



The relevance of climate
change litigation in holding
governments accountable
for the effects of climate
change

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Date: 11 September 2020

Second Annual Judicial Training
on Climate Justice in Uganda

Introduction

- Outline of presentation
 - i. Kenyan Laws (Constitution, legislation and international law)
 - ii. Climate Change Policies, Plans and Strategies
 - iii. Case law
 - iv. Challenges and opportunities
 - v. Conclusion

1. Kenyan laws

○ Constitution of Kenya, 2010

- -Preamble- respect environment-our heritage and sustain for the benefit of future generations
- Article 3(1) – every person has a duty to respect, uphold and defend the Constitution
- Art 10- national values and principles of good governance – 10(2)(d)- sustainable development
- Art 21- State's duty to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfill the rights in the BOR.

Cont.

- Art 2 (6) – treaties Kenya has ratified form part of Kenyan law
- Art 22- Enforcement of BOR in court where right is denied, violated, infringed or threatened with violation
- Locus standi (Art 22 (2)-BOR and 258- Const)
 - i. A person acting on behalf of someone who cannot act in their own name;
 - ii. As a member of/ in the interest of a group/class of persons
 - iii. In public interest
 - iv. An association in the interest of one or more of its members

Cont.

- -Article 23- remedies one can seek in court for violation of rights
- Art 24- limitation of rights
- Art 42- right to a clean and healthy environment which includes the right:
 - a. To have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures, esp those in Art 69
 - b. To have obligations on environment fulfilled under Art 70

Cont.

Art 69- State obligations in respect of environment

Art 70-enforcement of environmental rights under Art 42-

- (1) is being or likely to be violated or **threatened**-
apply to court for redress in addition to other
legal remedies available
- (2) Remedies – (i) prevent, stop or discontinue
act; (ii) compel public officer to take
measures to prevent or discontinue act (iii)
provide compensation for the victim
- (3) **Applicant does not have to demonstrate a
person incurred loss or suffered an injury.**

Cont.

- o **Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016**

- To provide a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change
- Provide mechanisms and measures to achieve low carbon climate development and enhanced connected purposes
- Commencement 27 May 2016
- **S2- Climate change duties**- statutory obligations binding both private and public entities to implement climate change actions consistent with the national goal of low carbon climate resilient development

Cont.

- S 4 read with Art 10 , 232(f) Const- guiding principles when enacting, applying or interpreting the Act and making public policy decisions
- S 13- National Climate Change Action Plan- consider public participation
- **S 17**-Monitoring compliance-NEMA-on behalf of the council
- **S21**-integration of climate change in national **education curricula** at all levels
- **S 23** read with s 13 ELC Act- **jurisdiction** to enforce rights related to climate change and remedies.

Cont.

- ***Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA)***
 - EIA regulations
 - SEA- Section 57 A (2015 amendment) and Regulation 42 of EIA regulations 2003
 - Section 129- National Environment Tribunal
 - Section 129 (4)- automatic stay- precautionary principle
 - Environmental justice see : ***Mohamed Ali Baadi v. AG and 11 Others [2018]eKLR***

International law

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Paris Agreement

2. Climate change policies, plans, programmes

- Section 57A EMCA as well as Regulation 42 of EIA regulations, 2003 and Section 4 (Guiding values and principles) and section 13- National Climate Change Action Plan Climate Change Act
- i. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017)
- ii. Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030
- iii. Kenya's Nationally Defined Contribution submitted to UNFCCC

Case law

- Judicial Review challenging appointments to the National Climate Council- fore representatives from the civil society and marginalized communities
- Procedural justice a pathway to substantial justice?
- **Republic v National Assembly & 5 others Ex-parte Greenbelt Movement & 2 others [2018] eKLR**

Cont.

- ***Save Lamu v. National Environment Management Authority and Another NET Appeal No. 196 of 2016***
- Parties- Appellants- community organization and 6 other members of the Lamu community
- Respondents-1. NEMA and 2. AMU power
- Subject - matter of appeal / cause of action- issuance of EIA license challenging the issuance of the EIA Licence as well as the process in obtaining the same for the establishment of a coal fired power plant 1050 MW in sea shore of Kwasasi, Lamu county

Cont.

- They prayed, for the following relief(s):-
 - a. The *setting aside* of the decision by the 1st Respondent (NEMA) to grant the 2nd Respondent (AMU Power) an EIA License;
 - b. That a *fresh EIA study be conducted based on specific and current information involving all stakeholders*; and
 - c. That *each party bears its own cost*

Cont.

- More than 10 witnesses -8 expert witnesses (International and Local experts)
 - On Kenya's climate change commitment from someone who participated in the process of drafting policies
 - By scientist who provided evidence on air quality in EIA as well as referred to recent IPCC assessments in relation to climate change
 - By a marine biologist on impact of climate change on mangroves etc.

Cont.

- Site visits for the experts to practically explain to the Tribunal Members the impacts of the environment.
- Hearings and cross examination on the sites.

Cont.

Appellants' case:-

10 grounds of appeal including

-The Coal fired power plant's contribution to climate change and making the Project inconsistent with Kenya's low carbon development commitments;

Issue for determination- whether NEMA erred in law by disregarding the Climate Change Act, 2016 as well as Kenya's international climate change obligations before issuing the license

Cont.

- Complete ignorance of the Climate Change Act, 2016 – error of law
- EIA Regulation 16 requires an EIA study in mandatory terms to take into account *legal considerations*
- AP own assessment, the project would emit approximately 8.8 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually. That amount of carbon dioxide would increase Kenya's annual emissions from 73 metric tonnes to 81 metric tonnes, according to the EIA

Cont.

- Expert evidence on climate change (3 key witnesses- climate change expert, scientist, marine biologist)
 - i. Projected green house gas emissions from coal plant as high as 8.8 million tons of CO₂ per year
 - ii. Climate Change Act, 2016- emphasizes need for a low carbon development pathway
 - iii. National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017- low carbon development pathway and supports increased sources of energy through renewable energy

Cont.

- i. Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030- focuses on renewable energy, innovation and efficiency including reduced emissions in the energy sector.
- ii. Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) which has submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change places a commitment by the Country to abate GHG emissions by 2030 based on the BAU scenario- this did not anticipate the entry of coal power generation in the mix

Cont.

- The most recent (Fifth Assessment) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, infrastructure developments and long-lived products that lock societies into greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions pathways may be difficult or very costly to change, reinforcing the importance of early action for ambitious mitigation.
- Lamu coal powerplant if implemented will impact Kenya's domestic and international commitment.

Cont.

- EIA

- no proper analysis of climate change impacts which consider alternatives forms of energy

- no comprehensive analysis of national low carbon commitments

- only adaptation measures for CC

- the carbon monoxide from the coal plant was too steep an incline for the country. He stated the trees proposed to be planted to mitigate the emissions would not be enough to offset the emissions

Cases relied on:

- South African HC case of ***Earth Life Johannesburg v Minister of Environmental Affairs 65662/16*** - para. 90 that a climate change impact assessment is necessary and relevant to ensuring that the proposed coal-fired power station fits South Africa's peak, plateau and decline trajectory as outlined in the NDC and its commitment to build cleaner and more efficient power stations than the existing ones.

Cont.

- ***Urgenda Foundation v. State of the Netherlands, C/09/456689/HA ZA 13-1396***
- ***Asghar Leghari v Federation of Pakistan, W.P. No. 25501/2015***, filed by a farmer in public interest alleged that the government of Pakistan's inaction and delay in implementing the National Climate Change Policy and addressing vulnerabilities associated with climate change violates the fundamental constitutional rights to life and dignity

Cont.

- The court invoked the right to life and the right to dignity protected by the Constitution of Pakistan and international principles, including intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle, to call for a “move to Climate Change Justice.”

Cont.

- Respondents case:-

-No consideration of Climate Change Act- **27 May 2016**

-Paris Agreement entered into force on **4th November, 2016**, way after the ESIA study had been concluded and the ESIA License issued to the AP (EIA license issued in September 2016)

-the climate change impact assessment methodology was based on **desktop literature review**

-there was **insufficient data** to supply a complete picture of the **climate change implications**.

-Admission that though the project would affect constitutionally protected marginalized communities, the EIA **did not assess their vulnerability or resilience to climate change as a result of the project**

Cont.

- NET held:

-The omission to consider the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2016 was significant even though its eventual effect would be unknown.

-In applying **the precautionary principle** where there is **lack of clarity on the consequences of certain aspects of the project** it behooves the Tribunal to **reject it**. On climate change issues this is of greater importance and made the provisions on climate change within the report incomplete and inadequate.

Cont.

- NET held:

-the 1st Respondent's (NEMA) approval of the ESIA Study and the consequent issue of the ESIA License and its conditions failed to meet the requirements of the law.

Orders

- Appeal allowed and decision of NEMA issuing EIA license on 7 September 2016 to the 2nd Respondent is set aside.
- If they consider a fresh EIA study they should do so and consider the Climate Change Act and the Energy Act.
- NEMA is to share its memorandum of reasons for reaching its decision whether for or against the project with the relevant parties and publish its decision on the grant or refusal to issue an EIA Licence accompanied with a summary of its reasons within 7 days of its decision. Such publication should be in a newspaper with nationwide circulation.
- Extra measure because the project is first of its kind in Kenya and East Africa.
- No order as to costs.

Other cases

-Evidence of IPCC reports on the role of indigenous communities in climate change – cases touching on community land rights of indigenous forest dwelling communities in Kenya

Challenges

- Amendment of crucial laws- Section 129(4) EMCA
- Disobedience of the law, disregard of the rule of law
- Several contempt proceedings