

## Climate Intervention in Africa: Perspectives based on Analogies from International Conventions on Response to Climate Change

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Global warming is steadily threatening ecosystems and their biological lives across the globe. Though life the equatorial and tropical regions is associated with hot temperatures rather than cooling, the drastic decrease of forest cover and major vegetations in the last century may be an argument for adoption of the principle of large-scale Climate Intervention (also known as Geoengineering) through Carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and albedo modification technologies. CDR may especially be scaled up as a “plan B” to climate mitigation to supplement African governments’ efforts to reduce planned GHG emissions and avoid suicidal climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. These schemes may be cheap and effective climate “mitigation” options but they may be dangerous, the safe options being expensive or useless. Besides, most of the countries in the African continent do not have the ability to invest in what are considered as “harebrained schemes, which impacts are yet to be ascertained”. Hence, African countries’ position vis-à-vis CI deployment is likely to follow the trend of their ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, UNFCCC, UNCBD and REDD+ Agreements. This paper simulates different responses to CE deployment based on the practice of international law in Africa, depending on expected funding for research and institutional capacity development to improve the quality of life.