

Climate Change Legislation in African Countries

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*This advice is provided in response to **Query 59-14***

Query: Please provide a brief analysis of climate change legislation in African countries, with one paragraph on each country and - where there is no legislation - one paragraph about the main gaps.

Legislation by Country in alphabetical order:

Algeria

Algeria is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted two National Communications, in 2001 and 2010, to the UNFCCC. In 2004, the country passed [Law 04-90 on Renewable Energy Promotion in the Framework of Sustainable Development](#), which establishes a general structure for the deployment of a Renewable Energy Policy and sets production targets. Algeria should take greater action to adapt to the impacts of climate change. For example, Algeria should pass legislation regarding coastal zone management, food security, and drought preparedness.

Angola

Angola is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2007. It submitted a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2011 and its first National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2012. Angola has several laws addressing climate change issues, including a [Presidential Order creating the National Committee on Climate Change and Biodiversity](#), and several laws promoting the use of renewable energy, such as a recently issued [Executive Decree approving the Regulation of the National Directorate of the Ministry of Renewable Energy](#). Angola could enact additional legislation promoting adaptation in the areas of vulnerability identified in Angola's NAPA.

Benin

Benin is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. The country has submitted a NAPA, a NAMA, and two National Communications. While Benin has not passed legislation specifically addressing climate change, it is participating in various national and international adaptation programs, focusing on improving food security and reducing disaster risk. Benin should continue to participate in such programs and expand the country's capacity to engage in climate risk prevention.

Botswana

Botswana is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAMA to the UNFCCC. While Botswana has a relatively comprehensive environmental law regime, with statutes regarding air pollution, agricultural development, and environmental impact assessment, it has no legislation specifically dealing with climate change. Botswana should enact adaptation legislation.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted a NAPA and one National Communication to the UNFCCC. Burkina Faso has recently passed several laws in the area of climate change and sustainable development, specifically a [Decree on the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development](#), a [Decree establishing the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the National Implementation Entity Adaptation to Climate Change](#), and a [framework law on sustainable development](#). Burkina Faso's [Code for the Environment](#) can serve as a framework for future legislation.

Burundi

Burundi is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. However, Burundi lacks a well-developed environmental law scheme and has not passed climate change legislation. Since Burundi is a very low emitter of greenhouse gases, efforts to enact legislation should focus on adaptation issues, such as food security, and on the prevention of deforestation. The [Environmental Code](#) and [Forest Code](#) can serve as frameworks for new legislation.

Cameroon

Cameroon is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It submitted a National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2005 and a NAMA in 2010. Cameroon has incorporated climate change adaptation and mitigation concerns into domestic environmental policy, notably the [National Plan for Environmental Management](#). Cameroon has also passed legislation promoting renewable energy and energy conservation, notably [Law No. 2011/022 Governing the Electricity Sector](#) and [Law No. 2011/025 on Disposal of Associated Gas](#). The country should continue to participate in regional and international adaptation initiatives and should develop domestic legislation to address the adaptation concerns identified in Cameroon's National Communication.

Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)

Cape Verde is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA to the UNFCCC. The only laws specifically addressing climate change are resolutions on [Instituting the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change](#) and [Creating the Steering Committee for the implementation of the project "Strengthening Capacity of Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Water Sector in Cape Verde"](#). Cape Verde has also passed several decrees regarding the promotion of renewable energy, including a [Resolution approving the Strategic Plan for Renewable Energies](#), a [Decree-Law approving the legal regime for the exploitation of two National Solar Photovoltaic Centers](#), a [Decree-Law regulating promotion, incentives, access, licensing and exploitation of independent and self-production of electric energy](#), and a [Decree-Law creating and approving the Statute of the Center for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance, Public Business Entity](#). Gaps include adaptation legislation focusing on areas such as water resource management and agriculture.

Central African Republic (CAR)

CAR is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2008. It has submitted a National Communication, a NAPA, and a NAMA to the UNFCCC. Although CAR has participated in several internationally funded climate change initiatives, it has not specifically addressed climate change

through national legislation. There is potential for CAR to implement adaptation strategies identified in its NAPA through domestic legislation, especially in the areas of food security and water resources. The 2007 [Environment Code](#) can serve as a framework for new legislation.

Chad

Chad is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2009. The country has submitted two National Communications, a NAPA, and a NAMA to the UNFCCC. Although Chad has participated in several multi-country adaptation projects, it has few environmental laws and has not addressed climate change through national legislation. Gaps include legislation in the areas of agriculture and food security, disaster response, and water resources.

Comoros

Comoros is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2008. It has submitted a NAPA and two National Communications to the UNFCCC. Comoros lacks a comprehensive environmental law scheme and has not addressed climate change through domestic legislation. Comoros could benefit from legislation implementing adaptation strategies in the areas of disaster response, water resources, and public health. [Framework Law No. 94-018 on the Environment](#) can serve as the basis for future legislation.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

The DRC is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted a NAPA and two National Communications to the UNFCCC. The DRC's flagship environmental [Law No. 11/009 on the Fundamental Principles of Environmental Protection](#) (2011) establishes the DRC's institutional framework for environmental policy, outlines the procedural and financial mechanisms of environmental protection, and sets out rules for natural resources management and conservation. While this law is not explicitly related to climate change, it is expected to provide the framework for a national legislative response to climate change. The DRC's [Law No. 11/002 Forest Code](#) (2011) attempts to support sustainable agricultural development and food security. Although the DRC has very low emissions, it has huge tracts of forests, and thus a need to implement REDD+ protocols. As discussed in DRC's NAPA, it is also vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially in the areas of agriculture, water resources, and disaster risk management. Thus, legislation to prevent deforestation and to promote adaptation to climate change impacts could be beneficial.

Republic of Congo

Congo is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2007. It has submitted a NAMA and two National Communications to the UNFCCC. Congo created a [National Committee on Climate Change](#) in 2010 and implemented [the Clean Development Mechanism](#) in 2012. Congo has also enacted legislation regarding renewable energy through the [National Rural Electrification Agency](#) and forestry management through the [Forest Code](#) as [amended](#) in 2009. Congo should pursue legislation to implement adaptation strategies in the areas of vulnerability identified in Congo's Second National Communication, including protecting water resources, agriculture, and human health.

Republic of Djibouti

Djibouti is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted a NAPA and two National Communications to the UNFCCC. Djibouti has passed national legislation regarding renewable energy ([Decree No. 2009-0218/PR/ENR establishing the National Commission of Energy](#)) desertification ([Decree No. 2001-0108 approving the National Action Plan for the Fight against Desertification](#)) and disaster preparedness ([Act No. 140/AN/05/05 on National Policy and Risk Management of Disasters](#)). It has also created a [National Commission for Sustainable Development](#) and a [National Clean Development Mechanism Committee](#).

Egypt

Egypt is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted two National Communications to the UNFCCC. Although there is a lack of legislation specifically addressing climate change, Egypt has developed several national climate change plans, including the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation's Proposed [Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#) and the [National Strategy for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction](#). The [Second National Communication](#) lists several mitigation measures Egypt has taken, including increasing the use of renewable energy sources and afforestation. The Second National Communication also provides a description of Egypt's adaptation actions and plans, including the promulgation of coastal zone management regulations. Egypt should continue to legislate in the areas of vulnerability identified in the Second National Communication. Egypt's main environmental law, [Law 4 for the Protection of the Environment](#), provides a framework for many possible measures.

Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2000. It submitted a NAPA in 2013. Equatorial Guinea has enacted a [Hydrocarbons Law](#) and a Law on the [Use and Management of Forests](#) as well as [general environmental law](#) and a law promoting [sustainable development](#). Equatorial Guinea does not have legislation specifically addressing climate change, and would benefit from a more comprehensive set of adaptation policies.

Eritrea

Eritrea is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Eritrea has a framework Environmental Protection Law (text unavailable online) and basic forest protection ([Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation \(No. 155/2006\)](#) and [Regulations for the issuance of forestry permits \(L.N. No. 111/2006\)](#)) and [drought relief](#) laws. Eritrea has no legislation specifically addressing climate change and would benefit from an adaptation framework.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted one National Communication, a NAPA, and a NAMA. Ethiopia has several government policies regarding climate change and sustainable development, including the [Growth and Transformation Plan](#), the [Climate-Resilient Green Economy \(CRGE\) Initiative](#) and the [Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program](#). Ethiopia has enacted legislation in the areas of [disaster prevention and preparedness](#), [pollution control](#), [renewable energy](#), and [forest protection](#). Ethiopia should continue to pursue legislation promoting adaptation to climate change in the areas of vulnerability identified in its NAPA.

Gabon

Gabon is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. The country has submitted two National Communications to the UNFCCC and submitted a NAMA in 2010.

Gabon created the National Council on Climate Change in 2010 and has developed climate change policies, including the 2012 National Climate Change Action Plan (Plan Climate), designed to enable Gabon to control its greenhouse gas emissions and reduce climate change risks across the country and to reconcile environmental protection and sustainable economic development. The nation has enacted several laws regarding forestry including the [2007 National Parks Law](#) and its [implementing regulation](#), through which at least 13 national parks, mainly in forest areas, have been established. Gabon's adaptation policies include the [National Adaptation Strategy for Coastal Management](#), the proposed National Coastal Adaptation Law, and legislation creating a platform for [disaster prevention and risk reduction](#).

Gambia

The Gambia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA to the UNFCCC. The Gambia has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it recently enacted a law promoting [Renewable Energy](#). The Gambia's main environmental law, the [National Environmental Management Act](#), can provide a framework for future legislation.

Ghana

Ghana is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. It has submitted two National Communications, as well as a NAMA and a GHG Inventory Report. Ghana's flagship environmental law is the [Renewable Energy Act of 2011 \(Act 832\)](#), which aims to encourage sustainable development of renewable energy sources. The [National Energy Policy \(2010\)](#) lays out a vision for the energy economy, seeking to ensure secure and reliable supply, including renewable energy. The National Climate Change Committee developed a Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF), which sets out to guide process of using oil revenues to fund broader macro-economic changes to send the country down a more sustainable growth path. In the realm of adaptation, Ghana has developed policy documents, including [Ghana Goes for Green Growth](#) and the [Shared Growth and Development Agenda](#).

Guinea

Guinea is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2000. It has submitted one National Communication and a NAPA to the UNFCCC. Guinea has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it has a [framework environmental law](#), a [disaster management law](#), and a [forest code](#) that could be used as the basis for future legislation and regulation. As a low-emitting country, Guinea should focus legislation on adaptation and sustainable development efforts.

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Guinea-Bissau created a [National Institute of Meteorology](#) in 2011 to analyze the impacts of climate change. It also passed a new [forestry law](#) and [framework environmental legislation](#). These laws can also serve as the starting point for additional legislation promoting adaptation in Guinea-Bissau's areas of vulnerability as identified in its NAPA.

Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)

Ivory Coast is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2007. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAMA. In 2012, Ivory Coast established the [National Commission for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation](#) and created the [National Authority of the Clean Development Mechanism](#). The country also has a framework [environmental law](#) and [forest code](#) upon which future climate change adaptation measures can be enacted.

Kenya

Kenya is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It submitted a National Communication in 2002. Kenya has several policy documents addressing climate change. Most notably, the [2013-2017 Climate Change Action Plan](#) was developed with the objective of providing a platform for the implementation of the [2010 National Climate Change Response Strategy \(NCCRS\)](#). The [2011 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy](#) proposes a set of measures addressing risk management and adaptation.

Legislation in Kenya addresses some of the projected impacts of climate change in the country. The [2009 Agriculture \(Farm Forestry\) Rules](#) require farmers to establish and maintain farm forestry on at least 10% of every agricultural land holding. The [2006 Energy Act](#) regulates the use of conventional and renewable energy, and regulations have since been passed promoting [solar](#) and [other](#) renewable

energies. The [1999 Environmental Management Coordination Act \(EMCA\)](#) serves as the legal basis for environmental policies.

Lesotho

Lesotho is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2000. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Lesotho has not enacted climate change legislation. However, its [framework environmental law](#), [Forestry Act](#), [Disaster Management Act](#), and [Water Act](#) can provide authority to take some action in response to climate change. As a low-emitting country, Lesotho should focus additional legislation on adaptation efforts and sustainable growth.

Liberia

Liberia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted one National Communication and a NAPA. Liberia has not enacted climate change legislation. However, its 2002 [framework environmental law](#) and 2006 [Forestry Reform Act](#) can provide authority to take some action in response to climate change. As a low-emitting country, Liberia should focus additional legislation on adaptation efforts and sustainable growth.

Libya

Libya is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 1999, but it has not submitted a NAPA or any National Communications. Libya has not enacted climate change legislation. The country's framework environmental law, [Law No. 15 on the protection and improvement of the environment](#), can serve as a basis for future actions.

Madagascar

Madagascar is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. It has submitted two National Communications, a NAPA, and a NAMA. Madagascar has an environmental law regime including forestry [legislation](#) and [regulations](#) and a [disaster management law](#), but it has not enacted legislation directly addressing climate change risks.

Malawi

Malawi is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Malawi has an environmental law regime including energy [legislation](#), a [forestry act](#), a [disaster management law](#), and a [framework environmental law](#), but it has not enacted legislation directly addressing climate change risks. Malawi's climate change policy is laid out in a [2012 document](#).

Mali

Mali is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Mali has a relatively comprehensive environmental law regime including a [2001 air pollution law](#) with the goal of preventing climate change. Mali has also legislated in the areas of [forest protection](#), [environmental impact assessment](#), and [sustainable development](#). Mali also has a [1998 framework environmental law](#), which can serve as the basis for future actions.

Mauritania

Mauritania is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has submitted three National Communications, a NAPA, and a NAMA. Mauritania has not enacted legislation explicitly regarding climate change. However, in the past few years, Mauritania has enacted legislation [establishing a National Agency for Renewable Energy Development](#) and a new [Forest Code](#). The country also has laws regarding [sustainable management of natural resources](#) and [emergency relief](#). The [framework environmental law](#) can serve as the basis for additional government action in response to climate change.

Mauritius

Mauritius is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. It has submitted two National Communications and a GHG Inventory Report. Mauritius enacted 2010 [Environmental Protection \(Designated National Authority\) Regulations](#), implementing the Kyoto Protocol and the Clean Development Mechanism. Mauritania also has a well-developed environmental law regime, including legislation in the areas of [air pollution](#), [energy efficiency](#), [forestry](#), and [general environmental protection](#). Mauritius may choose to enact additional legislation specifically addressing vulnerabilities to climate change.

Morocco

Morocco is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAMA. In 2014, Morocco created the [national charter of the environment and sustainable development](#), designed to promote environmental protection and to strengthen the country's mitigation and adaptation measures. Morocco's climate change strategy and emissions reductions targets are laid out in the 2009 [National Plan Against Global Warming](#).

Morocco is a member of the [International Renewable Energy Agency \(IRENA\)](#) and has enacted several laws regarding renewable energy, including the 2010 [law establishing the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy](#), the 2010 law on [renewable energy](#) (and [implementing decree](#)) and the 2010 law creating the [national agency for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency](#) (and [implementing decree](#)). Morocco has many other environmental laws and policies that could be used to address climate change, including a 2011 law on the [protection of wild species of flora and fauna](#), [air pollution](#), [emissions limits](#), [forest protection](#), and [environmental impact assessment](#). These and Morocco's 2003 [framework environmental law](#) can serve as a basis for future actions.

Mozambique

Mozambique is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It submitted a National Communication in 2006 and a NAPA in 2008. The 2010 [decree creating the Water Research Institute](#) and [implementing resolution](#) expressly seek to reduce the impact of climate change, and [Decree No. 26/2011 creating and approving the new Statute of the Environmental Fund \(FUNAB\)](#) aims to promote sustainable development and adaptation to the effects of climate change. Mozambique also has a comprehensive environmental law regime, including legislation regarding [renewable energy](#), [biofuels](#), [forestry](#), [environmental impact assessment](#), and [disaster management](#). The [1997 environmental framework law](#) can serve as a basis for future legislation.

Namibia

Namibia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. It has submitted two National Communications. Namibia has no legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it has several environmental laws that could be used to address climate change impacts, including the [2007 Electricity Law](#), the [2001 Forest Act \(Amended\)](#) in 2005), an Environmental Impact Assessment [Law](#) and [Regulations](#), a 2007 framework [Environmental Management Act](#), and the [2012 Disaster Risk Management Act](#).

Niger

Niger is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Niger has no legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it has several environmental laws that could be used to address climate change impacts, including the 2004 [Electrical Code](#), the 2004 [forestry regime](#), the 1997 [Ordinance on environmental impact studies](#), and the 1998 [Framework law on the management of the environment](#).

Nigeria

Nigeria is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. It has submitted two National Communications. Nigeria lacks a comprehensive climate change legislative regime.

However, it has enacted laws in the areas of [Forestry](#), [Environmental Impact Assessment](#), and [Environmental Standards and Regulations](#). Nigeria may choose to pass legislation updating its forestry legal regime, encouraging greater use of renewable energy, or promoting adaptation in the agricultural sector.

Rwanda

Rwanda is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Rwanda has enacted several laws in response to the threat of climate change. [Organic Law 4/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment](#) gives effect to the [National Policy on Environment](#) and establishes the [National Fund for Environment](#), a national fund for climate change financing. In 2010, Rwanda enacted [Ministerial order No. 003/16.01 Preventing Activities that Pollute the Atmosphere](#), which provides emission standards for CO₂ and other pollutants. In 2013, Rwanda created the [Rwanda Bureau for Protection of the Environment](#), which is charged with implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Rwanda has also established a [Meteorology Agency](#) and the [Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees](#). The [2013 Forestry Law](#) promotes reforestation and sustainable use of forest resources.

São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé and Príncipe is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2008. It has submitted two National Communications, a NAPA, and a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to the UNFCCC. In 2012, São Tomé and Príncipe enacted [Decree No. 10/2012 approving the Statute of the National Institute of Meteorology \(INM\)](#), which promotes international cooperation in the area of climate change projections. The country also has a [2011 Forestry Law](#), a 2011 Decree establishing the [National Council for Disaster Preparedness](#), and a [1999 Framework Environmental Law](#), which could be used as the basis for future actions.

Senegal

Senegal is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Senegal has enacted several laws addressing climate change. Specifically, the country established the [National Committee on Climate Change](#), passed a [decree on stormwater management and climate change adaptation](#), a [ministerial decree establishing the national GHG reduction program through energy efficiency in the building sector](#), and a [ministerial decree establishing a Steering Committee for the same program](#).

Senegal has also enacted legislation in the areas of [Forestry](#), [biofuels](#), and [air pollution](#). It has a relatively comprehensive renewable energy legislative scheme, including the [establishment of a Minister of Biofuels and Renewable Energy](#), the adoption of a the [Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy Strategy](#), ratification of the [International Renewable Energy Agency \(IRENA\)](#), [establishment of a National Agency for Renewable Energy](#) and a [Interministerial Committee on Renewable Energy](#), and a [2010 Framework Law on Renewable Energy](#). Additionally, the [2001 Framework Environmental Law](#) and [implementing regulations](#) can serve as a basis for future government action in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Seychelles

Seychelles is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted two National Communications. Although Seychelles' climate change policy is laid out in the [2009 National Climate Change Strategy](#), Seychelles has not enacted climate change legislation. However, it has a [1994 framework environmental law](#) on which future government action can be based. Seychelles also has a [1955 Forest Reserve Act](#) as well as [1996 Environmental Impact Review Regulations](#) and a [2005 National Emergency Foundation Notice Law](#).

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. It has submitted two National Communications, a NAPA, and a NAMA. Sierra Leone recently enacted the [National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund Act](#), which establishes an authority charged with, inter alia, “developing policies and strategies for adapting the National Protected Areas system to the impacts of climate change.” Sierra Leone also has a [1988 Forestry Act](#) and a [2008 Framework Environmental Protection Act](#).

Somalia

Somalia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2010. It submitted a NAPA in 2013, but has not submitted any National Communications. Somalia lacks climate change legislation. Future legislation should address the areas of vulnerability identified in Somalia’s NAPA.

South Africa

South Africa is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAMA, and it passed a [law establishing a National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism](#) in 2005. South Africa has dealt with Climate Change largely through policies, strategies, and regulations rather than legislation; for example, the [2004 National Climate Change Response Strategy](#), the [2008 Vision, Strategic Direction and Framework for Climate Policy](#), and the [2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan](#).

South Africa does, however, have some legislation addressing climate change. In 2008, the country enacted the [National Energy Act](#), which creates the South African National Energy Development Institute, responsible for promoting efficient generation and consumption of energy and energy research and development. The country has also enacted air quality laws covering atmospheric emissions, including [licensing regulations](#), as well as laws in the area of [Forestry](#), [Coastal Management](#), and [Environmental Impact Assessment](#). South Africa has a [Framework Environmental Management Law](#) and [implementing regulations](#) upon which future mitigation and adaptation actions can be based.

South Sudan

South Sudan is a party to the UNFCCC as of 2014, but has not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol. South Sudan’s 2012 [Environmental Impacts Risks and Opportunities Assessment: Natural resources management and climate change in South Sudan](#) identified environmental project interventions that will assist the Government of South Sudan to establish adequate environmental governance. However, South Sudan lacks a climate change or environmental law regime. South Sudan should focus on identifying major climate change vulnerabilities and enacting legislation to help the country address its adaptation needs.

Sudan

Sudan is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Sudan has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it has a [2001 Framework Environmental Law](#) as well as a [2002 Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act](#) which can serve as the basis for future action. Sudan should focus on enacting legislation to address its vulnerabilities to climate change impacts.

Swaziland

Swaziland is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. It has submitted two National Communications. Swaziland has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change, and it lacks a comprehensive legislative scheme to address its vulnerabilities to climate change impacts. However, Swaziland has a few laws it could use to take action, including a [2002 Framework Environmental Management Act](#), [2000 Environmental Assessment Regulations](#), and a [2006 Disaster Management Act](#).

Tanzania

Tanzania is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted one National Communication and a NAPA. Tanzania has not enacted legislation expressly addressing climate change, but it has issued several policies discussing its goals and strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change and pursuing sustainable development, including the 2007 [National Capacity Self Assessment Report and Action Plan for the Implementation of Post Rio Conventions](#), the 2012 [Tanzania Five Year Development Plan](#), the [National Climate Change Strategy](#), the 2012 [National Strategy for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation \(REDD+\)](#), the 2013 [Process and Roadmap for Formulating National Adaptation Plans for Tanzania](#), and the 2013 [National Climate Change Finance Analysis](#). Tanzania also has several environmental laws that could provide authority to address climate change issues, including the 2002 [Forest Act](#), the 2013 [National Irrigation Act](#), and the 2004 [Environmental Management Act](#).

Togo

Togo is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. It has submitted two National Communications, a NAPA, and a NAMA. Although Togo is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, it has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change. However, it does have a [2008 Framework Environmental Law](#), a [2008 Forest Code](#), and a [2000 Electricity Sector Law](#) that can serve as the basis for future government action.

Tunisia

Tunisia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAMA. Tunisia's constitution was amended in 2014 to explicitly mention preservation of the climate as a national imperative. Tunisia has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it has a relatively comprehensive environmental law regime, including a [2006 law establishing the organization of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development](#), a [2005 environmental impact assessment law](#), a [Forest Code amended in 2009](#), a [2010 law aimed at protecting against flooding](#), and a [2007 Air Protection Law](#).

Tunisia has been particularly active in legislating to promote renewable energy, with laws on books establishing [the National Renewable Energy Agency, concerning cogeneration, establishing the National Energy Management Fund](#), promoting [Energy Efficiency](#) and [Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Premiums](#), and establishing [tax exemptions for the import of renewable energy and energy efficiency equipment materials](#).

Uganda

Uganda is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Uganda has not enacted legislation specifically addressing climate change, but it has issued several policies identifying climate change as an important challenge and developing the country's strategy, including the [National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management](#), the [National Development Plan](#), and [Uganda Vision 2040](#). Uganda has a basic environmental legislation regime upon which the government may be able to take action to address the country's vulnerabilities to climate change, including the 2003 [National Forest and Tree Planting Act](#), the 1998 [Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations](#), and the 1995 [National Environment Statute](#). Uganda has drafted a new National Environmental Act that is expected to replace the 1995 framework law by June 2015.

Zambia

Zambia is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006. It has submitted two National Communications and a NAPA. Zambia has begun to address climate change vulnerabilities through its [National Climate Change Response Strategy](#). It has enacted one piece of legislation expressly promoting adaptation, the 2011 [Water Resources Management Act](#). Additionally, Zambia has a 1995 [Energy Regulation Act](#), a 1999 [Forests Act](#), a 2010 [Disaster Management Act](#), and a 2011

Framework Environmental Management Law ([Part I](#) & [Part II](#)) which can serve as the basis for future action.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is a Party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2009. Zimbabwe's climate change policy is laid out in its [National Climate Change Response Strategy](#). Zimbabwe has not developed a legislative framework expressly addressing climate change impacts, but it has several environmental laws that can be used to address climate change, including the 2001 [Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act](#), the 2002 [National Electricity Act](#), the 2011 [Energy Regulatory Act](#), the 2002 [Forest Act](#), the 2002 [Environmental Management Act](#), and the 2003 [Meteorological Services Act](#).