

# **Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future: Lessons for Africa and the Global South**

---

**Kariuki Muigua**

*Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future: Lessons for Africa and the Global South*

**Table of Contents**

Abstract..... 3

1.0 Introduction ..... 3

2.0 The Need to Secure a Nature-Positive Future ..... 6

3.0 Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future for Africa and the Global South..... 9

4.0 Conclusion ..... 12

References ..... 13

## **Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future: Lessons for Africa and the Global South**

**Kariuki Muigua\***

### **Abstract**

*This paper discusses how Africa and the Global South can secure a nature-positive future through collective climate action. The paper defines the idea of nature-positive. It posits that achieving a nature-positive future is crucial in protecting people and planet in Africa and the Global South from the adverse impacts of climate change. The paper argues that climate change is a major threat in the pursuit of a nature-positive future in Africa and the Global South. It examines how climate change impedes the attainment of a nature-positive future. In light of the impacts of climate change on people and planet in Africa and the Global South, the paper examines how collective climate action can be strengthened towards securing a nature-positive future for posterity.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

Climate change is causing havoc for people and nature in Africa and the Global South. For instance, it has been pointed out that Africa is responsible for only a fraction of global greenhouse gas emissions but is suffering disproportionately from climate change and its impacts<sup>1</sup>. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) notes that despite having the least greenhouse gas emissions, Africa stands out disproportionately as the most vulnerable region in the world to climate change and its impacts<sup>2</sup>. It has been observed that Africa is already facing adverse impacts of climate change and is amongst

---

\* PhD in Law (Nrb), 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) [November, 2025].

<sup>1</sup> World Meteorological Organization., 'Africa suffers disproportionately from climate change' Available at <https://wmo.int/media/news/africa-suffers-disproportionately-from-climate-change> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Responding to Climate Change' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/regional-initiatives/responding-climate-change> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

the regions that will experience the most devastating consequences of projected climate trends in the future<sup>3</sup>.

Africa and the Global South at large are among the regions that are disproportionately impacted by climate change primarily due to prevailing low levels of socio-economic development<sup>4</sup>. This means that many people in Africa and the Global South lack the resources to anticipate, cope and recover from the worsening impacts of climate change<sup>5</sup>. Consequently, it has been correctly noted that climate change has adverse impacts especially on nations and communities that contribute the least to its threat<sup>6</sup>. For example, developing nations and communities in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean Islands and the Pacific Islands which due to an unfortunate mixture of economic and geographic vulnerability, continue to shoulder the brunt of the burdens of climate change despite their relative innocence in causing it<sup>7</sup>. The adverse impacts of climate change including intense droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity are being witnessed globally especially in the Global South undermining development efforts<sup>8</sup>.

Climate change is therefore a major threat to Sustainable Development in Africa and the Global South. For example, it has been argued that climate change hinders Sustainable Development in Africa by fuelling economic losses, affecting socio-economic growth and

---

<sup>3</sup> African Development Bank Group., 'Africa and Climate Change' Available at <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/climate-change/our-strategy> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Responding to Climate Change' Op Cit

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Muigua. K., 'Fostering Climate Justice for Development' Available at <https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Fostering-Climate-Justice-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>7</sup> Giles. M., 'The Principles of Climate Justice at CoP27.' Available at <https://earth.org/principles-ofclimatejustice/#:~:text=That%20response%20should%20be%20based,the%20consequences%20of%20climate%20change> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>8</sup> United Nations., 'What is Climate Change?' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

pushing millions of people into extreme levels of poverty<sup>9</sup>. Climate change is also impacting food and water security, ecosystems and economies, fueling displacement and migration and worsening the threat of conflict over dwindling natural resources in Africa<sup>10</sup>. It has been observed that extreme climatic events, including floods and droughts, are becoming increasingly frequent and severe in Africa undermining the continent's development agenda<sup>11</sup>. Further, the impacts of climate change such as sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion have intensified to the point where whole communities in Small Island Developing States have had to relocate, and protracted droughts in Africa and the Global South are putting millions of people at risk of famine<sup>12</sup>.

Taking urgent action on climate change is therefore key in protecting people and nature in Africa and the Global South for Sustainable Development. United Nations *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*<sup>13</sup> acknowledges that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve Sustainable Development with disproportionate consequences for developing countries<sup>14</sup>. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 under the Agenda urges all states to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts towards Sustainable Development<sup>15</sup>. In addition, African Union's *Agenda 2063*<sup>16</sup> recognizes that while Africa has played a relatively minor role and contributed little to the accumulation of

---

<sup>9</sup> African Development Bank Group., 'Climate Change in Africa' Available at <https://www.afdb.org/en/cop25/climate-change-africa> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>10</sup> World Meteorological Organization., 'Africa suffers disproportionately from climate change' Op Cit

<sup>11</sup> 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 25/11/2025)

<sup>12</sup> United Nations., 'What is Climate Change?' Op Cit

<sup>13</sup> 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 25/11/2025)

<sup>14</sup> Ibid

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> Africa Union., 'Agenda 2063: The Africa we Want.' Available at [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework\\_document\\_book.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf) (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

greenhouse gases and the attendant climate change, it is the most vulnerable region in the world to climate change risks. Agenda 2063 seeks to foster environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities in Africa for Sustainable Development<sup>17</sup>. Confronting climate change is therefore a key agenda in Africa and the Global South in the pursuit of Sustainable Development.

This paper discusses how Africa and the Global South can secure a nature-positive future through collective climate action. The paper defines the idea of nature-positive. It posits that achieving a nature-positive future is crucial in protecting people and planet in Africa and the Global South from the adverse impacts of climate change. The paper argues that climate change is a major threat in the pursuit of a nature-positive future in Africa and the Global South. It examines how climate change impedes the attainment of a nature-positive future. In light of the impacts of climate change on people and planet in Africa and the Global South, the paper examines how collective climate action can be strengthened towards securing a nature-positive future for posterity.

## **2.0 The Need to Secure a Nature-Positive Future**

The idea of nature-positive refers to a global goal to halt and reverse nature loss and achieve its full recovery<sup>18</sup>. It has been argued that nature-positive is a global goal to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 and achieve full recovery by 2050<sup>19</sup>. Nature-positive recognizes the value of nature, places it on the path to recovery and seeks to transform the world to one where people, economies and nature thrive<sup>20</sup>. It has been argued that

---

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> The Definition of Nature-Positive., Available at <https://www.naturepositive.org/app/uploads/2024/02/The-Definition-of-Nature-Positive.pdf> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>19</sup> Climate Champions., 'Nature Positive for Climate Action' Available at <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/system/nature-positive-for-climate-action/> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>20</sup> Nature Positive Initiative., 'A Global Goal for Nature' Available at <https://www.naturepositive.org/> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

nature-positive enhances the vitality and resilience of nature and people towards Sustainable Development<sup>21</sup>.

Achieving a nature-positive future is key towards protecting both people and planet. It has been argued that due to the vital role that nature plays in supporting human life, health and well-being including through the provision of crucial ecosystem services such as clean air, food, water, energy and medicines, humanity's future depends on our ability to live in harmony with nature<sup>22</sup>. It has been correctly noted that human-beings rely on nature for provision of essential resources including food, clean air, water, and energy which sustain human life<sup>23</sup>. Further, human health, economies and well-being all depend on nature through the regulation of diseases and provision of raw materials among many other ecosystem services<sup>24</sup>. Due to its importance, nature has been described as humanity's lifeline<sup>25</sup>. A nature-positive approach is therefore key in protecting and ensuring that nature thrives for both human and environmental health and well-being<sup>26</sup>. However, climate change is hindering progress towards a nature-positive future. It has been argued that due to climate change among other human-induced threats, nature is declining all over the world at rates unprecedented in human history and the rate of species extinction is accelerating, with grave impacts on people and planet<sup>27</sup>. It is estimated that more than 1 million plants, animals and other living organisms are facing

---

<sup>21</sup> World Economic Forum., 'What is 'Nature Positive' and why is it the key to our future?' Available at <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2021/06/what-is-nature-positive-and-why-is-it-the-key-to-our-future/> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>22</sup> Humanity's future depends on our ability to live in harmony with nature., Available at <https://theconversation.com/humanitys-future-depends-on-our-ability-to-live-in-harmony-with-nature-233042> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>23</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Spotlight on Nature and Biodiversity' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/news/spotlight-nature-and-biodiversity> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25</sup> Ibid

<sup>26</sup> World Economic Forum., 'What is 'Nature Positive' and why is it the key to our future?' Op Cit

<sup>27</sup> Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services., 'Media Release: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'' Available at <https://ipbes.net/news/Media-Release-Global-Assessment> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

the threat of extinction<sup>28</sup>. Further, critical ecosystems including forests, wetlands, peatlands, and mangroves are also being damaged and degraded globally due to several challenges including human-induced climate change<sup>29</sup>. Climate change therefore affects harmony with nature. It has been correctly noted that the impacts of climate change such as changes in rainfall patterns and increased temperatures, can negatively impact biodiversity and ecosystems<sup>30</sup>. In addition, increased severity and frequency of storms, floods, wildfires and droughts which are all linked to climate change can also contribute to the damage and disruption of ecosystems fueling the loss of nature<sup>31</sup>.

In particular, climate change threatens nature in Africa and the Global South. For example, it has been observed that climate change is fueling the extinction of indigenous plant and animal species in Africa therefore undermining harmony with nature<sup>32</sup>. In addition, climate change is also leading to the damage and degradation of critical ecosystems in Africa including forests, freshwater ecosystems such as rivers and lakes, coastal ecosystems, and mountain ecosystems undermining the ability of nature to deliver benefits to humanity<sup>33</sup>. It has been argued that developing countries which have contributed least to the climate crisis are facing its worst impacts on their biodiversity and ecosystems<sup>34</sup>. For example, Africa's diverse ecosystems and rich biodiversity are

---

<sup>28</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Five drivers of the nature crisis' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/five-drivers-nature-crisis> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>29</sup> United Nations Environment Programme., 'Tackling Ecosystem Degradation & Pollution' Available at <https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/ecosystem-degradation-pollution> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>30</sup> International Institute for Environment and Development., 'Addressing nature loss and damage due to climate and consumption' Available at <https://www.iied.org/addressing-nature-loss-damage-due-climate-consumption> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

<sup>32</sup> How climate change is affecting Africa right now, and what you can do about it., Available at <https://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/blogs/50337/how-climate-change-is-affecting-africa-right-now-and-what-you-can-do-about-it/> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>33</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Africa., 'Vulnerability to Climate Change in Africa: Challenges and Recommendations for Africa' Available at [https://archive.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/policy\\_brief\\_2\\_vulnerability\\_to\\_climate\\_change\\_in\\_africa\\_challenges\\_and\\_recommendations\\_for\\_africa.pdf](https://archive.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/policy_brief_2_vulnerability_to_climate_change_in_africa_challenges_and_recommendations_for_africa.pdf) (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>34</sup> International Institute for Environment and Development., 'Addressing nature loss and damage due to climate and consumption' Op Cit

particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, posing a significant threat to the health, livelihoods and well-being of millions of people in the continent who depend on nature for their survival<sup>35</sup>. It has been argued that adverse climatic events including rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, droughts and floods pose a significant threat to wildlife, ecosystems, and delicate habitats in Africa and the Global South<sup>36</sup>. Consequently, many species face challenges in adapting to these adverse changes, leading to shifts in migration patterns, altered breeding cycles and extinction risks with vital ecosystems and habitats being degraded<sup>37</sup>.

From the foregoing, it is evident that climate change affects the ideal of a nature-positive future by fuelling nature loss and degradation of vital habitats and ecosystems with disproportionate impacts on Africa and the Global South. As a result, it is imperative to take urgent collective climate action towards securing a nature-positive future for Africa and the Global South.

### **3.0 Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future for Africa and the Global South**

Climate change is a major threat in the quest for a nature-positive future. The adverse impacts of climate change including rising sea levels, changing precipitation patterns, droughts, floods, wildfires, and increasing temperatures are damaging nature causing the extinction and migration of species and degradation of vital habitats and ecosystems<sup>38</sup>. Climate change therefore undermines progress towards a nature-positive future by fuelling nature loss and damage and degradation of ecosystems with adverse

---

<sup>35</sup> Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group., 'The Urgent Need for Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity Conservation in Africa' Available at <https://abcg.org/the-urgent-need-for-climate-change-adaptation-and-biodiversity-conservation-in-africa/#:~:text=Africa%2C%20like%20many%20regions%20around,%2C%20ecosystems%2C%20and%20delicate%20habitats>. (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>36</sup> Ibid

<sup>37</sup> Ibid

<sup>38</sup> International Institute for Environment and Development., 'Addressing nature loss and damage due to climate and consumption' Op Cit

impacts for Africa and the Global South. Confronting climate change is thus an urgent priority for Africa and the Global South in the pursuit of Sustainable Development and a nature-positive future.

The *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*<sup>39</sup> acknowledges the importance of effective climate action towards securing a nature-positive future. The Global Biodiversity Framework acknowledges that climate change is fuelling the loss and degradation of nature globally<sup>40</sup>. In order to strengthen climate action for a nature-positive future, the Global Biodiversity Framework seeks to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and nature and increase the resilience of nature including through sound mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions such as nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity<sup>41</sup>. The Global Biodiversity Framework is therefore geared towards achieving a nature-positive world by tackling the impacts of climate change on nature including through halting and reversing biodiversity loss<sup>42</sup>.

In light of the foregoing, it is imperative to take urgent collective climate action towards securing a nature-positive future for Africa and the Global South. In particular, there is need to ensure harmony with nature in Africa and the Global South towards achieving a nature-positive future. It has been argued that climate change is undermining harmony with nature both globally and in Africa by fueling environmental degradation, loss of

---

<sup>39</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity., 'Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: 15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework' Available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.pdf> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

<sup>41</sup> Ibid

<sup>42</sup> World Wildlife Fund., 'Nature in Crisis- A WWF Briefing for Policymakers' Available at [https://wwflac.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/policy\\_lpr.pdf](https://wwflac.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/policy_lpr.pdf) (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

biodiversity, depletion of natural resources, and degradation of ecosystems<sup>43</sup>. It is therefore imperative to ensure harmony with nature in Africa and the Global South including through sound biodiversity conservation<sup>44</sup>. Through sound biodiversity conservation, it is possible to ensure that nature thrives towards Sustainable Development in Africa and the Global South<sup>45</sup>. It is therefore imperative to strengthen biodiversity conservation in the Global South including through protecting endangered species, restoring damaged and degraded ecosystems and habitats, unlocking biodiversity finance for conservation and establishing biodiversity protected areas towards securing a nature-positive future<sup>46</sup>.

It is also of utmost importance to take collective climate action towards securing a nature-positive future. It has been argued that sound climate action requires collective action through a whole of government, whole of society approach that rallies all government, private and civil society actors and resources in the global climate response for people and planet<sup>47</sup>. Collective climate action is key in harnessing the contribution of all sectors of the society including governments at both national and local levels who play a key role in designing, implementing and enforcing climate laws and policies, the private sector which plays a crucial role in unlocking climate finance and investments, and indigenous peoples and local communities whose traditional knowledge and indigenous practices are key in confronting climate change by emphasizing harmony with nature<sup>48</sup>. Taking collective action that involves whole of government and whole of society is therefore key in confronting climate change for a nature-positive future.

---

<sup>43</sup> United Nations Climate Change., 'What is the Triple Planetary Crisis?' Available at <https://unfccc.int/news/what-is-the-triple-planetary-crisis> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>44</sup> UNEP-WCMC (2016) The State of Biodiversity in Africa: A mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNEP-WCMC, Available at Cambridge, UK., Available at <https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/outlook-africa-en.pdf> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>45</sup> Ibid

<sup>46</sup> Ibid

<sup>47</sup> World Bank Group., 'How can governments develop a whole-of-society approach to address the climate crisis' Available at <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/arabvoices/how-can-governments-develop-a-whole-of-society-approach-to-address-the-climate-crisis> (Accessed on 25/11/2025)

<sup>48</sup> Ibid

#### **4.0 Conclusion**

Confronting climate change is a key objective towards securing a nature-positive future for Africa and the Global South. This requires collective climate action that involves whole of government and whole of society towards tackling climate change and restoring harmony with nature including through protecting endangered species, restoring damaged and degraded ecosystems and habitats, unlocking biodiversity finance for conservation and establishing biodiversity protected areas for a nature-positive future<sup>49</sup>. Securing a nature-positive future in Africa and the Global South is therefore achievable by embracing collective climate action towards harmony with nature.

---

<sup>49</sup> UNEP-WCMC (2016) The State of Biodiversity in Africa: A mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNEP-WCMC, Op Cit

## References

Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group., 'The Urgent Need for Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity Conservation in Africa' Available at <https://abcbg.org/the-urgent-need-for-climate-change-adaptation-and-biodiversity-conservation-in-africa/#:~:text=Africa%2C%20like%20many%20regions%20around,%2C%20ecosystems%2C%20and%20delicate%20habitats>

Africa Union., 'Agenda 2063: The Africa we Want.' Available at [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework\\_document\\_book.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf)

African Development Bank Group., 'Africa and Climate Change' Available at <https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/climate-change/our-strategy>

African Development Bank Group., 'Climate Change in Africa' Available at <https://www.afdb.org/en/cop25/climate-change-africa>

Climate Champions., 'Nature Positive for Climate Action' Available at <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/system/nature-positive-for-climate-action/>

Convention on Biological Diversity., 'Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: 15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework' Available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.pdf>

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>

Giles. M., 'The Principles of Climate Justice at CoP27.' Available at <https://earth.org/principles-of-climate-justice/#:~:text=That%20response%20should%20be%20based,the%20consequences%20of%20climate%20change>

How climate change is affecting Africa right now, and what you can do about it., Available at <https://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/blogs/50337/how-climate-change-is-affecting-africa-right-now-and-what-you-can-do-about-it/>

Humanity's future depends on our ability to live in harmony with nature., Available at <https://theconversation.com/humanitys-future-depends-on-our-ability-to-live-in-harmony-with-nature-233042>

*Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future: Lessons for Africa and the Global South*

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services., 'Media Release: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'' Available at <https://ipbes.net/news/Media-Release-Global-Assessment>

International Institute for Environment and Development., 'Addressing nature loss and damage due to climate and consumption' Available at <https://www.iied.org/addressing-nature-loss-damage-due-climate-consumption>

Muigua. K., 'Fostering Climate Justice for Development' Available at <https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Fostering-Climate-Justice-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>

Nature Positive Initiative., 'A Global Goal for Nature' Available at <https://www.naturepositive.org/>

The Definition of Nature-Positive., Available at <https://www.naturepositive.org/app/uploads/2024/02/The-Definition-of-Nature-Positive.pdf>

UNEP-WCMC (2016) The State of Biodiversity in Africa: A mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNEP-WCMC, Available at Cambridge, UK., Available at <https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/outlook-africa-en.pdf>

United Nations Climate Change., 'What is the Triple Planetary Crisis?' Available at <https://unfccc.int/news/what-is-the-triple-planetary-crisis>

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa., 'Vulnerability to Climate Change in Africa: Challenges and Recommendations for Africa' Available at [https://archive.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/policy\\_brief\\_2\\_vulnerability\\_to\\_climate\\_change\\_in\\_africa\\_challenges\\_and\\_recommendations\\_for\\_africa.pdf](https://archive.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/policy_brief_2_vulnerability_to_climate_change_in_africa_challenges_and_recommendations_for_africa.pdf)

United Nations Environment Programme., 'Five drivers of the nature crisis' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/five-drivers-nature-crisis>

United Nations Environment Programme., 'Responding to Climate Change' Available at <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/regional-initiatives/responding-climate-change>

United Nations Environment Programme., 'Spotlight on Nature and Biodiversity' Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/news/spotlight-nature-and-biodiversity>

United Nations Environment Programme., 'Tackling Ecosystem Degradation & Pollution' Available at <https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/ecosystem-degradation-pollution>

*Taking Collective Climate Action to Secure a Nature-Positive Future: Lessons for Africa and the Global South*

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>

United Nations., 'What is Climate Change?' Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change>

World Bank Group., 'How can governments develop a whole-of-society approach to address the climate crisis?' Available at <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/arabvoices/how-can-governments-develop-a-whole-of-society-approach-to-address-the-climate-crisis>

World Economic Forum., 'What is 'Nature Positive' and why is it the key to our future?' Available at <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2021/06/what-is-nature-positive-and-why-is-it-the-key-to-our-future/>

World Meteorological Organization., 'Africa suffers disproportionately from climate change' Available at <https://wmo.int/media/news/africa-suffers-disproportionately-from-climate-change>

World Wildlife Fund., 'Nature in Crisis- A WWF Briefing for Policymakers' Available at [https://wwflac.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/policy\\_lpr.pdf](https://wwflac.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/policy_lpr.pdf)