

Building Capacity for Lawyers and the Judiciary in Climate Change Disputes: An African Perspective

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Kariuki Muigua*

Abstract

This paper examines the need to build capacity for lawyers and the judiciary in Africa on climate change disputes. The paper observes that climate change disputes are widespread in Africa. It discusses the causes and effects of climate change disputes in Africa. In particular, the paper notes that climate change disputes in Africa are undesirable since they can hinder effective climate action in the continent. Consequently, the discussion notes that there is need for effective and expeditious management of climate change disputes in Africa for sound climate action and Sustainable Development. The paper observes that lawyers and the judiciary are key stakeholders in the quest towards effective management of climate change disputes in Africa. It suggests how the capacity of lawyers and the judiciary in Africa can be strengthened towards sound management of climate change disputes for Sustainable Development.

1.0 Introduction

Human activities, primarily through emissions of greenhouse gases, are causing global warming and the attendant climate change¹. It has been observed that human-induced climate change has led to widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere, causing widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to humanity and nature². This is evidenced by extreme weather and climatic events including intense droughts, water scarcity, rising temperatures, severe wildfires,

* PhD in Law (Nrb),SC, FCI Arb (Chartered Arbitrator),OGW, LL. B (Hons) Nrb, LL.M (Environmental Law) Nrb; Dip. In Law (KSL); FCPS (K); Dip. in Arbitration (UK); MKIM; Mediator; Consultant: Lead expert EIA/EA NEMA; BSI ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS Lead Auditor/ Implementer; ESG Consultant; Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; Professor of Environmental Law and Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) [February, 2026].

¹ World Meteorological Organization., 'Climate Change' Available at <https://wmo.int/topics/climate-change> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

² Ibid

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rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity which are devastating individuals, communities, nations, nature and ecosystems all over the world³. In light of these consequences, climate change has been described as one of the greatest challenges of our time whose adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve Sustainable Development⁴.

Africa is particularly vulnerable to climate change and its impacts. It has been observed that despite having the least greenhouse gas emissions when compared to other continents, Africa stands out disproportionately as the most vulnerable region in the world to climate change⁵. Extreme climatic events, including floods and droughts, are becoming increasingly frequent and severe in Africa undermining the continent's development agenda⁶. Climate change is impacting food and water security, ecosystems and economies, fueling displacement and migration and worsening the threat of conflict over dwindling natural resources in Africa⁷. It has been observed that climate change affects development in Africa since it fuels and worsens internal and external human

³ United Nations., 'What is Climate Change?' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

⁴ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Responding to climate change' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/regional-initiatives/responding-climate-change> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations., 'Climate change impacts, adaptation and links to sustainable development in Africa' Available at <https://www.fao.org/4/i0670e/i0670e03.htm> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

⁷ World Meteorological Organization., 'Africa suffers disproportionately from climate change' Available at <https://wmo.int/media/news/africa-suffers-disproportionately-from-climate-change> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

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mobility across the continent⁸; affects human health and livelihoods⁹; endangers families and communities¹⁰; and threatens African ecologies, economies, and political stability¹¹.

Climate change is therefore a major impediment to Sustainable Development both globally and in Africa. In addition to its direct impacts on people and planet, climate change also causes and worsens conflicts and disputes¹². It has been argued that such conflicts and disputes are undesirable since they can hinder the attainment of climate goals at all levels¹³. Tackling climate change conflicts and disputes is therefore vital towards strengthening climate action for Sustainable Development.

This paper examines the need to build capacity for lawyers and the judiciary in Africa on climate change disputes. The paper observes that climate change disputes are widespread in Africa. It discusses the causes and effects of climate change disputes in Africa. In particular, the paper notes that climate change disputes in Africa are undesirable since they can hinder effective climate action in the continent. Consequently, the discussion notes that there is need for effective and expeditious management of climate change disputes in Africa for sound climate action and Sustainable Development. The paper observes that lawyers and the judiciary are key stakeholders in the quest towards effective management of climate change disputes in Africa. It suggests how the capacity of lawyers and the judiciary in Africa can be strengthened towards sound management of climate change disputes for Sustainable Development.

⁸ Fonjong. L., Matose. F., & Sonnenfeld. D.A., 'Climate change in Africa: Impacts, adaptation, and policy responses' *Global Environmental Change.*, Volume 89, December 2024

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid

¹² United Nations Environment Programme., 'Climate Litigation More than Doubles in Five Years, now a Key Tool in Delivering Climate Justice' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/pressrelease/climate-litigation-more-doubles-five-years-now-key-tool-delivering> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

¹³ Ibid

2.0 Climate Change Disputes in Africa: Causes and Effects

It has been observed that climate change acts as a threat multiplier that can cause and worsens conflicts especially in vulnerable regions¹⁴. Climate change can increase human security issues such as food and water scarcity while also leading to (violent) conflict in climate-vulnerable regions and countries¹⁵. It has been observed that climate change fuels disputes and conflicts due to its negative effects including water scarcity, crop failure, food insecurity, economic shocks, migration, and displacement, which exacerbate the risk of conflict and violence¹⁶. In particular, the environmental effects of climate change, especially the depletion of natural resources creates conditions that increase the risk of violent conflict¹⁷. It has been argued that as climate change continues to intensify, competition over natural resources will increase, a situation that could spiral into more natural resource based conflicts and disputes¹⁸.

Climate change disputes are also growing in relation to climate actions and inactions by governments and corporations¹⁹. In particular, it has been observed that issues such as greenwashing, carbon offsets, and energy transition are increasingly driving climate change disputes all over the world²⁰. For instance, greenwashing is a form of misleading and deceptive practice where companies portray a false image of environmental

¹⁴ International Institute for Sustainable Development., 'Climate change and conflict: Lessons from Community Conservancies in Northern Kenya' Available at https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/climate_change_conflict_kenya.pdf (Accessed on 26/02/2024)

¹⁵ Froese. R., & Janpeter. S, 'The Nexus of Climate Change, Land Use, and Conflicts' (2019)

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ International Institute for Sustainable Development., 'Climate change and conflict: Lessons from Community Conservancies in Northern Kenya' Op Cit

¹⁸ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Environmental Cooperation and Peacebuilding.' Available at <https://www.unep.org/topics/fresh-water/disasters-and-climatechange/environmentsecurity/environmentalcooperationand#:~:text=International%20law%2C%20environment%20and%20conflict,and%20reliance%20on%20conflict%20resources> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

¹⁹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Over 3,000 climate litigation cases are reshaping global climate policy today' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/over-3000-climate-litigation-cases-are-reshaping-global-climate> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²⁰ Ibid

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responsibility to consumers²¹. It occurs when an organisation makes vague, misleading, deceptive or even false claims about its positive environmental impact²². It has been observed that there has been a rise in climate change disputes concerning greenwashing with consumers suing corporations on the basis of false, misleading and deceptive claims on climate action²³.

In addition, carbon markets have become a major source of climate change disputes both globally and in Africa. Carbon markets are a trading system through which countries, organisations or individuals may buy or sell units of greenhouse-gas emissions in an effort to meet their limits on greenhouse gas emissions²⁴. It has been observed that carbon markets allow public and private entities to transfer and transact emission reduction units, mitigation outcomes or offsets generated through carbon initiatives, programmes and projects subject to compliance of national and international laws²⁵. Carbon markets are therefore an important solution in the global response to climate change since they enable governments and organisations to achieve climate targets and implement climate actions cost effectively²⁶. However, it has been observed that carbon markets are also susceptible to various kinds of disputes including investment disputes, contractual disputes, greenwashing claims, carbon accounting disputes, and human rights claims by

²¹ Hayes. A., 'Understanding Greenwashing: Definition, Examples, and Statistics' Available at <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/greenwashing.asp> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²² What is greenwashing?., Available at <https://www.greenpeace.org/aotearoa/story/what-is-greenwashing/> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²³ United Nations., 'Greenwashing - the deceptive tactics behind environmental claims' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/climate-issues/greenwashing> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²⁴ UN-REDD Programme., 'Carbon Market' Available at <https://www.un-redd.org/glossary/carbon-market> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²⁵ Climate Change (Amendment) Act, 2023., Laws of Kenya, Government Printer, Nairobi

²⁶ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Carbon Markets' Available at <https://www.unep.org/topics/climate-action/climate-finance/carbon-markets> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

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indigenous peoples and local communities²⁷. Carbon markets are therefore a key source of climate change disputes both globally and in Africa.

The journey towards energy transition is also leading to the emergence of energy and climate change disputes. Energy transition has been described as the global energy sector's shift from fossil fuel-based systems of energy production and consumption including oil, natural gas and coal to renewable energy sources like wind, solar and geothermal with the goal of confronting climate change²⁸. It has been observed that there has been an increase in renewable energy developments all over the world with the goal of achieving energy transition and combating climate change²⁹. However, energy transition is also fuelling climate change and energy disputes. It has been observed that factors such as rapid policy shifts, disagreements between investors and governments, and human rights concerns including land injustices against vulnerable communities in renewable energy developments are a source of disputes in the energy transition discourse³⁰.

From the foregoing, it emerges that climate change can fuel and worsen conflicts and disputes. In particular, in the African context, it has been observed that climate change is fuelling the scarcity of vital natural resources including water, pasture and arable land,

²⁷ Nyanaro. G., 'Navigating Carbon Offset Projects and Trading Disputes in Africa: Assessing the Role of Appropriate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms' Available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5216038 (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²⁸ What is Energy Transition?., Available at <https://www.spglobal.com/en/research-insights/articles/what-is-energy-transition> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

²⁹ International Energy Agency., 'Renewables' Available at <https://www.iea.org/energy-system/renewables> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

³⁰ American Arbitration Association., 'Energy Transition and Climate Disputes: Mediation at the Front Line' Available at <https://www.adr.org/news-and-insights/mediation-for-energy-transition-and-climate-disputes/#:~:text=This%20transition%20is%20generating%20a,commitments%20made%20under%20different%20assumptions.> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

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triggering competition and conflicts over these resources³¹. Further, it has been observed that climate action in areas such as renewable energy developments, carbon markets, green industrialization and sustainable transport has become a source of disputes with individuals and interest groups bringing claims against states and private entities on issues such as human rights violations, non-compliance with global and nations climate goals and commitments, and false and misleading claims against organizations³². It has been observed that while climate change conflicts and disputes are unavoidable due to competing goals, if not effectively addressed, they can hinder the achievement of climate goals at all levels³³. It is therefore necessary to effectively manage climate change conflicts and disputes in order to strengthen climate action for Sustainable Development.

3.0 Role of Lawyers and the Judiciary in Climate Change Disputes in Africa

3.1 Lawyers and Climate Change Disputes in Africa

Lawyers and the judiciary are key stakeholders in the quest towards effective management of climate change disputes in Africa for climate justice. For instance, it has been observed that lawyers can play a key role in strengthening environmental rule of law towards tackling climate change and its impacts on conflicts and disputes³⁴. It has been observed that environmental rule of law integrates environmental needs with the fundamental tenets of rule of law in order to provide a framework for improving environmental governance³⁵. Environmental rule of law is founded upon several

³¹ United Nations., 'In Africa's Sahel, conflict and climate change force millions from their homes' Available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/10/1166076> (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

³² A new wave of African climate change disputes on the horizon., Available at <https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/africa-focus-winter-2023-climate-change#:~:text=Three%20categories%20of%20climate%20change,perpetrated%20in%20the%20Niger%20Delta>. (Accessed on 26/02/2026)

³³ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Climate Litigation More than Doubles in Five Years, now a Key Tool in Delivering Climate Justice' Op Cit

³⁴ 9 Ways Lawyers are Addressing Climate Change through Environmental Law., Available at <https://www.bestlawyers.com/article/tackle-climate-change-environmental-law/5346> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

³⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Environmental Rule of Law' Available at <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/environmental-rights-and-governance/what-we-do/promoting-environmental-rule-law-0> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

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elements including development, enactment and implementation of sound and effective environmental laws and policies³⁶; respect for environmental rights including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment³⁷; and access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters³⁸. It has been argued that lawyers can utilise environmental rule law as a tool to address climate change conflicts and disputes both globally and in Africa including through advocating for stronger climate laws and regulations, holding polluters accountable and promoting sustainable practices³⁹. Further, given their role as agents of change, lawyers can advocate and spearhead law reform efforts towards building effective laws, regulations and justice systems based on the rule of law towards confronting climate change and its impacts on conflicts and disputes by providing a basis for protecting environmental rights, increasing institutional capacity to enhance resilience to the effects of climate change, and empowering vulnerable populations including indigenous peoples, local communities, women and the youth to know and claim their rights⁴⁰.

Lawyers can also play a key role in addressing climate change disputes in Africa by providing legal advice, ensuring regulatory compliance and drafting effective contracts. For example, it has been observed that lawyers can assist in the sustainable development of renewable energy projects by providing advice on regulatory compliance, securing permits and negotiating and drafting sound renewable energy contracts between governments, investors and local communities in order to minimize the risk of conflicts

³⁶ International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'IUCN World Declaration on the Environmental Rule of Law' Available at https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/world_declaration_on_the_environmental_rule_of_law_final_2017-3-17.pdf (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ 9 Ways Lawyers are Addressing Climate Change through Environmental Law., Op Cit

⁴⁰ International Development Law Organization., 'Climate Justice: A Rule of Law Approach for Transformative Climate Action' Available at https://www.idlo.int/sites/default/files/pdfs/publications/climate_justice_policy_paper_-_climate_action_-_final.pdf (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

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and disputes⁴¹. Further, it has been observed that lawyers can play a key role in shaping effective carbon markets in Africa by drafting enforceable contracts, assisting parties to navigate due diligence requirements, and managing regulatory compliance issues⁴².

In addition, lawyers are key stakeholders in the quest towards climate justice. Climate justice acknowledges the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the people and places least responsible for the climate crisis including developing countries, low-income communities, indigenous peoples, local communities, women and the youth⁴³. It links climate change to human rights and development and seeks to achieve a human-centred approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable people and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its impacts equitably and fairly⁴⁴. It has been observed that lawyers can advance climate justice by advocating for the rights of individuals and communities that are threatened by climate change and inducing governments and companies to adopt more climate-friendly policies and practices⁴⁵.

Further, lawyers can use climate litigation as a tool to advance climate justice in Africa. Climate change litigation or climate litigation involves filing of lawsuits pertaining the causes and consequences of climate change⁴⁶. It has been pointed out that climate

⁴¹ 9 Ways Lawyers are Addressing Climate Change through Environmental Law., Op Cit

⁴² International Bar Association., 'The legal architecture of carbon markets: from global governance to corporate accountability' Available at <https://www.ibanet.org/the-legal-architecture-of-carbon-markets-from-global-governance-to-corporate-accountability> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁴³ What is Climate Justice?., Available at <https://centerclimatejustice.universityofcalifornia.edu/what-is-climate-justice/> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁴⁴ Mary Robinson Foundation Climate Justice., 'Principles of Climate Justice.' Available at <https://www.mrfcj.org/principles-of-climate-justice/> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁴⁵ United Nations Development Programme., 'UNDP Launches "Climate Justice" Training for Young Lawyers' Available at <https://www.undp.org/turkiye/press-releases/undp-launches-climate-justice-training-young-lawyers> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁴⁶ Setzer. J., 'Climate Change Litigation: A Review of Research on Courts and Litigants in Climate Governance.' Available at https://www.researchgate.net/profile/JoanaSetzer/publication/331499727_Climate_change_litigation_A_review_of_research_on_courts_and_litigants_in_climate_governance/links/5e89690d92851c2f527f820d/Climate-change-litigation-A-review-ofresearch-on-courts-and-litigants-in-climate-governance.pdf (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

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litigation entails filing cases before judicial bodies concerning key aspects of climate change including mitigation and adaptation measures as well as climate change-related loss and damage⁴⁷. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) observes that climate litigation is growing globally and has become a powerful global tool for advancing climate action and accountability⁴⁸. Lawyers in Africa therefore have an important role to play in fostering climate litigation as a tool to strengthen climate action while also addressing climate change disputes.

In addition to climate litigation, it has been observed that lawyers can provide advice and representation for parties to climate change disputes to pursue justice through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes including arbitration, mediation and negotiation⁴⁹. It has been pointed out that the advantages of ADR processes in climate change conflicts and disputes include allowing parties to select a third party with requisite knowledge and experience in climate change matters, providing a platform for collaborative problem-solving, enhancing the participation of all stakeholders especially in mediation, and ensuring a neutral forum for managing cross border climate change conflicts and disputes⁵⁰. Lawyers therefore have a key role to play in encouraging parties to utilise ADR to manage climate change disputes while also providing representation in climate arbitration and mediation proceedings.

Lawyers therefore have a key role to play in addressing climate change conflicts and disputes. It is thus necessary to build their capacity in order to ensure effective

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Over 3,000 climate litigation cases are reshaping global climate policy today' Op Cit

⁴⁹ Muigua. K., 'Attaining Environmental Justice through Alternative Dispute Resolution' Available at <https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Attaining-Environmental-Justice-throughAlternative-Dispute-Resolution.pdf> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁵⁰ Muigua. K., 'Utilizing Alternative Dispute Resolution in Climate Change Disputes' Available at <https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Utilizing-Alternative-Dispute-Resolution-inClimate-Change-Disputes.pdf> (Accessed 27/02/2026)

management of climate change conflicts and disputes in Africa for Sustainable Development.

3.2 The Judiciary and Climate Change Disputes in Africa

The judiciary plays a crucial role in addressing climate change disputes in Africa. For instance, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) is a quasi-judicial body that provides a legal avenue for addressing human and peoples' rights implications of climate change⁵¹. ACHPR notes that from a human rights perspective, the worsening impacts of climate change in Africa including droughts, wildfires, terrestrial and marine heatwaves, and flooding threaten both the life and living conditions of people and communities in Africa⁵². Consequently, establishment of the ACHPR is a significant step towards climate justice in Africa since individuals and communities can file claims for alleged human rights violations in the wake of a worsening climate crisis in Africa⁵³. ACHPR is therefore a regional body that can ensure effective management of climate change disputes in Africa for climate justice and Sustainable Development.

National courts in Africa also have a key role to play in addressing climate change disputes. For instance, the *Constitution of Kenya*⁵⁴ allows a person alleging the denial, infringement or violation or of the right to a clean and healthy environment to apply to a court for redress in addition to any other legal remedies that are available⁵⁵. Since climate change undermines the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, national courts therefore have a key role to play in addressing climate change disputes and

⁵¹ African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, 'Human and peoples' rights implications of climate change: Implications for vulnerable groups and corporate accountability' Available at <https://achpr.au.int/en/news/press-releases/2024-11-08/implications-climate-change-implications-vulnerable-groups-and> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Constitution of Kenya., 2010., Government Printer, Nairobi

⁵⁵ Ibid, Article 70

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fostering human rights⁵⁶. In addition, the *Environment and Land Court Act*⁵⁷ of Kenya establishes the Environment and Land Court to hear and determine disputes relating to environmental planning and protection, *climate issues*, land use planning, title, tenure, boundaries, rates, rents, valuations, mining, minerals and other natural resources among other matters⁵⁸.

The Judiciary therefore has a vital role to play in climate change disputes. For instance, courts provide an avenue for parties to access justice in climate change disputes⁵⁹. Further, it has been observed that in climate change disputes, courts can pronounce themselves on key issues including public participation, access to climate information, access to justice, access to remedies, environmental democracy and Sustainable Development thus strengthening climate jurisprudence⁶⁰. It is therefore vital to build the capacity of the judiciary in Africa in order to ensure effective management of climate change disputes for Sustainable Development.

4.0 Conclusion

Climate change is triggering and worsening conflicts and disputes in Africa and all over the world. If not effectively and adequately addressed, these conflicts and disputes can undermine sound climate action. Effective management of climate change disputes and conflicts both globally and in Africa is therefore key for Sustainable Development. Lawyers and the judiciary are key stakeholders in the quest towards sound management of climate change disputes.

⁵⁶ Mason. R., 'Climate Change and the Right to a Healthy Environment: International and Canadian Developments' Available at https://lop.parl.ca/sites/PublicWebsite/default/en_CA/ResearchPublications/202312E#:~:text=The%20right%20to%20a%20healthy%20environment%20is%20threatened%20by%20the,%2C%20oceans%2C%20cryosphere%20and%20biosphere. (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁵⁷ Environment and Land Court Act, Cap 8 D., Government Printer, Nairobi

⁵⁸ Ibid, S 13 (2) (a)

⁵⁹ Muigua. K., 'Realizing Environmental Justice through Litigation' Available at <https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Realizing-Environmental-Justice-through-Litigation.pdf> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁶⁰ Ibid

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It is thus necessary to build the capacity for lawyers and the judiciary in climate change disputes in Africa. In particular, there is need for continuing legal education on environmental law and climate change in order to bolster the capacity of lawyers in climate change disputes⁶¹. It is also necessary to increasingly embrace ADR in the legal profession⁶². Through this, lawyers can appreciate the appropriateness of ADR processes such as arbitration, mediation and negotiation and encourage their use for effective management of climate change disputes⁶³. It is also imperative to build the capacity of the judiciary including through training judicial officers on climate change matters⁶⁴. Further, it has been suggested that establishing specialized courts dealing with environmental and climate change disputes can ensure that the judiciary is well-equipped to manage climate change disputes⁶⁵. In addition, ensuring expeditious management of climate change disputes, addressing the issue of costs, and opening doors for public interest litigation in environmental and climate matters is key towards ensuring that courts play a key role in fostering climate justice and Sustainable Development⁶⁶.

Building the capacity of lawyers and the judiciary in climate change disputes is therefore a worthy endeavour in the pursuit of climate justice and Sustainable Development in Africa.

⁶¹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Framework Model Curriculum on Continuing Legal Education In Environmental Law' Available at <https://www.ibanet.org/MediaHandler?id=3D48AC6C-1A29-4190-9CF8-C2F057C3B77F> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁶² Barwell, J., 'A Tale of Conflict and Resolution: My Dive into Alternative Dispute Resolution' Available at <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/tale-conflict-resolution-my-dive-alternative-dispute-john-barwell-dmwme/> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁶³ Muigua, K., 'Attaining Environmental Justice through Alternative Dispute Resolution' Op Cit

⁶⁴ United Nations Environment Programme., 'The judiciary for climate justice and environmental rule of law' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/judiciary-climate-justice-and-environmental-rule-law> (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁶⁵ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe., 'Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: Standing, Costs and Available Remedies.' Available at https://unece.org/DAM/env/pp/a.to.j/AnalyticalStudies/SEE_Access2Justice_Study_Final_logos.pdf (Accessed on 27/02/2026)

⁶⁶ Ibid

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