

The position of new human activities in Africa, the North and South Pole regions on global climate change

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Introduction

As a result of the rapid increase in the petroleum exploration, Industrial, deforestation and other human activities going on within or around the Arctic and Antarctica ice caps near or in the temperate region countries like Canada, Greenland, Russia, U.S.A (Alaska), Iceland, Finland, Argentina, Tasmania and New Zealand among many others plus the increase in deforestation activities in Tropical world countries like the Amazon of Brazil, The Tropical Rain forest of Nigeria, Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo), Cote d'ivoire, Indonesia etc. in addition to the Sahara and the Kalahari deserts encouragement as a result of human factors plus the uncontrolled disposals of broken Refrigerators, Air conditioners and propellants containing chlorofluorocarbon substances capable of destroying the Ozone layer in African refuse dumps (B.Abubkar,2006) are collectively becoming a threat to the world climate.



Figure 2. Showing recent deforestation activities in Africa.

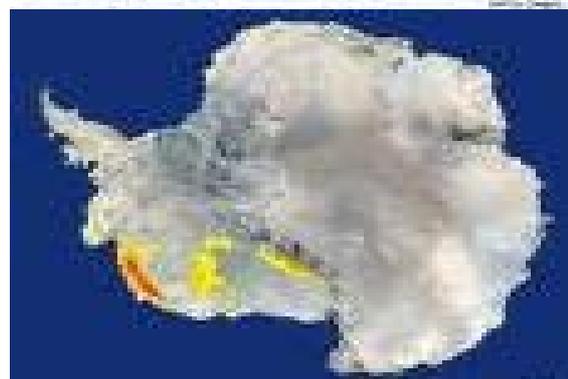


Figure 3. Showing the melting Antarctica ice.

Results and Discussions

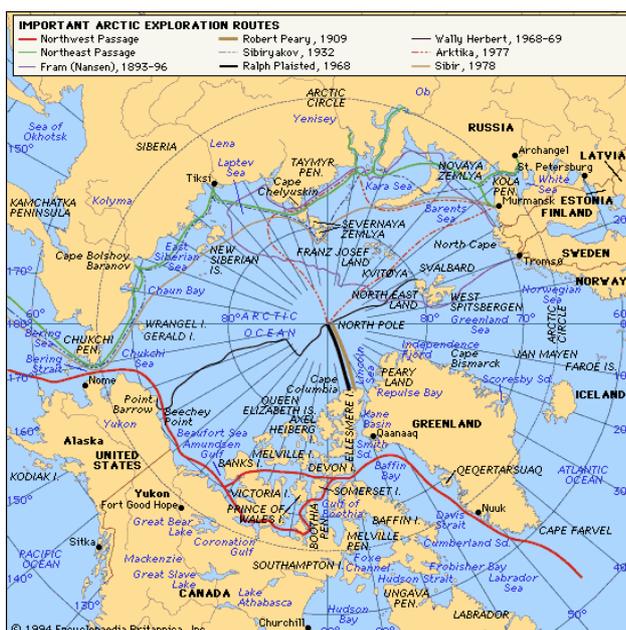


Figure 1. Showing some important arctic exploration routes.

This explains why the volume of the Ocean keeps on rising, global temperature keeps ascending and the global climate is becoming abnormal since the beginning of the above mentioned activities in the above mentioned locations. In view of the above the issue of bio fuel becomes or assumes the shape of a vicious cycle.

Conclusions

It was in view of the above that this research was conducted and came up with the under listed suggestions/recommendations:

1. The temperature region countries like Canada, Russia, U.S.A, Argentina etc. should come up with polices restricting certain industries with the possibilities of causing environmental hazards from operating near the Ice Caps of the Arctic or Antarctica even in areas which the Ice was frozen thousands of years ago as the case with Greenland.

2. The research and exploration activities going on around or on the Arctic and the Antarctica regions should be carried out with utmost care and concern to the global climate.

3. The deforestation activities going on without control in most of the Tropical World Countries should be monitored by the United Nation's Specialized Agencies on forest and other related international organization in such a way that goals could be achieved without necessarily causing problems to the world climate.

4. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) should check and control the Ocean Pollutions caused as a result of the degreasing activities of the "QUAY APRONS" currently going on at the various African Sea Ports in order to protect the Ocean pollution with chemicals that can make the World's ice to be melting.

5. The International Meteorological Organization should open its offices within each region of the six continents in order to have a closer monitoring of human activities that can influence the world's climate.

6. Organizing seminars, Conferences and Workshops on a regular basis by the United Nations and other related organizations can help in the areas of public enlightenment and the education of the rural populace who are also great contributors to the situation.

7. The UN should use its capacity to discourage the importation of fairly used refrigerators, Air-conditioners and propellants to Africa and at the same time assist in the

subsidy of the newer ones coming to Africa, so that the average African can afford buying them

I believe that if the above listed suggestions/recommendations are adopted and implemented it will help in reducing these challenges threatening the entire world.

¹ Abubakar, B. 2009, a Paper presented at the Nineteenth UN/IAF Workshop Friday 9 October 2009 and Saturday 10 October 2009 08:00-18:00 "Integrated Space Technologies and Space-based Information for Analysis and Prediction of Climate Change" in Dejeon Republic of Korea. http://www.iafastro.com/index.html?title=2009_UN-IAF_Workshop

² Babagana, A. 1997, Water Availability, Supply and its Associated Problems in Rural Communities of Borno State. A Case Study of Nganzai Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria 10-19. (Unpublished)

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⁴ UNITED NATIONS Conference on Environment and Development (1992) Report Vol. 1 Agenda 21, IUCN Publication Washington Dc. USA.

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