

OVERVIEW

The Climate Change Network Nigeria (CCN Nigeria) is a coalition of over 120 diverse civil society organizations from across Nigeria, poised for promoting and strengthening pro-active national and global response to climate change solution in Nigeria. It came into existence on 22nd April, 2006 as an imperative measure to evolve and spur up a national CSO-led integrated stakeholders' involvement in climate solution campaign for adaptation, mitigation and national response to the impacts of climate change. CCN works in partnership with the Special Climate Change Unit/Designated National Authority (DNA) of the Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria and is currently hosted by Human Orientation Movement for Environment (HOME).

In our oil producing Nigerian nation, the Green House Gas (GHGs) emissions through gas flaring in the Niger Delta amount to 2.5 billion cubic feet per day and that is 75% of the country's gas production, equivalent to 40% of all natural gas consumed in the continent of African; which by global statistics constitutes one of the single largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the World. (*The CJP/ERA*).

Yet, desertification and deforestation also compound the climate change situation; which therefore; makes Nigeria very vulnerable to the impact and harmful effects of climate change as rightly captured by the statement of the former Nigeria's Minister of Environment, Chief (Mrs) Helen Esuene; "*Nigeria is extremely vulnerable to climate change*".

Climate change is unequivocally behind the threat to Nigeria's coastal regions posed by rising sea levels. Ironically the Niger Delta is also the location of the oil reserves but this region's low-lying terrain criss-crossed with waterways makes it extremely vulnerable to flooding. The city of Lagos was cited in a high level report to the Nairobi climate change conference in November 2006, suggesting that as many as 1.3 million people could be affected.

A more insidious cause of the decline in Nigeria's agricultural productivity is desertification, which has taken hold of 35% of previously cultivable land in the 11 northern states, its cause being a mix of a warming climate and deforestation for wood fuel, the latter accounting for an alarming 400,000 hectares each year. (*OneWorld, UK*)

GOAL

To promote climate-friendly Nigeria and strengthen national response to climate change vulnerabilities through multi-sectoral approach and partnership. (Public, private & CSO Sectors).

OBJECTIVES

To educate and build capacity of the civil society groups in carrying out climate-solution measures, researches and promotion of adaptive mechanisms to climate change impacts in Nigeria.

To collaborate and partner with Government (Federal, State and Local) and the private sector in the implementation of right based policies, frameworks and strategies for the mitigation of GHGs emissions and usage/adaptation of renewable/clean energy alternatives.

To educate and sensitize the Nigerian populace up to the community level on their civic roles and contributions toward adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change.

To enhance the domestication and implementation of international frameworks, conventions and protocols on climate change in Nigeria.

VISION

A CLIMATE-FRIENDLY NIGERIA THAT WILL LEAD TO THE STABILIZATION OF THE NIGERIAN AND GLOBAL CLIMATE SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN AND ECOSYSTEM SAFETY.

MISSION

To sensitize, re-orientate and work with relevant stakeholders towards preventing dangerous anthropogenic (human-made) interference with climate system and the development of a sustainable national carbon-neutral society.

STRATEGIC METHOD

Advocacy, civic education, capacity building, monitoring/evaluation, partnership/networking, researches, IEC materials/documentaries, film/photo exhibitions.

AFFILIATION

CCN Nigeria is affiliated to several relevant national, continental and global bodies.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is free and open to all civil society organizations, namely NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, media, youths/women groups, institutions, students, academia, Water/Agricultural/Meteorological/Health Organizations, Farmers/Trade Unions and individuals within and outside Nigeria.

Fig. 2



Abuja atmosphere around the Abuja Int'l Airport - Whitish



Lagos atmosphere Around the Lagos Int'l Airport
Note: Brownish Polluted - Highly Industrialized & Urbanized Lagos

Pix: D.A.R.E Kaduna

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change is simply variations within the earth's atmospheric conditions. The emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) mostly from anthropogenic activities into the atmosphere turns out to deplete or devastate the ozone layer, which usually absorbs/shields the atmosphere from intense sun radiation. As a result, the rate and volume of sun radiation into the planet earth increases with undue warming and weather variations, thus, culminating into a phenomenon known as climate change. Its effects and impacts are as shown in *figure 3 below*.

CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

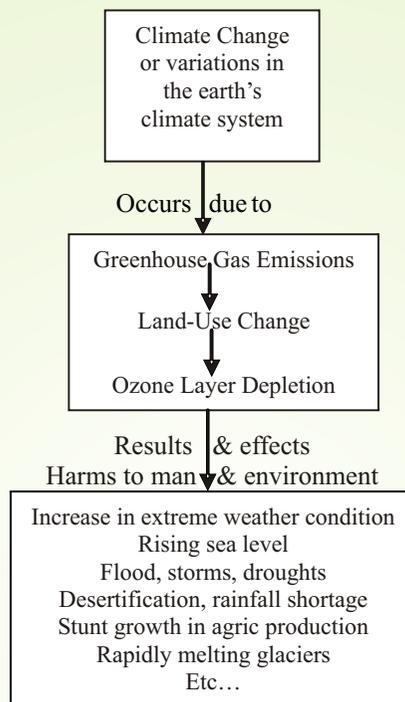
Concentrations or **emission of greenhouse gases** and especially **carbon dioxide** have risen over the past two hundred and fifty years, largely due to the combustion of fossil fuels for energy production. Since the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth century the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen from about 270 parts per million (ppm) to about 370 ppm. Concentrations of **methane** have also risen due to cattle production, the cultivation of rice, and release from landfills. Nearly one-third of human-induced nitrous oxide emissions are a result of industrial processes and automobile emissions.

Land-use change

The combustion of fossil fuels is not the only anthropogenic source of carbon dioxide. When ecosystems are altered and vegetation is either burned or removed, the carbon stored in them is released to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. This is known as **deforestation** caused by agriculture and urban growth, harvesting timber for fuelwood, construction, and paper. Currently, up to a quarter of the carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere can be attributed to land-use change. Again, **flaring of Associated Gas (AG)** found along with crude oil during exploration, vehicular/generator smoke, cement manufacturing and other fossil fuel uses also constitute the causes. (CCIR, New York)

“The 20th century's 10 warmest years all occurred in the last 15 years of the century” - USEPA.

Fig. 3



Source: HOME/CCN

CCN Nigeria works in partnership with the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU)/ Designated National Authority (DNA) of the Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria.

Be part of promoting climate-friendly Nigeria and by extension, Africa And the World in general.

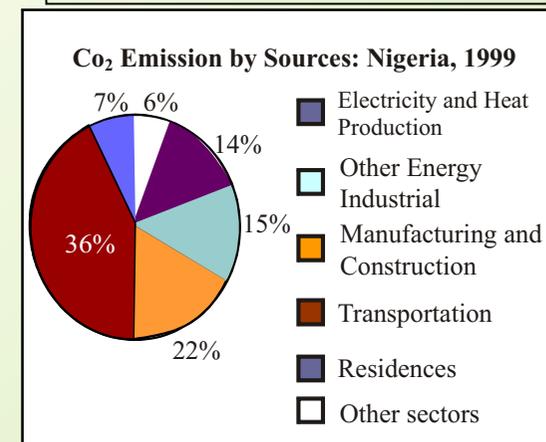
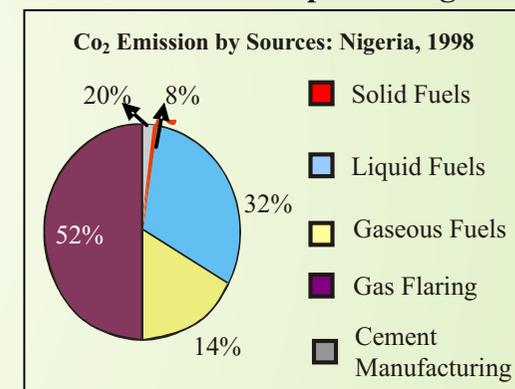
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PROFILE OF CCN NIGERIA

Fig 1 Climate and Atmosphere Nigeria



Source: Earth Trends 2003