

## **Picture Documentation of the HBS Future Workshop on Resources in Nigeria**

Abuja, 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> of May 2013



### **Participants:**

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### **Facilitation, documentation, organisational arrangement:**

Ralph Griesse (Managing Director of finep, Germany), Armsfree Ajanaku (Project Manager, hbs Nigeria) and Peter Jopke (Intern, hbs Nigeria)

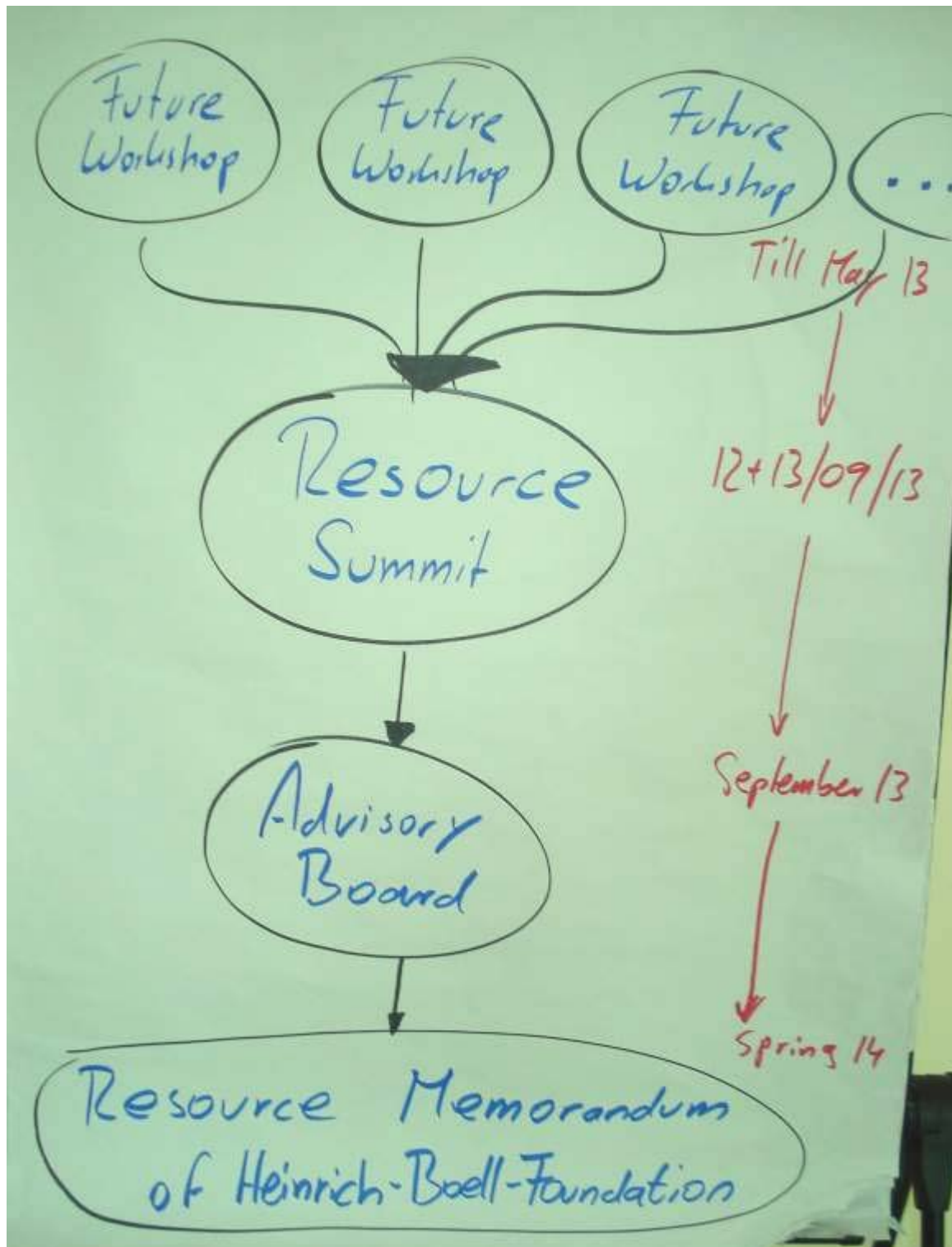
**Tuesday**

**Excursion to Mpape, Abuja**





## Introduction



# Concept of the Future Workshop

1<sup>st</sup> Problem Phase 

2<sup>nd</sup> Vision Phase 

3<sup>rd</sup> Realization Phase



Tuesday: ■ Introduction

9-?

■ Excursion

■ Getting to know

Wednesday: ■ Problem phase

9-5:30

Thursday: ■ Vision phase

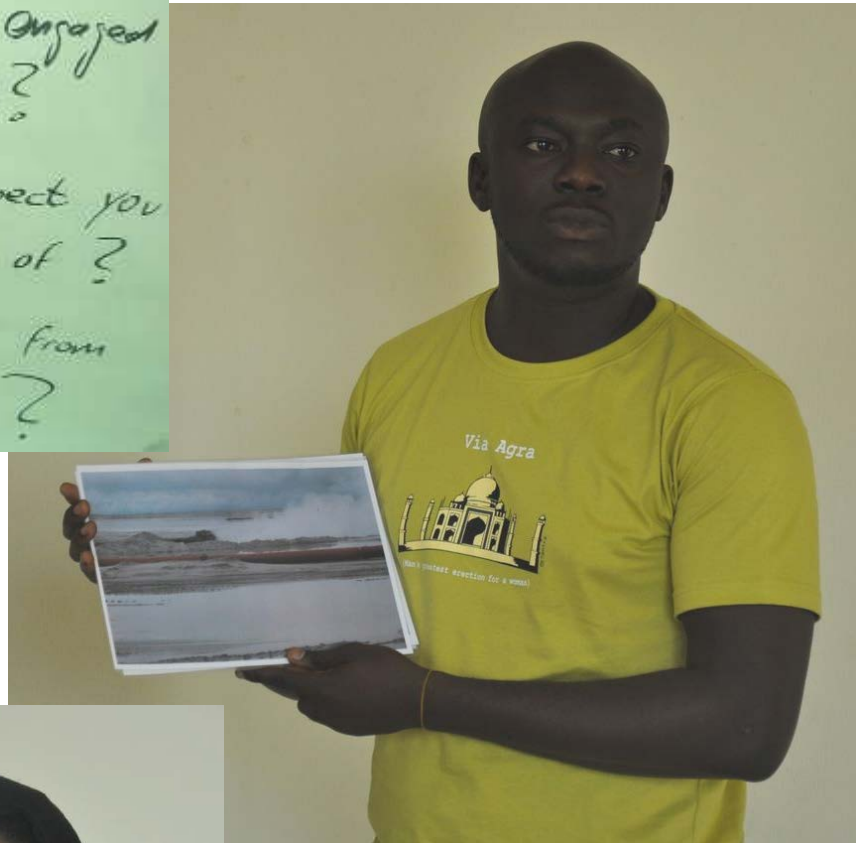
9-5:30

Friday: ■ Realisation phase

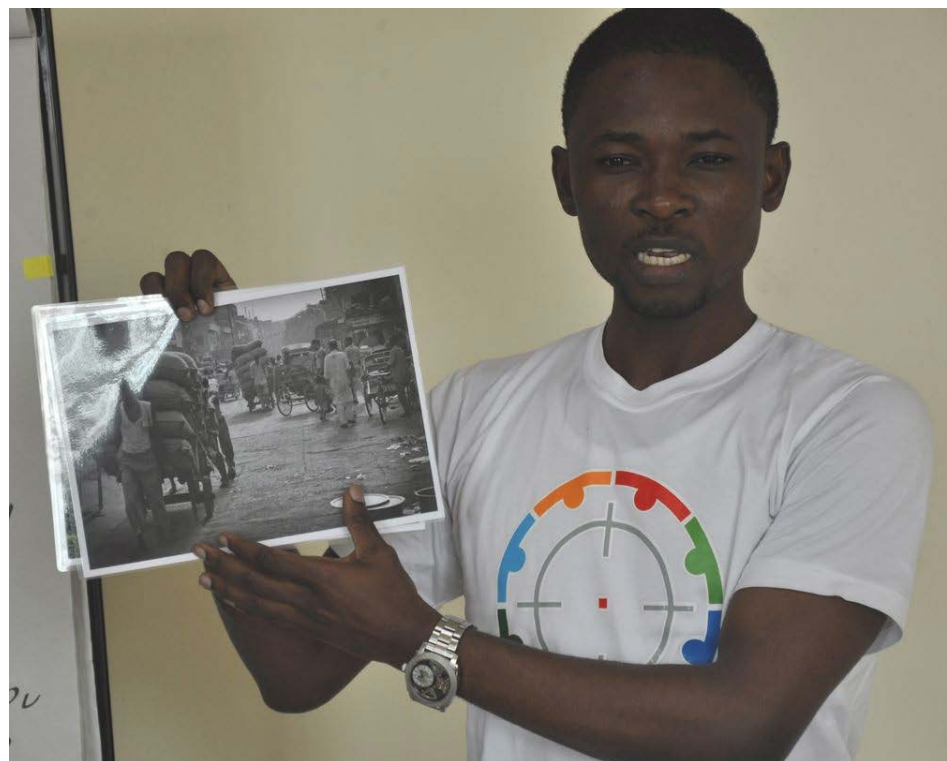
9-5:00

## Present yourself

- Personal background
- What motivates you personally to be engaged in resource issues?
- Which resource aspect you are most concerned of?
- What do you expect from this Future Workshop?













Wednesday

9:00 ■ Welcome back

- The problem phase

- Resource topics + individual brainstorming

~10:40 ■ Coffee break ☺

- Elaborating problems

13:00 ■ Lunch break ☺

14:00 ■ Presentation of groups

~15:30 ■ Coffee break ☺

- Structural level of problems

- Presentation

- Daily evaluation

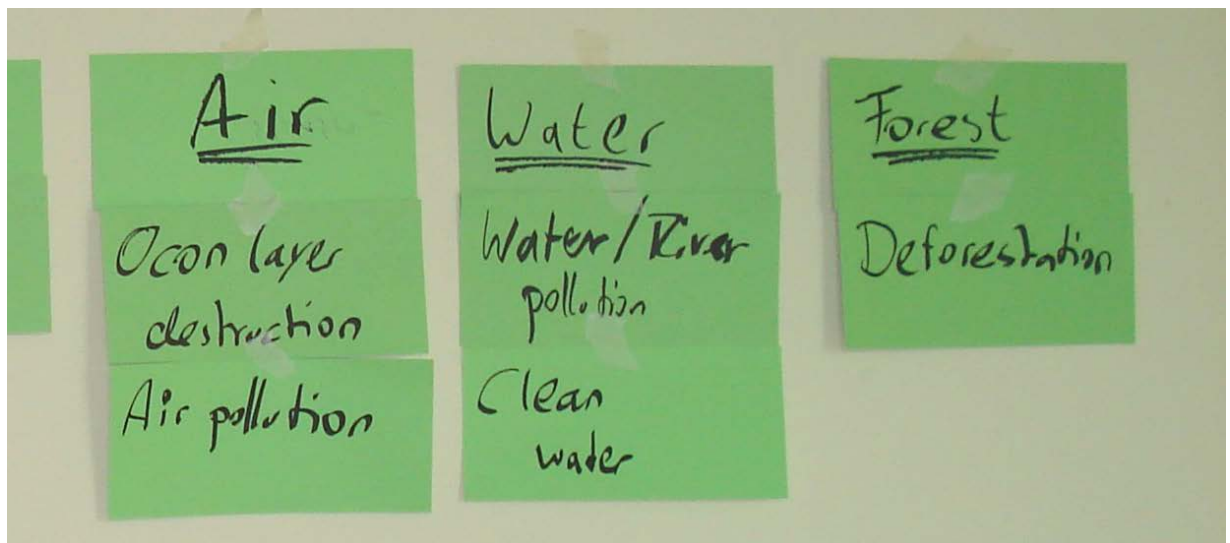
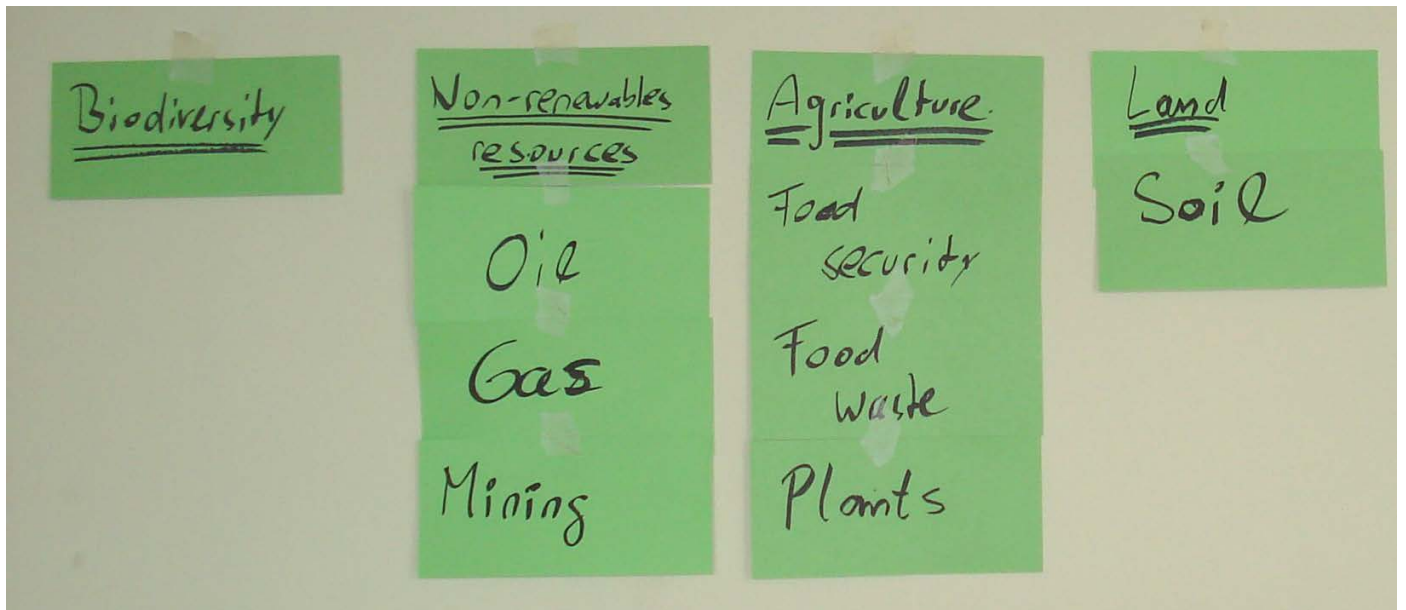
~17:30 ■ End of 2nd day

## Code of Future Workshops

- No one is more expert than others
- Refer to your own experiences
- Listen to others
- Do not judge too early
- There is neither right nor wrong
- Time is a resource - share it equally
- Do not forget to switch on your mobiles in the breaks 😊



**Mentioned resource topics:**



Cross cutting  
issues

Energy

Corruption

Human  
resources

Policy

Green  
economy

Climate  
change

Awareness  
raising

Equal distribution  
of resources

Citizens  
participation

If you take a closer  
look to your country and  
the region:

What are the concret  
problems among the  
listed resource issues?

→ Individual brainstorming

Only one topic  
per card  
+ readable please



# Biodiversity

Sale of 'exotic' animal species that belong in the wild.

Conservation

Species loss

LIMITED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

deforestation = loss of habitat for species.

Hunting of bush meat

No Proper Use of Ecosystem Services

Ignorance.

loss of ecosystem's productivity & stability

reduction of ecosystem services

Illegal exploitation of Plants for Medicinal  
Ornamentals "Orchids"

Killing of Wild Animals for Money

Forest

Deforestation

= Soil degradation.

loss in biodiversity.

used in firewood =  
low energy efficiency.

Illegal ~~Excessive~~  
logging

Indiscriminate  
bush burning

Bush burning

TERRORISM!

LACK OF  
AVAILABLE  
ALTERNATIVES

No measurement  
of carbon footprints

Exclusion

Increases  
greenhouse gas  
emission

Eco-tourism  
(or the lack of it)

Not Carbon  
Neutral.

Need for more  
land for farming.

often irreversible

Cutting down of  
trees for fire  
wood.

Water

Water/River  
pollution

Clean  
water

Sanitation

HYGIENE

No known treatment  
for oil pollution in  
water

BOREHOLE DRILLING

Laws on water  
treatment in Nigeria  
not adhered to

loss of

Marine economy  
(Tourism and Seafood)

changes of land use  
reduced water yield for  
communities

Very limited fresh-  
water

No proper water  
channels

No easy access  
to water.

Oil spills

Toxic wastes in  
water harmful to  
aquatic organisms

Waste from  
sewage discarded  
untreated into the  
river

eutrophication  
from irresponsible use  
of fertiliser

Can cause health  
problems.

Non-renewable

natural forest ↓  
water yield ↓

UP AND  
ACIS ARE  
O3'S WILL



Air

Carbon emission  
from cars

Ozone layer  
destruction

Gas flaring  
by refineries

Air pollution

Pollution results in  
climate change causing  
droughts, flooding  
& loss of life & properties

ACID RAIN

Health hazards!  
- blindness, loss of  
pregnancies, etc...

GREEN HOUSE  
GASES

Poor quality cars =  
thick exhaust NO<sub>x</sub>  
gases.

GLOBAL WARMING

Causes diseases +  
problems like cancer,  
eye infections etc..

Carcinogens from  
burning rubbish

LITTLE OR NO  
LAWS TO CHECK OR  
ADDRESS POLLUTION

Industrial factories  
have high sulphur levels  
= increase in gases.

Catalytic converters  
in cars = solution  
to reduce nitrogen gases  
in cars.

Vehicular  
Emissions

affects levels of  
biodiversity.

IMPORTATION OF  
USED VEHICLES

PEOPLE GIVE UP AND  
MOVE ON. ACTS ARE  
ALWAYS "GOD'S WILL"

Land grabbing

Expanding / Award  
resource(s) rights to  
host communities

Increased number of  
slum communities ~~as~~  
in city states

EROSION

URBANIZATION

E-waste, solid waste,  
liquid waste

Oil spills

OVER POPULATION  
IN URBAN AREAS

ABUSE OF  
URBAN PLANNING

Land

Soil

Use of Chemical  
Fertilizers

Archaic Land  
Laws

OVERGRAZING

EXCAVATIONS

HEAVY METALS  
POISONING

FLOODING

increasing global pressure  
on land due to increasing  
demand of food and biofuel

Landfill sites

Desertification

Non sustainable  
Tree cutting

MINING

intense agriculture

no environmental/  
social assessment

no effective landscape  
planning.

cultural heritage

unequal compensation

80% = arable land.  
20% = non arable.

Land deals

Open Defecation

EROSION

Gender Imbalance  
in Land Allocation

LAND

DEGRADATION

LAND SPECULATION

NO SANITATION  
OR RECYCLING

foreign direct investments:  
exclusive development  
of agricultural sector  
We just eat  
TOO MUCH  
Starch and chicken

Lack of new  
technologies to combat  
effect of climate change  
in agriculture  
Too much unprotected  
sex  
- Over population

Rural-Urban  
Migration

80% women  
involved. Poverty  
hits them hardest.

UNPROTECTION OF  
FARMERS AND THEIR  
PRODUCE

Pest & diseases

DEPENDENCE ON  
CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

CORRUPTION ALL  
OVER PURCHASE AND  
DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER

## Agriculture

Food  
Security

Food  
Waste

Plants

Inconsistent  
Export/Import  
policies

GMO's

Lack of MECHANIZATION  
AND MODERN AGRICULTURE  
TECHNIQUES

Lack of assessable  
Road networks  
for distribution.  
smaller yields, old  
knowledge

Excessive food  
imports

Excessive reliance  
on crude oil

Inadequate  
Infrastructure

Lack of proper  
Storage

FERTILIZERS

high Yielding  
Varieties not available

Climate change affecting  
land negatively

Importation  
of all kinds of  
food.

ACCESSIBILITY TO  
MARKETS

LACK OF MEAL  
SECURITY NOT JUST  
FOOD SECURITY

Craze for White  
Collar jobs



EVERYTHING BELONGS  
TO "GOVERNMENT"  
IMAGINE!!!

SECRECY WITHIN  
THE OIL, GAS &  
MINING SECTOR

AN ASSUMPTION THAT  
THESE RESOURCES ARE  
INFINITE IN NIGERIA  
SO WE CAN DO AS WE  
PLEASE

environmental impacts  
years after mining activity

Absence of  
political "balls"

Volatility of oil  
prices

no innovation to  
improve value of  
raw material.

does not get poor  
people engaged.

Muddy Gas  
Laws

Non development  
of  
Local Competence

SUBSIDIES

RESOURCE  
CONTROL

EXCESS CRUDE  
ACCOUNT  
(CECA)

CURT SYSTEM  
IS EASY TO  
MIX WITH CORRUPTION

Non-renewables  
resources

Oil  
Gas  
Mining

Environmental  
Pollution

Absence of an  
Effective Sectoral  
Law

Lack of Transparency and  
Accountability in the  
Management of ~~Resources~~

Lack of Feeling of  
Ownership of Resources  
by the People

ENVIRONMENTAL  
DEGRADATION

Security issues  
(militants, BH)

VANDALISATION AND  
CRUDE OIL THEFT

Lack of Proper  
Enforcement of Environ-  
mental Laws.

Non-diversifi-  
cation from oil

Emergence of  
competing realities  
Shale gas, Renewa-  
bles

Natural gas  
flaring!

Militancy in  
oil producing  
areas

Environmental  
Pollution  
due to activities of  
Oil & Gas Industry

Overdependency.

Non renewable

MORIBUND LAWS  
GOVERNING THE  
MINING SECTOR

No step taken to  
use/redirect the  
gas produced to  
other areas

SKewed LAWS THAT  
ENABLE ELITE CORRUPTION  
AND COMMUNITY NON-  
INVOLVEMENT

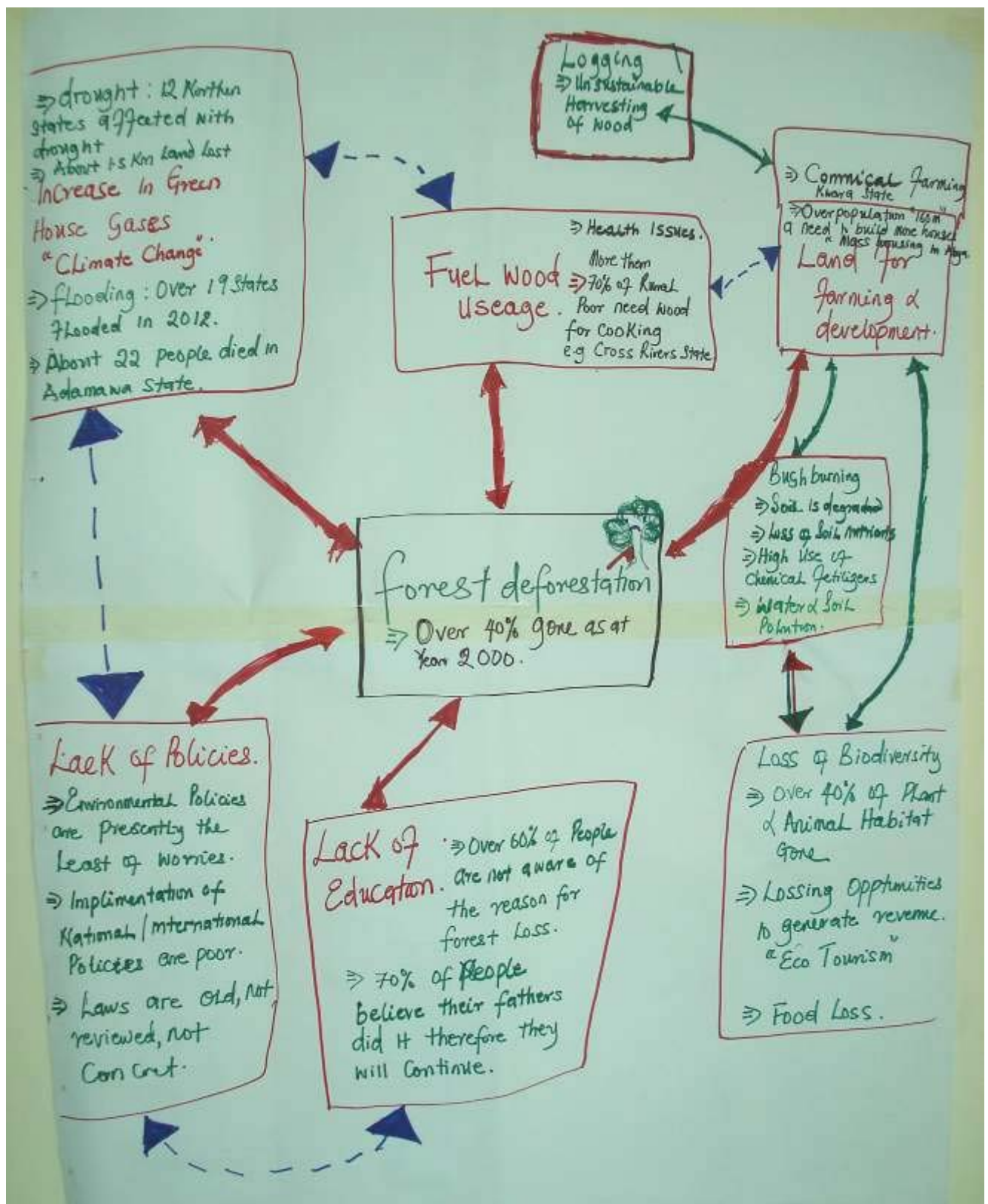
ILLEGAL REFINERIES  
AND  
PRODUCTION OF  
CRUDE

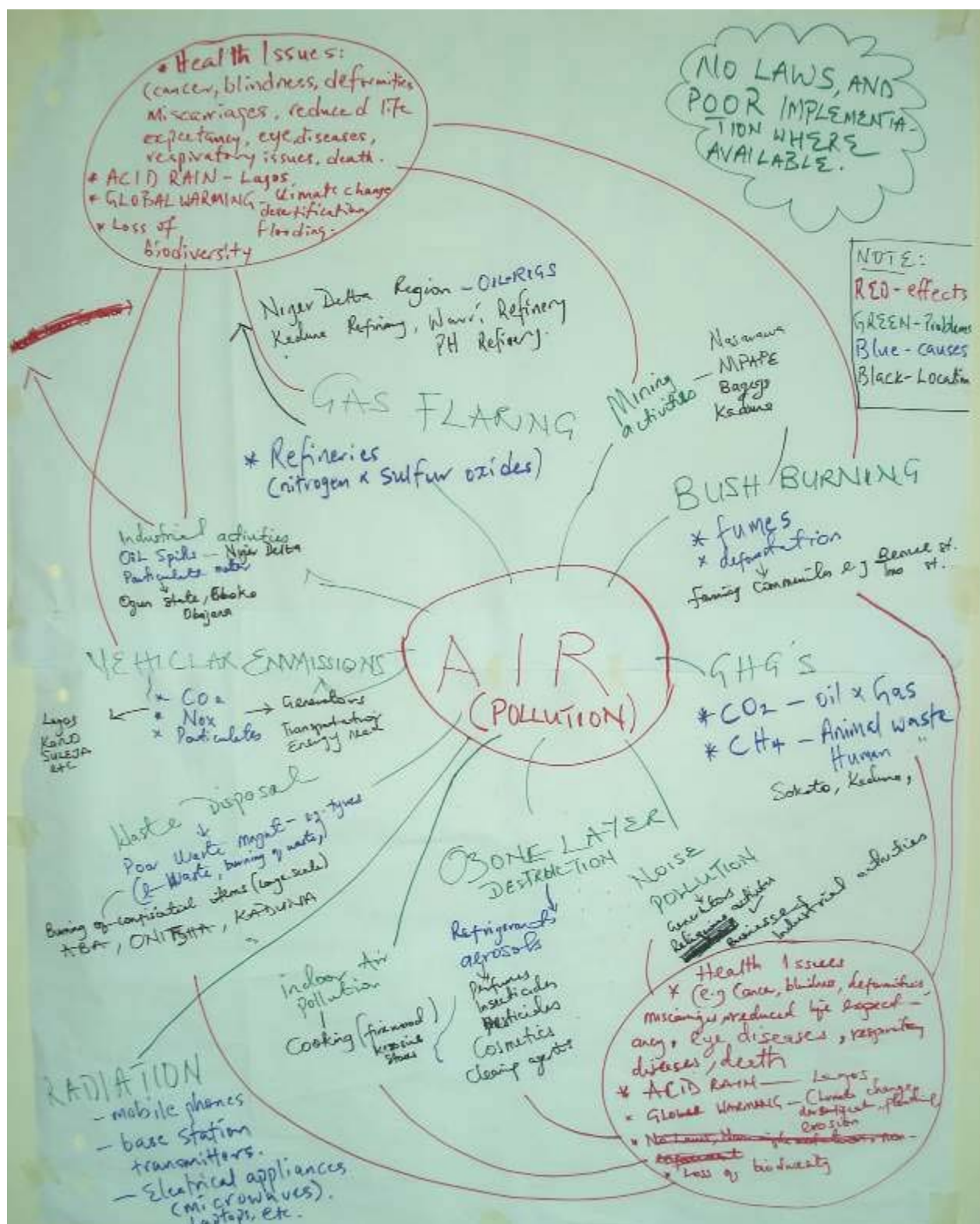


What are the main problems and underlying causes to your chosen topic?

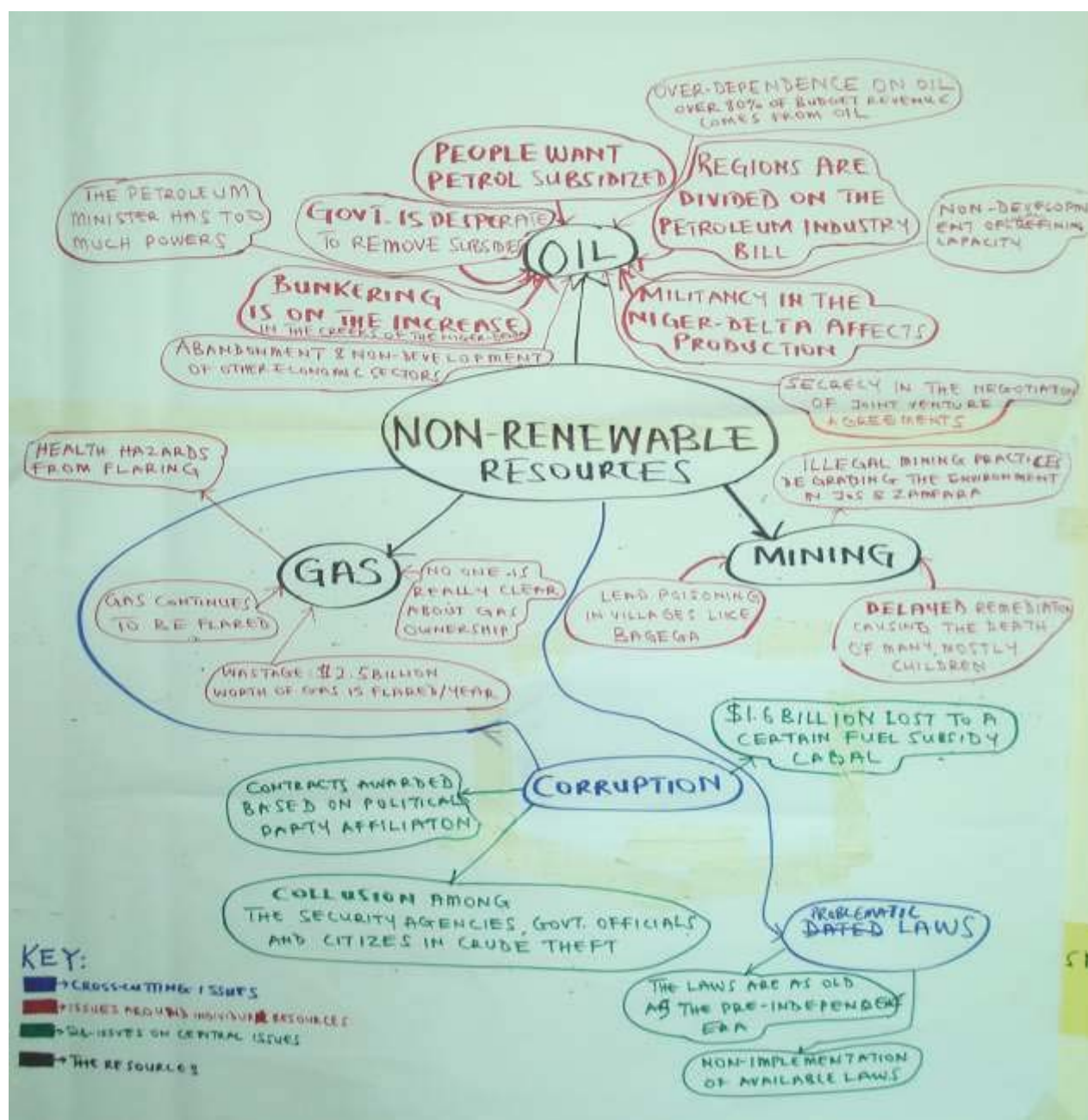
→ Please develop a mind-map including concret problems, ~~causes~~, linkages etc.









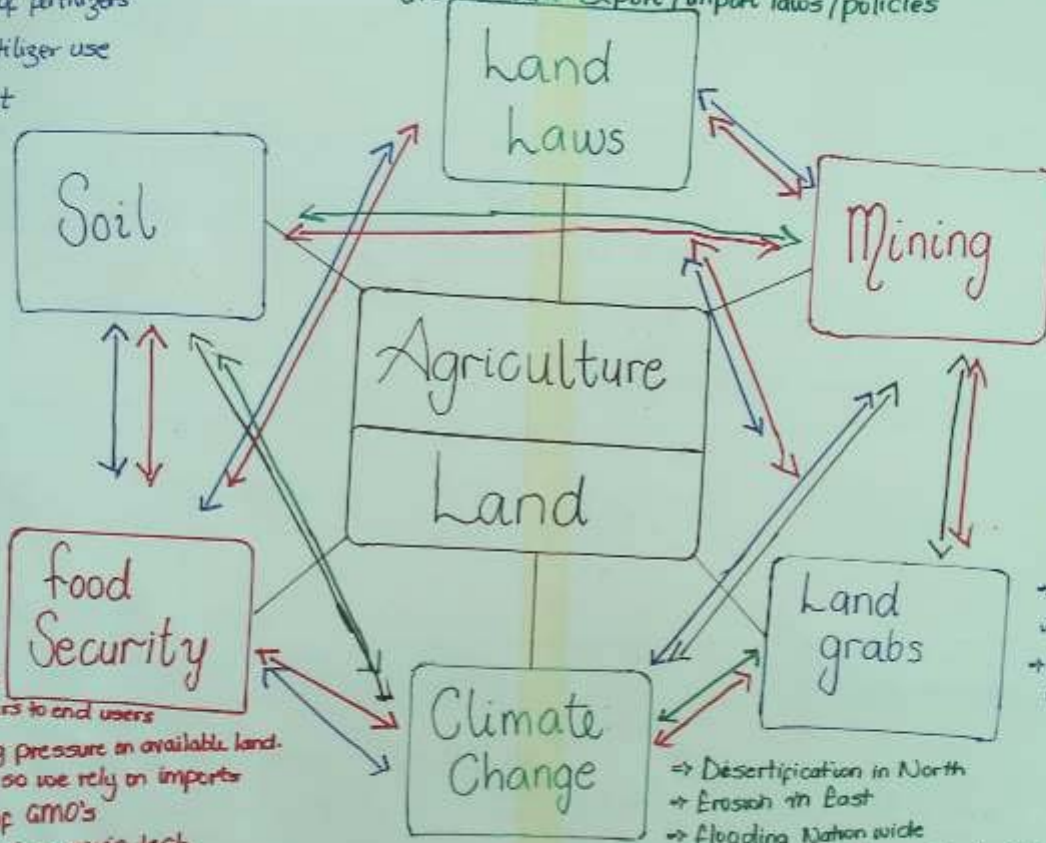




Over reliance on chem. fertilizers  
 Corruption in purchase and dist. of fertilizers  
 Lack of proper knowledge on fertilizer use  
 Inadequate knowledge of pest control and diseases

Archaic Land Laws  
 Urban planning laws not executed  
 No environmental/Social impact assessment  
 Inconsistent export/import laws/policies

⇒ Inadequate facilities leading to oil spills, metal poisoning, pollutants and other health hazards.  
 ⇒ Lack of local knowledge, mining  
 ⇒ Dangerous landfills from mining  
 ⇒ Dangerous end results from mining



mal-nutrition  
 overgrazing  
 Conflicts with nomads  
 Continuous use of tired seeds  
 Lack of proper storage and roads to transport produce from producers to end users  
 Increasing food demand putting pressure on available land. We are not producing enough so we rely on imports  
 Disregarding the dangers of GMO's  
 Lack of mechanization and modern agric tech  
 Nigerians help foreigners at expense of local farmers  
 Not enough farmers. young ppl want white collar jobs  
 farmers are not protected by govt

Some cultures don't permit women to own land  
 ⇒ It's easy for govt to take land from communities  
 ⇒ Rural migration putting strain on Lagos, Abj, Kad, PH, Kano & Enugu  
 ⇒ Inadequate/No compensation in Kano, Abj, Lagos, Nasarawa, etc  
 ⇒ Land speculation is unchecked nationwide

⇒ Desertification in North  
 ⇒ Erosion in East  
 ⇒ Flooding Nationwide  
 ⇒ Un-sustainable tree cutting leading to climate change  
 ⇒ Lack of information to mitigate the effect of climate change.

If you look to the  
collection of  
problems of your topic:

What are the three  
most urgent problems  
to be tackled?

=> Define 3

concrete  
main problems

Dangerous oil exploration practices that lead to oil spills - hazardous to health

Implement new laws that deal with old & contemporary issues in the oil industry. e.g. PIB

Nigeria's overdependence on oil leads to the neglect of other productive sectors of the economy.

- 1. Overdependence on oil.
- 2. Inequality of distribution
- 3. Insecurity/militancy
- 4. Lack of infrastructure
- 5. Corruption
- 6. Unemployment

THE PETROLEUM MINISTER HAS TOO MUCH POWERS

GOVT. IS DESPERATE TO REMOVE SUBSIDIES

PEOPLE WANT PETROL SUBSIDIZED

OVER-DEPENDENCE ON OIL  
OVER 80% OF BUDGET REVENUE COMES FROM OIL

REGIONS ARE DIVIDED ON THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY BILL

NON-DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER CAPACITY

BUNKERING IS ON THE INCREASE  
IN THE CREEK OF THE NIGER-DELTA

ABANDONMENT & NON-DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS

MILITANCY IN THE NIGER-DELTA AFFECTS PRODUCTION

SECRECY IN THE NEGOTIATION OF JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENTS

NON-RENT INCOME

OIL





**\* Health Issues:**  
 (cancer, blindness, deformities, miscarriages, reduced life expectancy, eye diseases, respiratory issues, death.)  
**\* ACID RAIN - Lagos**  
**\* GLOBAL WARMING** - climate change, desertification, flooding.  
**\* Loss of Biodiversity**

Non-Enforcement of Laws prohibiting ~~the~~ Pollution.

NO LAWS, AND POOR IMPLEMENTATION WHERE AVAILABLE.

$CO_2 \rightarrow SOPPY$

Lack of viable green energy alternatives.

Niger Delta Region - OIL RIGS  
 Kaduna Refining, Warri Refinery, PH Refinery.

GAS FLARING

\* Refineries (Nitrogen & Sulfur oxides)

Mining activities

Nasarawa  
 MPAGE  
 Baguio  
 Kaduna

BUSH BURNING

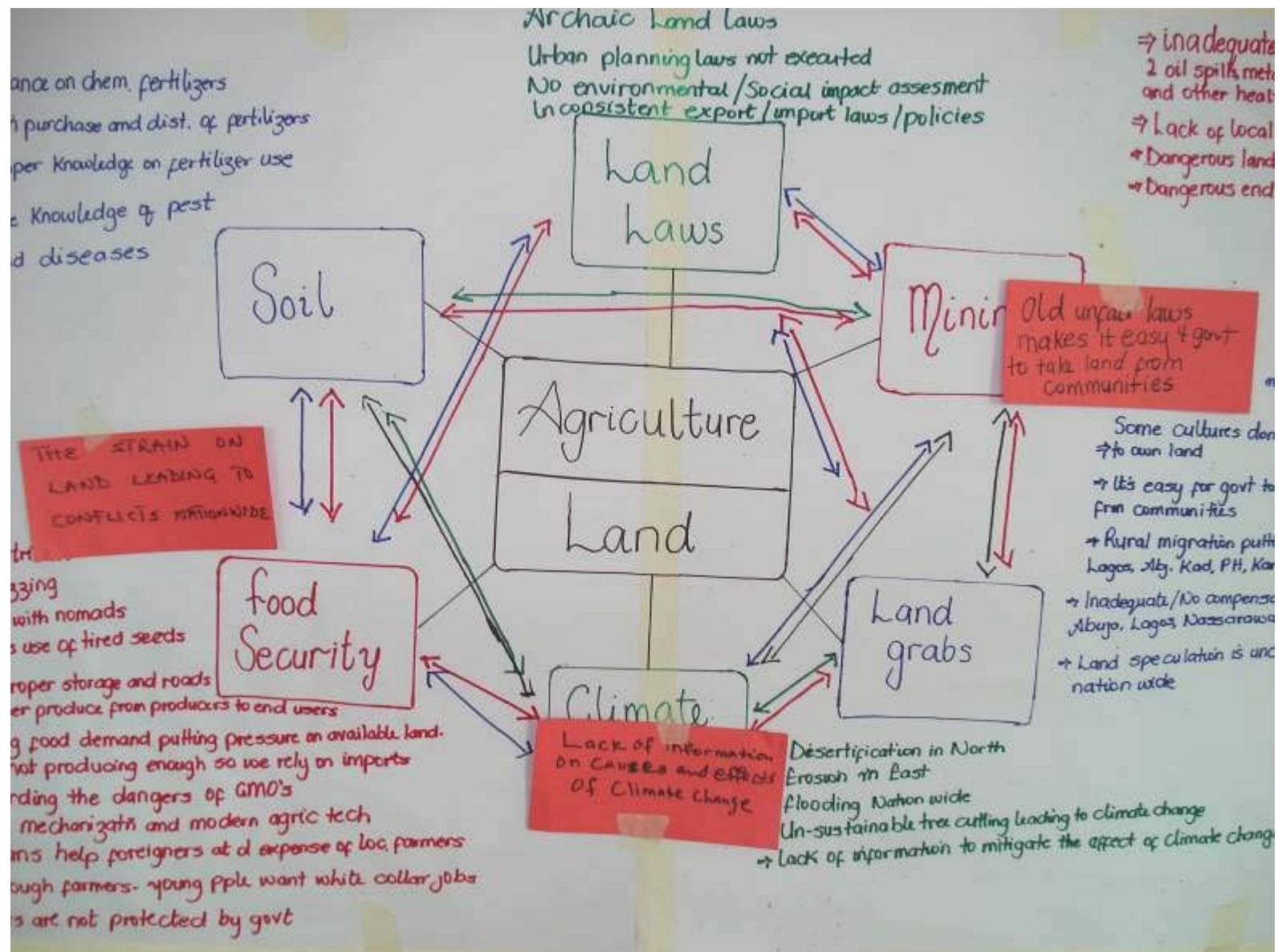
Ignorance on the impact of daily Practices on Air.

\* fumes  
 \* deforestation  
 Farming communities e.g. Benue

Industrial activities  
 Oil Spills - Niger Delta  
 Particulate matter  
 Ogun State, Eboko  
 Obajana

NOTE:  
 RED - eff  
 GREEN - ?  
 Blue - ca  
 Black - Le










Thursday

- 9:00 ■ Welcome back
- Priorizing problems
  - Visions 2050
- ~11:00 ■ Coffee break ☺
- cont. visions 2050
  - Presentation
- 13:00 ■ Lunch break ☺
- Associations
  - How to achieve visions
- ~15:30 ■ Coffee break ☺
- Cont. working groups
  - Presentations
  - Daily evaluation
- 17:30 ■ End of 3rd day

# Evaluation Wednesday

			
Facilitation	91%	9%	
Atmosphere	82%	18%	
Relevance of content	100%		

If you look at  
the identified  
problematic aspects:  
Which of them you  
think are most relevant  
in Nigeria?

→ Stick either

$$4 \times 1 \bullet \quad \underline{\underline{012}}$$

$$2 \times 2 \bullet \quad \underline{\underline{012}}$$

$$2 + 1 + 1 \bullet$$



Implement new laws that deal with old & contemporary issues in the oil industry. -9- PIB

(PETROL SUBSIDY)

9

Land for farming & development  
Increased population growth is leading to a need for more food, shelter etc

8

Fuel wood is the only source of ~~each~~ energy in rural areas

Lack of viable green energy alternatives.

7

Leading pollute

Industrial Soil

THE STRAIN ON LAND LEADING TO CONFLICTS NATIONWIDE

8

Need for implementation of new laws that deal with old and contemporary issues in the oil industry, e.g. the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB)





2025: Green Energy,  
~~the~~ imported

2025: Govt + citizens  
are still not perfectly  
in line

Schools, hospitals  
etc. run by  
green energy

2025: little  
oil spills

2050: More  
efficient factories

Govt + citizens  
are on line

Capturing fumes  
to provide energy

Govt. are  
environmental  
conscious

Industry is in  
the tree  $\rightarrow$  inte-  
grated to environment

No more oil  
spills hazardous  
to environment

Oil industry is  
clean due to laws

Common consensus  
about importance  
of law

Shell will do good  
things cause of laws  
+ earning more money

In 2050 the  
amount of exploration  
of oil is the same though



Increased population growth is leading to a need of more food, shelter, etc.



Smaller  
families  
Responsible  
child caring  
One child  
families  
Small subsistence  
farming  
Families own  
their own land  
Enough space  
for all  
People grow their  
own vegetables

Settlement  
Landscaping  
Encourage  
women  
Educated  
women = less  
children

Family  
planning  
Decreased  
child mortality  
Proper health

facilities  
Proper use  
of land  
Preserved  
environment  
Reduced population  
= decreased deforestation  
Better quality  
of life  
People will be  
healthier as  
employment

Healthier people  
= higher GDP

People are  
happy w/ small  
change

No need for fire  
wood use

Better education

No rural area  
in 2050

Usage of fire wood  
is to show ancient  
methods

Cool with electricity  
instead fire wood

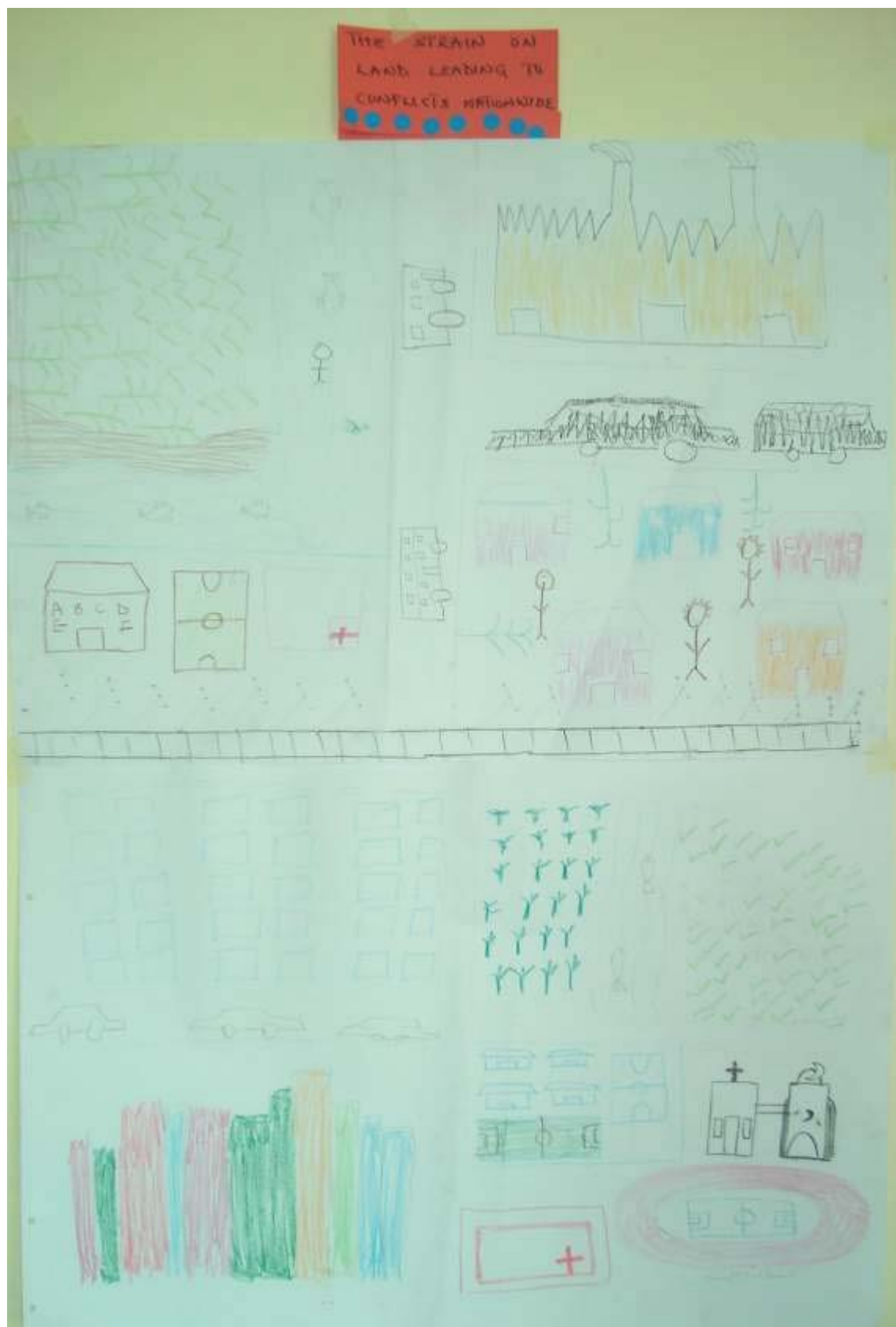
Solar panels  
will be cheap  
in 2050

Solar panels will be  
more effective

Solar panels will  
be very small +  
mobile



The strain on land leading to conflicts nationwide



Good infrastructure

Double buses

Employment

for all

Adequate transport

for all

Religion so

hand in hand

Industry is

green

Except

to existing

Portable water.

Medical facilities,

Fresh

streams.

This is a  
religious

Increased urban  
population  
waste lead to  
pollution in  
water, air, soil  
etc.

Lack of viable green energy alternatives (fuel wood is the only source of cooking energy in rural areas)





United  
States of  
Africa

Deser Tec

Coastal areas  
→ Small hydropower  
plants

Wind energy  
by turbines

Rivers used with  
small hydropower plants

Clean  
environment

2050 Africa is  
fully industrialized

Africa supplies green  
energy for the whole  
world

Blue  
sky

More efficient

More efficient  
Storage of food

No food waste  
→ less bio fuel

No need for bio  
fuel in high amounts

Africa concentrates  
of solar energy not  
bio fuel

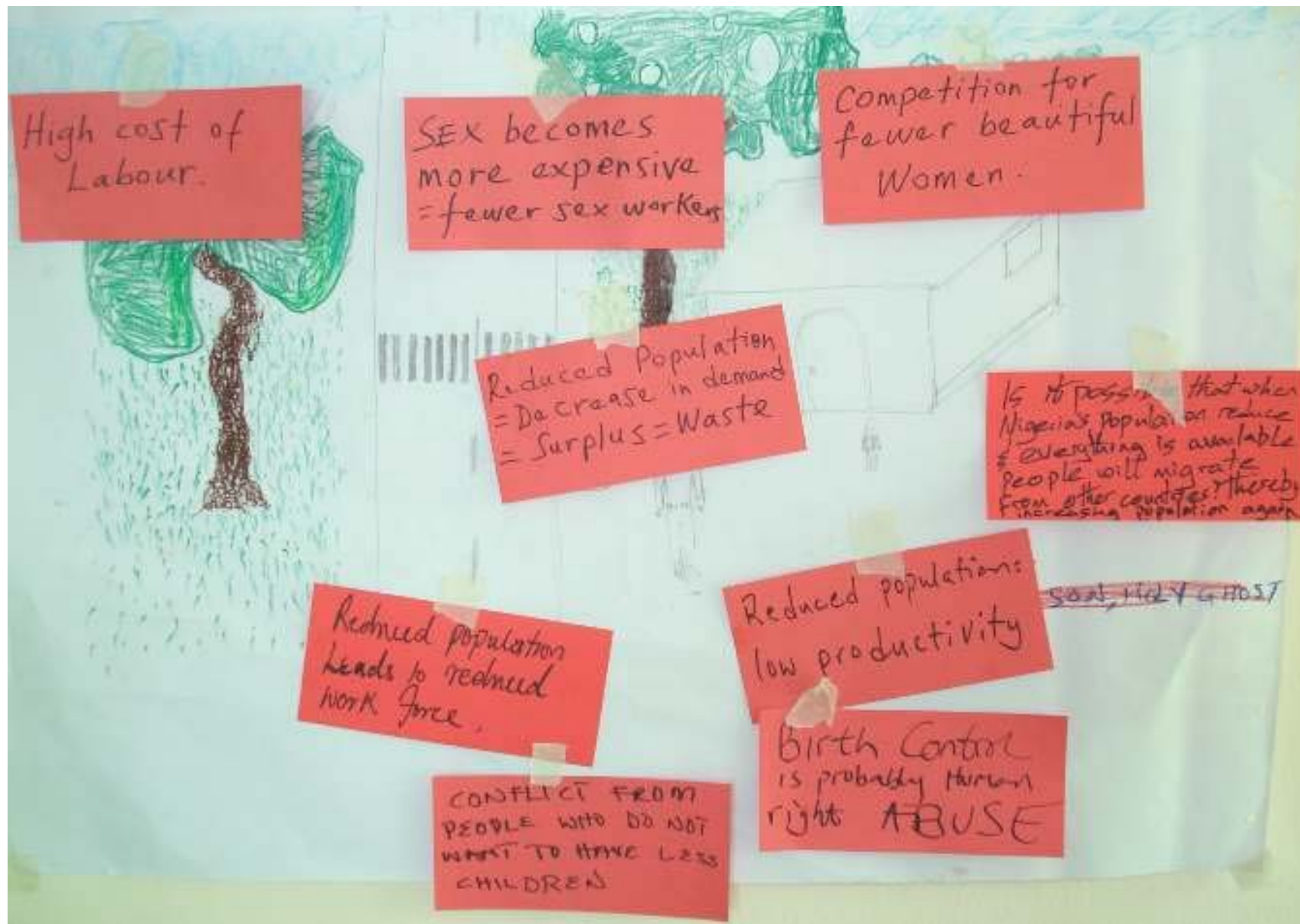
- Take some time to wander around

- Don't speak

- Are there potential conflicts of interests in the visions?

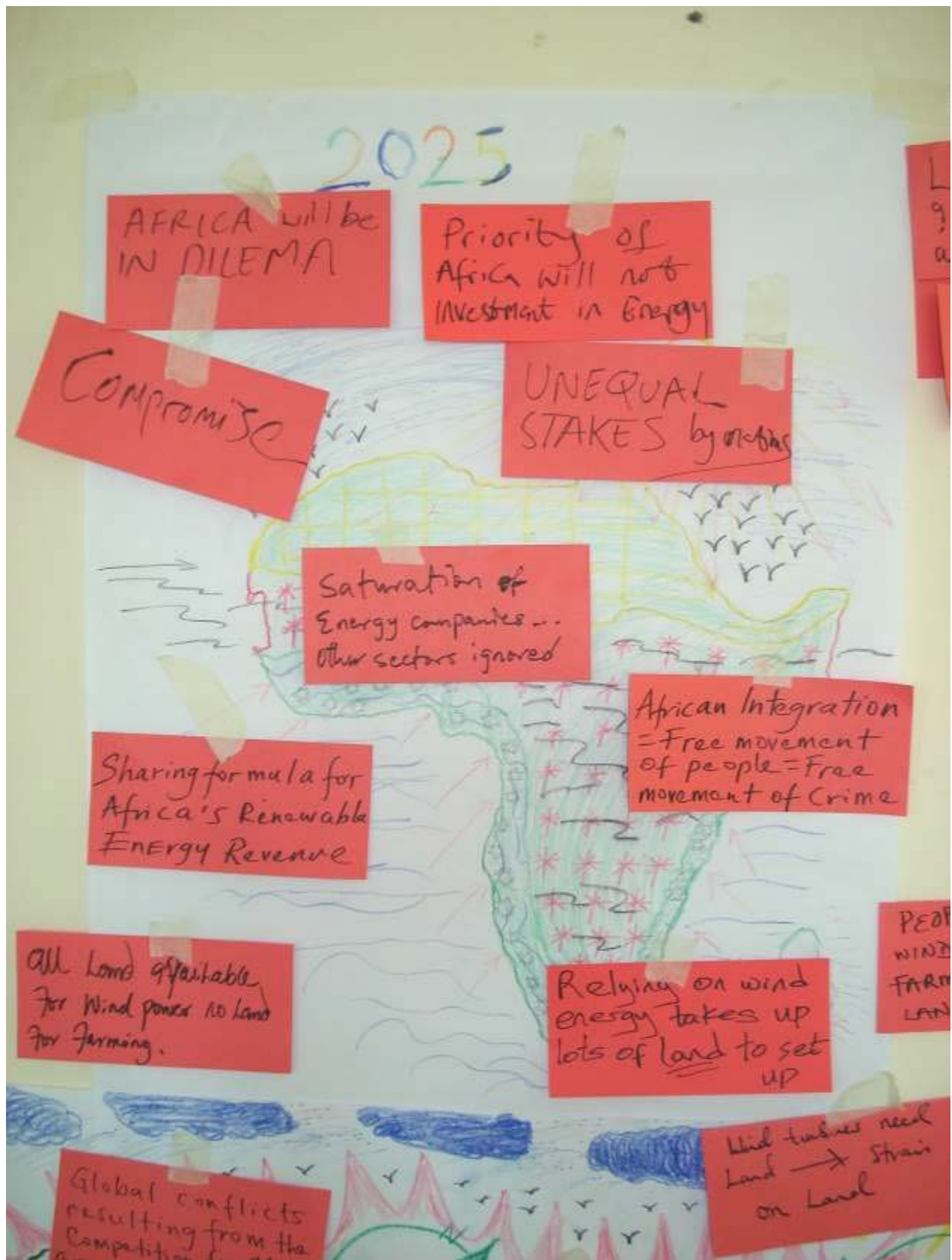
⇒ Conflict of interests

Increased population growth is leading to a need of more food, shelter, etc.





Lack of viable green energy alternatives (fuel wood is the only source of cooking energy in rural areas)



Energy Revenue

All Land available for Wind power NO Land for farming.

Relying on wind energy takes up lots of land to set up

PEOPLE DON'T WANT WIND TURBINES / SOLAR FARMS ON THEIR LAND

Wind turbines need land → strain on land

Global conflicts resulting from the competition for Africa's Green Energy supply

What will happen to world economy?

Mining for the raw materials for solar panels leads to new conflicts & challenges

But revenues it's needed to transfer the green energy to the world?

Other parts of the world will be able to produce their own green energy

FOOD VS ENERGY? FOOD MAY BECOME MORE EXPENSIVE DUE TO SCARCITY

The transition to green energy would result in losses in the fossil fuel energy industry

EXCESS RENEWABLE ENERGY AND NO MARKET/USE FOR ALL WE PRODUCE



The strain on land leading to conflicts nationwide





Communal ownership  
still needs conflict  
due to human  
nature.

Man's greed  
addressed. Some  
people will also  
want to own more  
than these are allocated

How will  
the labour force evenly  
in the community to ensure  
that all the sectors are  
covered (e.g. farms, etc.)  
to ensure these facilities are in  
the community

Plan by the 'Big Man'

EVERY ONE WANTS  
MORE. THE CONCEPT  
OF 'BARE NECESSITY'  
WILL NOT BE WELCOME

How expensive &  
viable will this be?

An unattractive & boring  
society due to  
abundance

Order gets boring  
chaos finds  
room in restless  
minds

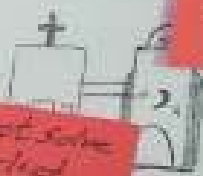
CAPITALISTS WILL  
FIGHT THE CONCEPT  
OF COMMUNAL OWNERSHIP  
OF EVERYTHING

This does not solve  
religious conflict

ADDITION TO  
M-1 MORE THAN  
CHURCHES - PEOPLE WANT  
TO GO TO 'SACRED SPACES'

Can we not plan  
this? Plan what we need &  
the national health system  
& all the services

Increased urbanisation  
not properly managed  
could lead to disaster  
in security, hygiene  
etc.



Double buses powered by?

Good infrastructure

Double buses

Employment

for all

Adequate transport

for all

And the non-religious nko? Why is religion important?

Religion so

hand in hand

Industry is green

Need for implementation of new laws that deal with old and contemporary issues in the oil industry, e.g. the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB)





## Taking your visions into consideration:

- Which of the elements you think are feasible and should be achieved first?

- How to achieve this aspects?

- Discuss the ideas and choose the most relevant

- How to achieve this element(i) by 2025 ~~to~~?

## FEASIBLE IDEAS

- ① Grazing routes.
- ② Providing infrastructure and social amenities
- ③ Reduce unemployment, develop citizens competencies
- ④

## HOW TO ACHIEVE BY 2025

- ①
  - (a) Identify ~~graz~~ possible grazing areas across the country and link them to form an acceptable <sup>national</sup> grazing route
  - (b) Introduce the culture of static ranches to reduce the need for migration.
  - (c) Introduce/compensation for those whose ppty / structures would be affected as a result (a) and (b) above.
- ② Build good roads, provide access to electricity, provide affordable/social housing, provide medical facilities e.t.c
- ③ Organize communities to identify what skills and competencies that can be leveraged.

Increased population growth is leading to a need of more food, shelter, etc.

## Feasible:

- \* Reduced population growth rate
- \* Responsible child care
- \* Enough food production
- \* More vegetation / conservation

### How to achieve them:

- \* Education on family planning (busting religious & cultural myths)
- \* ~~and~~ Policies placing limits on child births.
- \* Urban farming / individual food production
- \* Health care for responsible child care
- \* Education on ~~forest~~ management / conservation
- \* Provision of alternative energy to fuel wood

## Most relevant

Reduced population growth rate

### How?

Aggressive enlightenment Campaigns



Need for implementation of new laws that deal with old and contemporary issues in the oil industry, e.g. the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB)

## PRIORTIZED ELEMENTS

- \* RELEVANT LAWS TOWARDS
- \* ACHIEVING THE IMAGINED FUTURE  
i.e. Protecting the people & the environment.

## HOW TO ACHIEVE?

- \* INVOLVE THE VULNERABLE SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY
- \* INVOLVE THE OIL COYS
- \* ENFORCEMENT
- \* EXPLORE HOW IT WORKS IN OTHER PLACES

DISCUSSIONS & MOST RELEVANT

- \* THE RIGHT LAWS
- \* ENFORCEMENT

HOW TO ACHIEVE? by 2025

- \* SETTING TIMELINES
- \* COMMITTED POLITICAL WILL

Lack of viable green energy alternatives (fuel wood is the only source of cooking energy in rural areas)

## FEASIBLE ELEMENTS ①

- ~~intermittent~~
- ~~use of small hydro in Nigeria~~
- most relevant &  
\* Exportation of Green Energy to West Africa
- \* Expansion of alternative cooking energy
- \*

## HOW TO ACHIEVE ① ABOVE:

- \* Deregulation of Power generation
- \* Improved food stores / LPG
- \* Incentives for the local production of Renewable Energy technology.
- \* Increased tariffs on importation of ↑
- \* Creation of Institutes (Monotechnics)  
dedicated to the teaching/research/  
Extension & services on National Green  
Energy development.
- \* Small hydro plants development
- \* 2013 ~~2015~~ Bill on Deregulation process  
completed.

2013-2025: Deployment of  
Energy Revolution Policy

2013-2015: Incentives for Local  
Production (increased tariff  
for Importation)

2015-2017: Schools solely designed  
for Renewable Studies.

2015-2020: Over 60% of Nigerian  
Homes use Improved Stoves  
& LPGs.

2017-2023: Development of about  
60% Energy from Small hydro.



— 2023-2025: MOUs & Multilateral  
Agreements signed with the Region (U.A.)  
(Extension Services on the  
National Green energy development



Friday

- 9:00 ■ Welcome back
  - Next steps by 2020
- ~10:30 ■ Coffee break ☺
  - cont. working groups
- 12:30 ■ Lunch break ☺
- 13:30 ■ Presentation
- ~15:20 ■ Coffee break ☺
  - Resource Summit : Election of delegates
  - Final evaluation
- ~17:00 ■ Closing words

# Evaluation Thursday

			
Facilitation	100%		
Atmosphere	17%	25%	58%
Relevance of content	82%	18%	

Having a closer look to the future: what would be necessary by the relevant actors to achieve the first steps by 2020?

→ Provide an overview of the chosen strategy

→ Provide a working plan for one or more relevant actors for next 7 years.

### Possible elements of a working plan

Action/ Activity	Aiming to	Methodology	Concrete actors	Time frame	Risks/ Hindrances	Resources needed...



The strain on land leading to conflicts nationwide

Action/Activity	AIM	METHODOLOGY	CONCRETE ACTORS	TIME FRAME	RISKS/HINDERANCES	RESOURCES NEEDED
Creating grazing routes and grazing areas for nomads.	To prevent recurrent violent clashes, and conflicts between nomad cattle rearers and land owners.	1) Create fact-finding / Reconciliation Commission to deal with existing grievances, recent events, arising from violent conflicts. 2) Hold public hearings involving stakeholders eg. Nomadic communities, farming communities to gather ideas and identify specific needs and possible hinderances to create grazing routes. 3) From 1 & 2, formulate key policy issues / points to be distilled into extant or new grazing route legislation. 4) Establish independent Grazing Route/Right Commission to deal with issues arising from implementation of new legislation in c) above. 5) Monitoring & Evaluation 6) Introduce model ranch experiments to demonstrate possibility of sedentary cattle rearing, so as to provide more productive alternative (wider use in, milk production, manure, dairy products).	1) Community leaders 2) Ardos (Palani leaders) 3) Mi Yeti Allah Cattle Rearing Association 4) State governments 5) Farming communities 6) Federal Government	1) JUNE - DEC 2013 (6 MONTHS)  2) JAN - DEC 2014 (1 YEAR)  3) JAN - JUNE 2015 (6 MONTHS)  4) JUNE - DEC 2015 (6 MONTHS)  5) ONGOING 6) 2016-2020  POST 2020 - Chikung	1) Extant resentment against cattle rearers because of previous conflict. 2) Unwillingness of those likely to be affected by designating certain lands as grazing areas to cooperate with the process.	1) TIME 2) GRAZING GROUNDS/LAND 3) FUNDS - BOA - BOI - DONOR AGENCIES 4) TECHNICAL EXPERTISE (Ranch creation/dev, animal product processing (e.g. mediation, conflict Resolution))

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ACTION	AIM	METHODOLOGY	CONCRETE ACTORS	TIME FRAME	RISKS/HINDERANCE	RESOURCES NEEDED
1. Amending and/or providing additional legislation dealing with land tenure • security and the settler/indigene question and implementing same.	① Clarify the law with respect to who can own land and where. ② Providing fair and equal access to land regardless of origin, tribe or political affiliation. ③ Simplify process of obtaining title to land and provide security forms. ④ Provide land tenure security. ⑤ Ensure prompt and fair compensation in the event of necessary state expropriation.	⑥ Public hearing across states to identify needs, concerns, fears, in dealing with settler/indigene dichotomy. ⑦ Design draft bill or consequential amendments to the Land Use Act and other related legislation. ⑧ Debate bill on the floor of the N.A. ⑨ M & E.	⑩ Law Reform Commission ⑪ State Governments ⑫ National Assembly ⑬ State Assemblies ⑭ Communities	⑮ 2013-2014  ⑯ Jan 2015-JUNE 2015  ⑰ JULY 2015-JUNE 2016  ⑱ ONGOING	⑲ Gender ⑳ Deep rooted sentiments ㉑ Fear of losing control of territory. ㉒ Self Preservation and fear of losing cultural identity ㉓ Stereotypes about outsiders?	㉔ TIME ㉕ TECHNICAL (LEGAL) EXPERTISE ㉖ - MEDIATION EXPERTISE



Increased population growth is leading to a need of more food, shelter, etc.

## WORK PLAN

### ACTION/ACTIVITY: MAXIMIZING FOOD PRODUCTION

- The use of more effective and technologically advanced methods of farming will ensure that there is high yield of crops within limited space in and out of season.
- Enhance crop production in the different sections of the Country based on comparative advantage and also developing the capacity of all sections of the Country to produce crops that are not traditional to these areas e.g production of Plantains in the North (Kano state) and Tomatoes in the South (Lagos state)

### AIMING TO:

REDUCE HUNGER: - Use of effective methods of production leading to higher yields at lower cost  
- ~~provision~~ provision of storage facilities for ~~food storage~~ future use

PREVENT DEFORESTATION: Development of modern farming techniques that will yield high crops within limited space with reducing the need for deforestation

INCREASE JOB: Increased activity in the agricultural sector will lead to more jobs

ENHANCE AGRICULTURE EXPORTS INDUSTRY: High yields will lead to exports

### METHODOLOGY:

ENGAGE GOVERNMENT, INT. ORGANIZATIONS, NGOs

- Sponsor research and development activities in agriculture
- Provide necessary technologies that would lead to higher agric yields
- Encouraging Government to implement policies/ frameworks that exist on agric development e.g Vision 20:2020

INTENSIFY CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES FOR FARMERS

- NGOs, Universities, local govt, agric research institute to intensify programmes that would improve the capacity of indigenous farmers.
- Education of rural communities on AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVES OF FUEL FOR COOKING (firewood)



CONCRETE ACTORS: GOVERNMENT (FED, STATE, LOCAL), NGOs, AGRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES, UNIVERSITIES, PRIVATE SECTOR, BANKS, FARMERS.

## TIME FRAME:

— Engagement of Govt, Int. ORG, NGOs: 2013 - 2015

— Capacity Building Programmes: 2014 - 2015

(Improved seedlings usage, fertilizer application, mechanized farming, climate change effect methods, proper farming practices)

NORTH CENTRAL JAN - APRIL 2014

NORTH WEST ~~MAY~~ - AUGUST - 2014

SOUTH EAST SEPT - DEC - 2014

SOUTH WEST JAN - APRIL - 2015

NORTH EAST MAY - AUGUST - 2015

SOUTH SOUTH SEPT - DEC - 2015

\* NGOs Continue to ~~engage~~ provide information to farmers on modern farming techniques

— EDUCATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES: 2014 - 2015 (Run Concurrently)

— MONITORING PHASE: 2016 - 2019

## RISK/HINDERANCES:

- Lack and timely availability of funds/sponsorships
- Non-cooperation and accessibility to targeted agencies, officials etc.
- Conflicts (Boko Haram, communal clashes etc)
- Lack of acceptance of introduced techniques and technologies
- Market accessibility

## RESOURCES NEEDED:

- Human Resource
- Capital
- Equipment (Training tools)

Lack of viable green energy alternatives (fuel wood is the only source of cooking energy in rural areas)

## WORKING PLAN

**ACTIVITY:** PROVISION OF INCENTIVES FOR THE LOCAL PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY & INTRODUCTION OF INCREASED TARIFFS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF FINISHED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTS.

- AIM:** \* TO ENCOURAGE LOCAL CONTENT VIZ/VIZ TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW
- \* INCREASED ENERGY PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLES.
  - \* CREATION OF JOBS.
  - \* INCREASE NIGERIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL DRIVE TOWARDS RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

- \* TAX HOLIDAY (4 YEARS) FOR COMPANIES INVOLVED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY IN NIGERIA.
- \* HAVE A DEDICATED FUND IN THE BANK OF INDUSTRY, THAT ALLOWS FOR THE GRANTING OF LOANS (SINGLE DIGIT INTEREST RATE (9%)) FOR PROJECTS AND COMPANIES INVOLVED IN RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & MANUFACTURE.

### **CONCRETE ACTIONS:**

- \* \$1 BILLION (FROM THE EXCESS CRUDE ACCOUNT) RESERVED AT THE CBN AND DEPLOYED THROUGH THE BOI.
- \* FIRST DIRECTIVE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RED TAX REGIME

### TIME FRAME:

TAX HOLIDAY: → 2013-2017

RED FUND: 2013-2020

<sup>IMPORTATION</sup>  
HIGH TARIFFS REGIME: 2013-2020

### RISKS & HINDRANCES:

- \* ABSENCE OF POLITICAL WILL.
- \* SABOTAGE BY THE DIESEL CABAL.
- \* SET-BACK BY THE 2015 ELECTIONS.
- \* PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION.

### RESOURCES NEEDED:

- \* THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE / NATIONAL PLANNING / LABOUR & PRODUCTIVITY
- \* THE CENTRAL BANK
- \* BOI
- \* CSOs / INVOLVEMENT
- \* LAND (OVER WORKED, LOW NUTRIENT LAND)



## ACTIVITY:

MAKE CLEAN COOKING ENERGY AVAILABLE TO NIGERIAN HOMES.

AIM: BY 2020, THAT OVER 60% OF NIGERIAN HOMES USE IMPROVED STOVES AND LPGs.

METHODOLOGY: DIRECT PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT OF CITIZENS ON THE FUNCTIONALITY & ADVANTAGES OF THE USE OF CLEAN STOVES.

\* MAKE LPGs AVAILABLE IN AFFORDABLE, SMALL CONTAINERS.

\* INCREASED PRODUCTION OF LPGs FOR COOKING.

CONCRETE ACTIONS: ENGAGE CIVIL SOCIETY IN PUBLIC AWARENESS & DEMONSTRATIONS OF USAGE

~~CONTRACT~~ \* SIGN MOUS WITH COMPANIES OF GLOBAL REPUTE TO PRODUCE NIGERIA SPECIFIC ~~CONTAINERS~~ CONTAINERS.

## TIME FRAME

\* PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT  $\Rightarrow$  2013 - 2015

\* PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STOVES  $\Rightarrow$  2013 - 2020

\* AVAILABILITY OF LPG'S IN AFFORDABLE, SMALL CONTAINERS  $\Rightarrow$  2013 - 2020.

\* INCREASE PRODUCTION OF LPG'S FOR COOKING  $\Rightarrow$  2013 - 2020.

## RISK

- \* ABSENCE OF POLITICAL WILL.
- \* PERCEPTION OF INDIVIDUALS
- \* POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

## RESOURCES NEEDED

- \* ~~RE~~ ENTREPRENEURS FOR STOVE AND GAS CONTAINERS PRODUCTION.
- \* PROPER CSO INVOLVEMENT.
- \* INVOLVEMENT OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM.

Need for implementation of new laws that deal with old and contemporary issues in the oil industry, e.g. the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB)

WORK PLAN

# RELEVANT ACTORS

- \* THE GOVERNMENT
- \* THE PEOPLE/COMMUNITY
- \* CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS [CSOs]
- \* THE OIL COYS
- \* INT'L ORGS e.g OPEC

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## RELEVANT By ACTORS

THE GOVERNMENT ::: THE POLITICAL WILL TO ENACT THE RIGHT & JUST LAWS WHICH ARE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY, SOCIALLY, ALSO BRINGS PROSPERITY FOR ALL CITIZENRY BY INVOLVING ALL THE CONCERNED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FORMULATION & EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

THE PEOPLE ::: ENGAGEMENT OF THE RELEVANT FOCAL POINTS/STAKEHOLDERS IN DISCUSSIONS TO ELIMINATE DISTRUST & SUSPICION SO THAT THEY CAN WORK TOGETHER.

ENLIGHTENEMENTS OF ALL PARTIES TOWARDS ACHIEVING A CONSENSUS IN PASSING & ENFORCING THE LAWS.



CSOs :: CONTINUE TO PUT PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT ESPECIALLY THE LEGISLATIVE ARM OF GOVERNMENT FOR ~~LAW~~ MAKING & ENFORCEMENTS

OIL COYS: LISTING THEIR CHALLENGES, RISKS AND ANTICIPATED HINDERANCES TOWARDS THEIR COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMERGING LAWS.

INTL ORGS eg OPEC :: SHARING OF BEST PRACTICES TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE IDEAL FUTURE OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

TIMELINES:

NOW TO 2013 DECEMBER: SENSITISING CSOs, COMMUNITIES, LEGISLATURE AND THE WHOLE PUBLIC ON MATTERS IN THE P.I.B

2014-2015: EDIT DRAFT AND EXISTING LAWS AND PASS NOT JUST A P.I.B THAT LOOKS AT THE ECONOMICS, BUT ONE THAT IS JUST, EQUITABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE & SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE

2015-2017: IMPLIMENTATION IN PROGRESS → GOVT BECOMES A REGULATOR AND NOT AN ACTIVE PLAYER

2018 : REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE  
LAW WHERE IT DOESN'T WORK

2019-2020: IMPLEMENTATION, IMPROVEMENT  
AND PERFECTION OF THE OIL/GAS  
INDUSTRY LAWS

## ACTION/ACTIVITIES

- 1) NEW LAW WRITING PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVES NOT JUST GOVERNMENT & EXPERTS BUT COMMUNITIES, CSO's, IOCs and OIL GOV-ERNING BODIES.
- 2) PUBLIC HEARINGS / ENGAGEMENTS TO DEBATES AND INPUT FROM DIFFERENT PART-IES TO GIVE A MORE BALANCED VIEW
- 3) ENSURING THAT THE LAW MAKE GOVT A REGULATOR IN THE SECTOR
- 4) THE OWNERSHIP OF GAS IS CLARIFIED IN THE LAW
- 5) A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OIL REVENUE IS ~~USED~~ INVESTED INTO RENEWABLE ENERGY. (20%?)

### POSSIBLE HINDRANCE

- 1) POLITICS
- 2) CORRUPTION
- 3) IOCs MAY RESIST CHANGE
- 4) FORMULATION OF LAWS MAY TAKE TOO MUCH TIME DUE TO MANY ACTORS
- 5) DELIBERATE STRONG ARMING THE BOD

## RESOURCES NEEDED

- ⇒ TIME
- ⇒ (LOTS OF) MONEY
- ⇒ HUMAN RESOURCES

## Resource Summit

- Discuss the topics from the FWS and 1. draft of Memorandum from global perspective.
- Delegates, hbs staff, external experts, guests
- 12+13 of September, Berlin  
+ supporting programme

## Role and mission of delegates

- Convey the messages, ideas, and the spirit of the FWS
- Be engaged in the international discussion before, during and after the summit
- Write an Essay about the discussions/ topics of the FWS within 3 weeks time

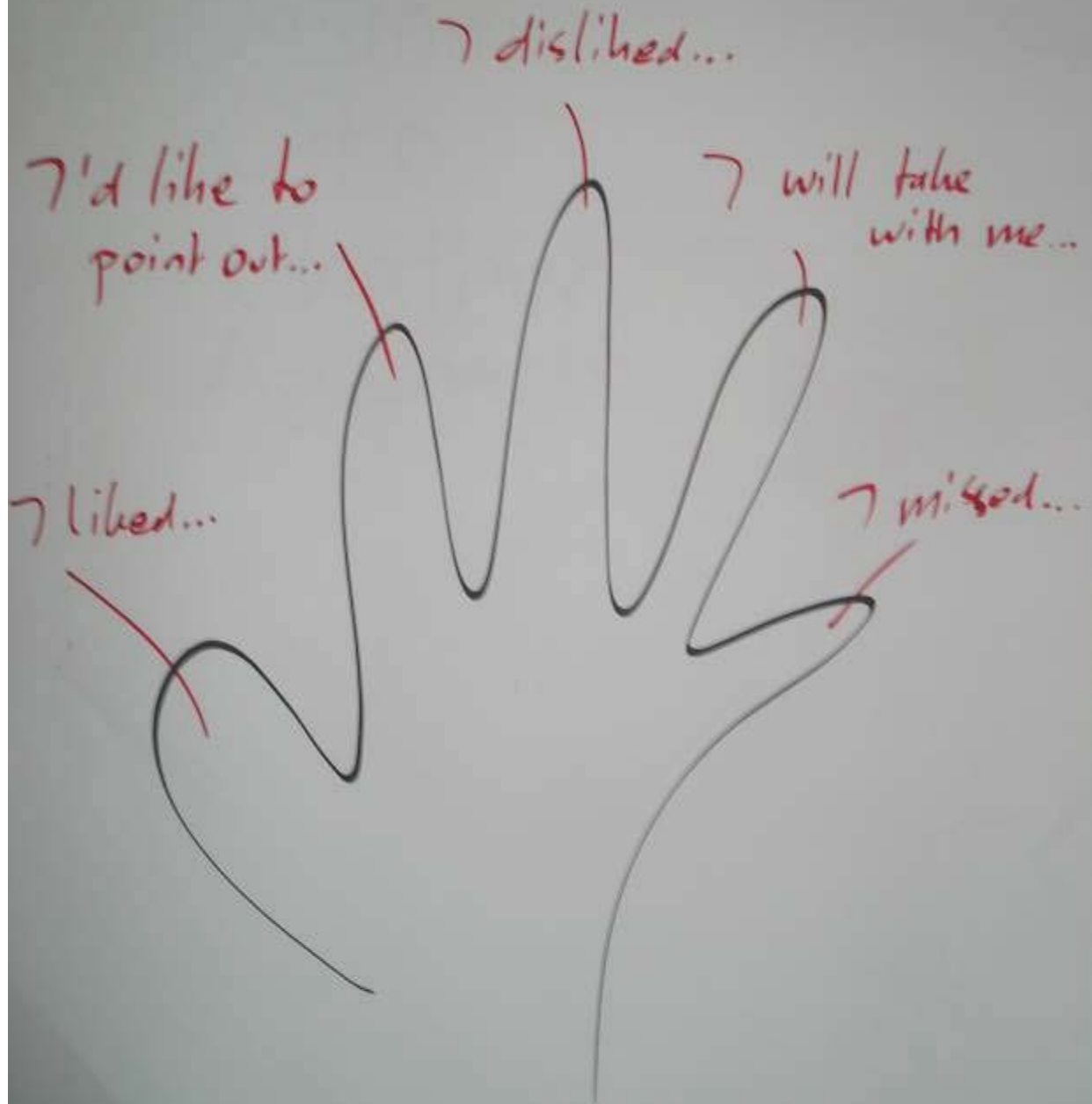


## Election process

- 5 participants to be short listed
- Gender balanced
- Everyone has 5 votes
- Do not vote yourself

Dinma  
Yasmine  
Oto  
Elnathan  
Azeenarh

# Final Evaluation



→ Results see Report

What to do concretely the next weeks?

- Understanding the PIB  
- Gas (Azeemah, Amos) <sup>free</sup>
- Discuss ideas with cattle herders (oto)
- What grazing laws/rules exist? <sup>Andrew Peter</sup>
- Can we use biofuel on Nig. appliances, cars, generators <sup>(Mayole)</sup>
- 3 community stories on 3 of 'our' identified res. gov. issues <sup>(positive)</sup>
- What role does RE play in sustainable/maximised food production (AG, Andrew)
- Narrative - personal reflection.  
<sup>el Nathan</sup> Do I think differently now?



- 9-tiles population growth vs land game (Ugodi)
- Raising awareness on RE.  
esp. in rural areas, for communities, individuals, market.  
= What is possible in Nigeria.
- Publish in newspapers. (Ebele)
- Twitter debate #greendealnigeria  
(Japheth)

www.greendealnigeria.org