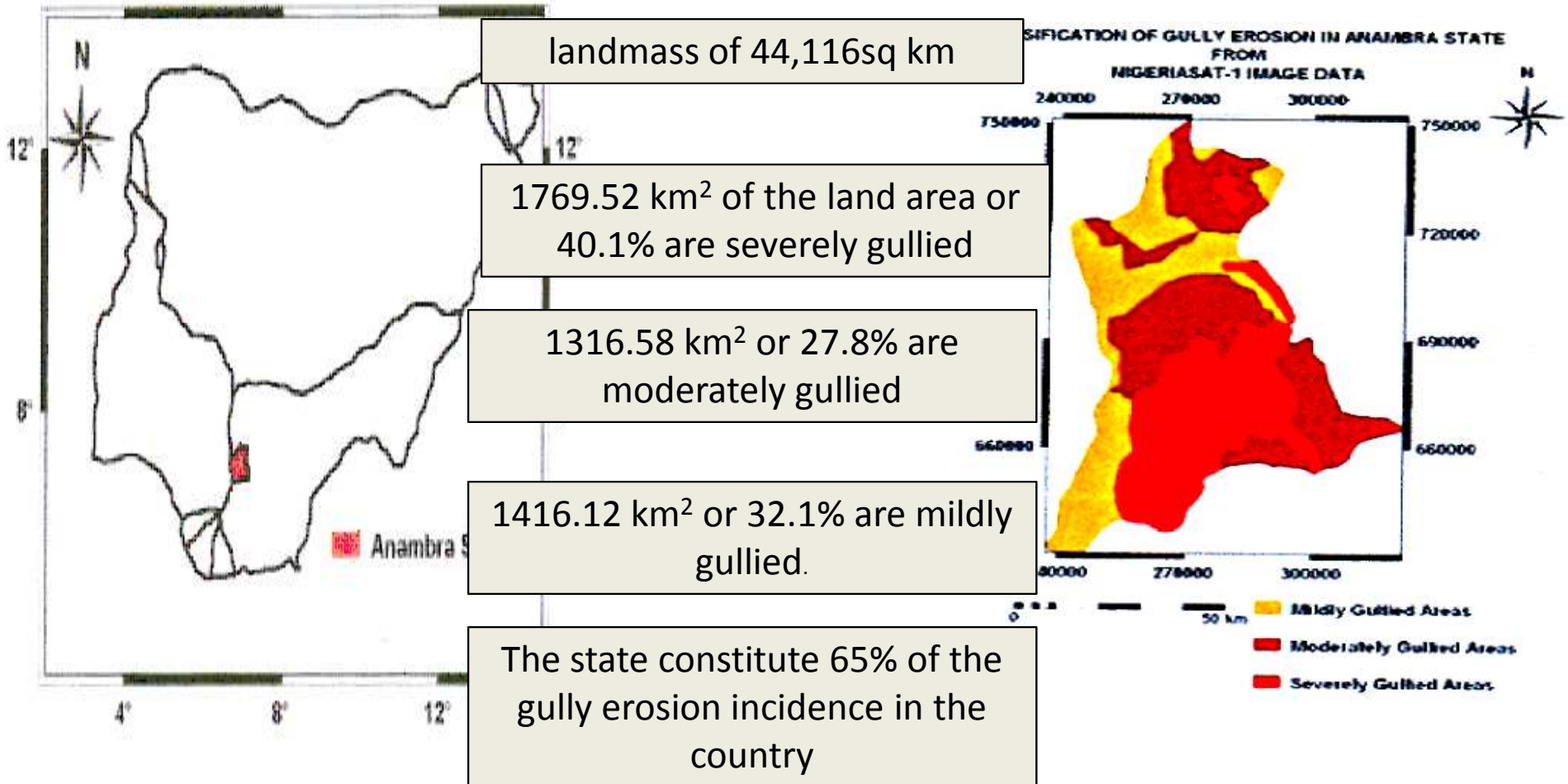




Community Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts and Disaster Resilience in Anambra State, Nigeria.

Chizoba Chinweze and Chinyi Kennedy-Echetebu

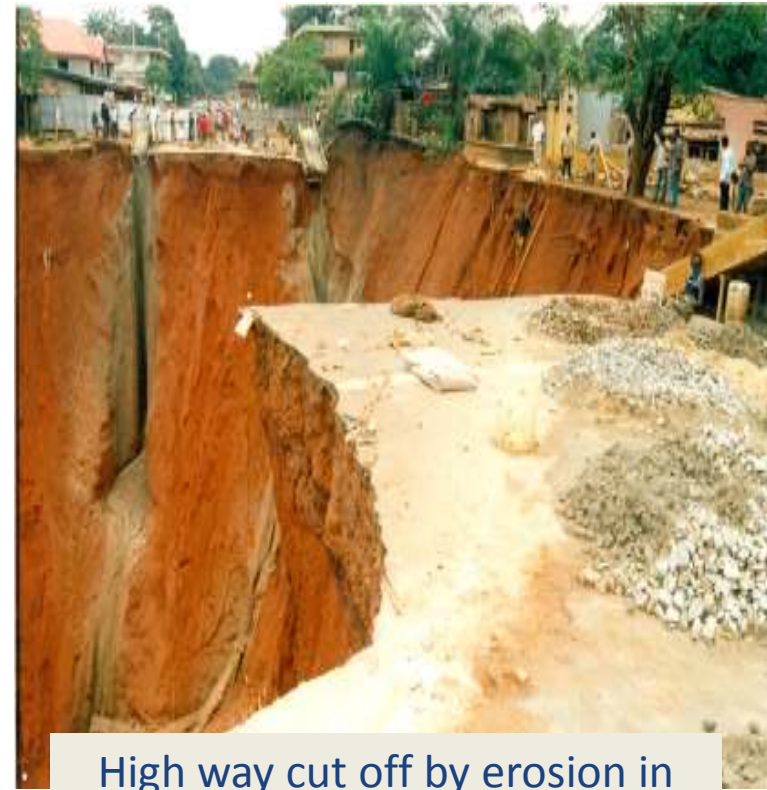
The Study Area



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

Traditional Knowledge in Gully Erosion Control and Disaster Resilience



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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