

Climate change niger

Explore historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities and what adaptation measures are being taken. Explore the overview for a general context of how climate change is affecting Niger.

Priority adaptation measures outlined in Niger's Nationally Determined Contribution (2016) focuses on the agriculture, livestock, water resources, transport, and public health sectors with emphasis on transfer of technologies; increased capacity in the area of research; and systematic observations and actions in the area of awareness building, education and training, and information.

This section provides a summary of key natural hazards and their associated socioeconomic impacts in a given country. And it allows quick evaluation of most vulnerable areas through the spatial comparison of natural hazard data with development data, thereby identifying exposed livelihoods and natural systems.

Climate change is now recognized to have a significant impact on disaster management efforts and pose a significant threat to the efforts to meet the growing needs of the most vulnerable populations. The demands of disaster risk management are such that concise, clear, and reliable information is crucial. The information presented here offers insight into the frequency, impact and occurrence of natural hazards. Source (PDF)

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Observed, historical data is produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of University of East Anglia. Data is presented at a 0.5° x 0.5° (50km x 50km) resolution.

Apart from disastrous economic consequences, the COVID-19 pandemic has also amplified the climate and security crisis in the Sahel, said Niger's Minister of Foreign Affairs during the country's turn to speak at the UN General Assembly.

Hassoumi Massoudou highlighted that his country and region are suffering recurrent droughts and flooding, as well as locust infestations and the annual loss of thousands of hectares of agricultural land due to degradation.

"It is the hope of Niger that COP26 in Glasgow will serve as a framework to reaffirm political will to battle the effects of climate change", he said, noting that some of the big hurdles include finance and technology transfer for developing countries.

As a current non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, the Foreign Minister noted that his nation is co-chairing with Ireland an expert group that aims to adopt a resolution regarding the climate crisis.

Mr. Massoudou added that Niger understood this correlation clearly since it currently finds itself surrounded by "hotbeds of instability" and facing the attacks of "terrorist hordes".

He said, however, that despite the size of their country and the lack of resources, Niger has shown itself to be resilient by safeguarding its territorial integrity and stability.

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