

**Nigeria: Too Rich for Dignity and the Law?
Perspectives after the 2007 elections**

**International Conference, Evangelische Akademie Loccum
15 – 17 June, 2007**

**In co-operation with Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), Church
Development Service (EED), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Nigeria, Heinrich
Boell Foundation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, sponsored by Federal Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Berlin**



Climate Change – An overlooked Factor in Nigeria's Future

**By Dr. Stefan Cramer
Direktor, Heinrich Böll-Stiftung, Lagos**

(Abstract to a PowerPoint Presentation)

Nigeria's economy is currently based almost entirely on fossil fuels. Current **greenhouse gas emissions have already reached 2 tons of CO² equivalents per capita**, which will double in less than 20 years. Nigeria is – because of its over-dependency on oil and gas and her strategy to develop its coal deposits – **a major culprit of climate change**.

At the same time it is also a **major victim of climate change**:

Predicted Climate Change impact on Nigeria will be threefold and severe:

- **coastal erosion and flooding of low-lying areas** along Nigeria's long and vulnerable coastline due to widespread **sea-level rise and land subsidence**;
- increased weather abnormalities and **strong rainfall in the Middle belt**, leading to **strong erosion** in the river systems and **flooding of low-lying agricultural areas**;
- 40 reduced rainfall in the northern part of the country, leading to a **collapse of rain-fed agriculture on marginal locations**.

All these processes are already underway and are predicted to **increase in severity and frequency**.

There is little hard data and less preparedness for such changes which may occur over the next 20 years with increasing speed and severity. Under the **IPCC's "+2°C scenario"**, Nigeria will quickly **lose its ability to cope** with the different fallouts from climate change.

It is now **too late for substantial strategies of mitigation** (avoidance) as the lead time for such strategies is 30-50 years and it is not visible how the country would turn around quickly from its fossil fuel over-dependency. A wise strategy therefore would be to the lower oil and gas output to maintain valuable hydrocarbons for a later stage of higher world market prices. Instead, Nigeria should **replace its aging power infrastructure and connect remote areas with renewable energies**, in particular wind and small hydro.

Adaptation policies are equally difficult to formulate as **engineered coastal protection will be costly and unreliable**, as the case of New Orleans under Katrina has shown. The best strategy for adaptation to sea-level rise and coastal erosion is **gradual migration of sensitive infrastructure to less vulnerable terrains**. In the case of agricultural areas in the Middle Belt, catchment area management and engineering works for flood protection would be optimum strategies. For the North, a **re-evaluation of nomadic agriculture**, even cross boundary, plus a **rural electrification programme** would be required.

The cost of doing nothing would be monumental. Coastal erosion alone could slash up to 10 % GDP. Changes in the Middle Belt could cost the country its **food self-sufficiency**. In the North, **forced migration and violent conflicts** over diminishing resources could dwarf the current Niger Delta militancy in creating multiple pockets of conflicts over scarce resources. It is therefore imperative that **NEEDS2** and the incoming

new dispensation would pay tribute to the quickly changing environment in which the national economy is to unfold.

Loccum, June 2007, Stefan Cramer

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Subject

Nigeria, the demographically largest country with the most extensive oil resources in Africa has become an important power in the region despite its conflict-ridden history. Economic interests dominating the use of resources from outside, large-scale poverty stirring ethnic-religious rivalries about social and political participation, and also disparate structures of government, administration and the security sector have created complex tensions between controversial perspectives of the stakeholders involved.

The ways in which Nigeria will enable itself to deal with the causes of the conflicts make the country an important case of scholarly and political interest far beyond its borders.

Short after the local and federal elections in Nigeria in April 2007, the conference aims at discussing the following issues: How to empower the various segments of the Nigerian population, politically and economically, enhance good governance, fight rampant corruption, conduct appropriate methods of conflict resolution and implement conflict-sensitive codes of conduct for international corporations? How much responsibility, in close cooperation with Nigerian players, for a policy focussed on human security, peace and justice may be assumed by external governmental and non-governmental initiatives?

Our hope is to provide a forum for Nigerian players such as politicians, scholars and analysts along with representatives of civil society to discuss their views with German and international organisations involved in development and conflict resolution. We encourage people with expertise in these fields to share their knowledge and to help identify future areas of cooperation.

Dr. Corinna **Hauswedell**, Director of Studies for International Politics

Program

Friday, June 15, 2007

Welcome and opening of the conference

Dr. Corinna **Hauswedell**, Loccum

Nigeria After the Elections

Introductions to the conference

Prof. Attahiru **Jega**, Präsident, Bayero Universität Kano

Heinrich **Bergstresser**, Journalist, Köln

World Order - Africa - Nigeria

Dr. Denis **Tull**, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin

Saturday, June 16, 2007

Representative of the Nigerian Embassy in Germany

Introductions to the Workshops

Federalism, Governance and Security

Prof. Dr. J. Isawa **Elaiwu**, Jos

Responsible Use of Resources

Bunu **Lawan**, Principal Accountant, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Abuja

Ethnic-religious Dimensions of Political Conflicts

Prof. Dr. Klaus **Hock**, University Rostock

Workshop I: Democracy and Security - Issues of Participatory Governance

Chair: Dr. Andreas **Heinemann-Grüder**, BICC, Bonn

Prof. Attahiru **Jega**, Vice Chancellor, Bayero University, Kano

Ibrahim **Biu**, Director Voter Education, Independent National Electoral Commission Headquarters (INEC), Abuja

Heinz **Jockers** / Ralph-Michael **Peters**, Core-Team, European Union Election Observation Mission (EUEOM), Hamburg

Dr. Etham **Mijah**, Nigerian Defense Academy, Kaduna (to be confirmed)

Olufunmi **Olayinka**, Deputy Governor candidate for Ekiti State, Lagos

Dr. Klaus **Pähler**, Representative to Nigeria, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Abuja

Workshop II: Too Much of Plenty - Too Little to Share?

Issues of Responsible Resource Use and Economic Development

Chair: Kristina **Steenbock**, German Watch, Berlin

Abbia **Udofia**, Chief Legal Officer, Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), Abuja

David **Ugolor**, African Network for Environmental and Economic Justice, Lagos

Dr. Rose **Ngomba**, University of Göttingen, Germany

Dr. Stefan **Cramer**, Director, Heinrich Boell Foundation, Lagos

Dr. Andreas **Dally**, Academy Loccum

Yahaya **Ahmed**, Development Association for Renewable Energies Kaduna, Bonn

Workshop III: Beyond North and South - Ethnic, Religious and Social Dimensions of Conflict

Chair: Dr. Lidwina **Meyer**, Academy Loccum

Ms Hauwa **Ibrahim**, Abuja

Rev. Habila **Istifanus**, General Secretary of ACLA; Justice, Peace and Reconciliation Movement, Jos

Rev. Ike **Okorie**, General Secretary, Christian Council of Churches in Nigeria, Lagos

Fr. Dr. George **Ehusani**, former General Secretary, Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria, Lagos

Dr. Nick **Idoko**, Centre for Peace in Africa, Lagos

Future Perspectives I:

How do the different players in Nigeria articulate, position themselves and co-operate on the issues at stake?

Round table feedback from the workshops

Facilitator: Dr. Corinna **Hauswedell**

Sunday, June 17, 2007

Future Perspectives II:

How to address a policy focussed on human security, peace and justice through external initiatives and in close cooperation with Nigerian players?

Panel discussion

Facilitator: Dr. Corinna **Hauswedell**

Dr. Viktor **Matz**, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Berlin

Gabriele **Groneberg**, MP/Social Democratic Party, Berlin

Hartwig **Fischer**, MP/Christian Democratic Union, Berlin

Bunu **Lawan**, ECOWAS

Dapo **Oyewole**, Centre for African Policy & Peace Strategy (CAPPS), London & Lagos