



COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER POLICY ROUNDTABLE ON ADVANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE, CLIMATE-SENSITIVE PEACEBUILDING, AND HUMAN SECURITY IN THE NIGER DELTA

Organized by the Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND)

August 5, 2026



PREAMBLE

We, the representatives of federal and state government institutions, host communities, traditional institutions, youth and women's organizations, civil society organizations, community-based organizations, development partners, academia, media, environmental advocates, security and emergency response agencies, and the private sector, having participated in the *Multi-Stakeholder Policy Roundtable on Advancing Climate Resilience, Climate-Sensitive Peacebuilding and Human Security in the Niger Delta*, held August 5, 2026 in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, hereby issue this communiqué.

The Roundtable was convened to deliberate on the findings of the policy brief published by the Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND), titled "*Climate Change and Human Security in the Niger Delta: Pathways to Peace and Resilience*", and to identify practical strategies for strengthening climate resilience, reducing conflict risks, and promoting sustainable peace and development across the region.

Participants recognized that climate change has become one of the defining drivers of ecological degradation, livelihood insecurity, displacement, and conflict in the Niger Delta. While Nigeria has established policy frameworks, including the National Strategic Plan of Action on Climate Change



(NASPA-CCN) and Climate Change Act (CCA), significant implementation gaps remain, particularly in integrating local knowledge, community participation, and conflict-sensitive approaches into climate governance.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

Participants observed that:

1. Climate change is accelerating flooding, coastal erosion, changing rainfall patterns, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation across the Niger Delta.
2. These environmental changes are undermining agriculture, fisheries, and other traditional livelihoods, thereby worsening poverty, food insecurity, unemployment, and human insecurity.
3. Increasing competition over land, water, fisheries, and humanitarian assistance is contributing to communal tensions and violent conflict.
4. Climate-induced displacement is placing additional pressure on urban centers and host communities.
5. Existing climate adaptation initiatives remain fragmented, inadequately funded, and insufficiently coordinated across institutions.
6. Weak implementation of environmental and climate policies, coupled with limited community participation, continues to constrain effective climate action.
7. Indigenous knowledge and community-led adaptation initiatives remain underutilized despite their demonstrated effectiveness.
8. Climate resilience, peacebuilding, environmental governance, disaster risk reduction, and development planning are mutually reinforcing and should no longer be pursued independently.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Following extensive deliberations, stakeholders agreed on the following recommendations:

Climate Governance and Community Resilience

- Strengthen community-led climate adaptation by integrating indigenous knowledge into national and state adaptation planning.
- Promote climate-smart agriculture, livelihood diversification, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable natural resource management.
- Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, including drainage systems, shoreline protection, flood management, and support services for displaced populations.
- Expand environmental education, public awareness, and climate advocacy across communities.

Early Warning and Early Response Systems

- Strengthen climate-related Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems through improved coordination among government institutions, emergency agencies, peacebuilding actors, and communities.
- Establish integrated climate and conflict early warning platforms supported by real-time data, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), satellite monitoring, artificial intelligence, and mobile technologies.
- Improve dissemination of early warning information through local languages, community radio, SMS platforms, social media, and traditional communication channels.
- Institutionalize regular simulation exercises, preparedness campaigns, and community-based early warning committees.

Peacebuilding and Human Security

- Mainstream peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity into climate adaptation policies and programs at all levels.
- Expand psychosocial support, dialogue platforms, and community peacebuilding initiatives to strengthen social cohesion.
- Ensure equitable, transparent, and conflict-sensitive distribution of humanitarian assistance.
- Strengthen mechanisms for addressing farmer-herder conflicts and other climate-related resource disputes.

Policy, Institutional Coordination and Financing

- Strengthen collaboration among ministries, departments and agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, academia, the media, and the private sector.
- Develop interoperable data-sharing frameworks and standard operating procedures for coordinated climate governance.
- Increase investment in climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and community resilience through dedicated financing mechanisms.
- Strengthen enforcement of existing environmental legislation and accelerate implementation of the Climate Change Act 2021 and other relevant policy instruments.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Stakeholders further called for:

- Establishment of Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) across Niger Delta states.
- Development of integrated climate and conflict dashboards to support evidence-based decision-making.



- Increased investment in meteorological and hydrological monitoring infrastructure.
- Promotion of low-impact urban development and improved waste management to reduce flooding risks.
- Expansion of renewable energy solutions, agroforestry, and climate-smart agricultural practices.
- Stronger public-private partnerships to promote innovation in climate monitoring, forecasting, disaster preparedness and environmental peacebuilding.
- Sustainable financing for climate resilience and conflict prevention initiatives.
- Enhanced accountability, transparency, and political commitment to implementing climate adaptation policies.

CONCLUSION

Stakeholders reaffirmed that climate change is no longer solely an environmental concern but a critical governance, development, peacebuilding, and human security challenge requiring coordinated and sustained action.

Participants therefore resolved to strengthen collaboration across sectors and institutions to ensure that climate adaptation efforts are inclusive, conflict-sensitive, evidence-driven, and responsive to the realities of vulnerable communities in the Niger Delta.

Stakeholders further committed to supporting the integration of locally driven initiatives into national climate policies and to promoting partnerships that advance resilience, sustainable livelihoods, environmental stewardship, and lasting peace throughout the region.

APPRECIATION

Participants expressed appreciation to the Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND) for convening the Roundtable and providing a platform for constructive dialogue, knowledge sharing, and consensus building on one of the region's most pressing development challenges.

Issued this 5th day of August, 2026, at Townplace by Toscana Hotel, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria.