



**Challenges of the COP27: Climate Justice and its impact
on inclusive development processes**

"A review of some of the affected models: Pakistan-
Darfur-Lake Chad"

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introduction

In light of the orientation of countries and the interest of international organizations in issues related to climate change, concerns have escalated about the guarantee of developed countries their rights in this file while ignoring the interests of developing countries and marginalized groups most vulnerable to bear the cost of climate change or exclude them from the expected benefits of adopting environmentally friendly policies; therefore, the issue of climate justice has become an important concern for makers, decision makers and policy makers; to ensure that developing countries, the poor and marginalized groups enjoy all their rights and do not waste them at the expense of making progress in countries. Advanced.

Climate Justice came to recommend the need to include developing and poor countries and marginalized groups in policies related to mitigating and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, developing methods of generating energy and technology, producing food and goods and providing services, and financing green projects and modern environmental policies, in order to ensure that these aforementioned groups satisfy their health and food security, housing security and living a decent life.



Climate justice targets human rights, especially those most affected by climate change, which could lead to the demise of entire cities, outbreaks of disease and epidemics and increased death rates. This report therefore highlights climate justice and its connection to marginalized groups who have not had ample opportunities to live a dignified life but have found themselves on the brink of the abyss.

The report will review the role of international law and conventions in this regard and make several recommendations to ensure that marginalized groups enjoy all their rights and livelihoods.

First: What climate justice is

Climate justice means recognizing the potential for different social, health and economic impacts, especially on the most affected groups, disadvantaged populations and marginalized groups. Climate justice aims to defend the rights of those most marginalized and address inequalities directly through long-term strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

More precisely, climate justice is based on fair treatment of all developing and developed countries, so that they are on the same footing in strategies and ways to shift towards sustainability from



technological and scientific development and financing of green projects, and everything that affects strategies to reduce and mitigate the effects of climate change.

The reason for the emergence of the call for climate justice is due to the escalation of environmental and climatic conditions to the point that they may lead to the disappearance of entire cities, the drying up of water sources and the spread of epidemics and diseases, although the poorest and developing countries most affected - unable to take all precautions for means of reducing and mitigating climate impacts and financing associated projects - are not causing you the enormous emissions from industry such as the developed industrial countries whose economy is based on industry.

Thus, not everyone is equally responsible for climate change, and not all countries are equally vulnerable to the threat from climate change; countries with major economic rates are more capable than developing and poor countries.

Climate justice emerged mainly after the agreement of the majority of the international community that the major and developed industrialized countries are the main reason for the surge in the increase in carbon emissions following their excellence in industry and technology without taking into account environmental risks, hence the community



appealed to countries and all major countries to develop green strategies taking into account the priority of the rights of developing and poor countries and marginalized groups; so that the benefit prevails so that development and green transformation are not at the expense of those parties.

It is worth mentioning that the issue of climate justice raises three forms that must be addressed:

Social justice: Certainly the most capable of taking measures to reduce climate variability are not as high as the most affected groups such as (migrants - refugees - disabled - poor and displaced); therefore, climate justice is raised in this issue, and aims to empower marginalized and most vulnerable groups to ensure and maintain their rights and integrate them into the development process.

Intergenerational justice: It is indisputable that the persistence of climate change in a massive manner without the pursuit of mitigation and adaptation policies harms and affects the rights of future generations to development.

Justice between developed and developing countries: Major countries have strong economies that qualify them to easily finance their green projects and policies, and although they are the main cause of climate



change, the cost is borne by poor countries and marginalized groups.

Therefore, the voices of the most affected countries began to call for the need to accelerate the industrialized major countries with the help and financing of developing countries to reduce and adapt to the effects of climate change.

Debate between countries over responsibility for climate change

With the increasing finger of blame on the major industrialized countries and countries with high economies that they have the greatest burden in the exacerbation of natural disasters and climate change, especially after the era of the Industrial Revolution, as their economy has become based on industry and unclean energy such as oil and stone fuels, and on the other hand developing countries pay a high price as a result of the practices of the major countries, they are not affected as much as countries suffering from a lack of technology and means of reduction and adaptation to climate change are skillfully, so they wanted to Developing countries bear the cost of damage to industrialized countries; it is inconceivable that countries will prosper and their economies will grow and be slightly affected by climate change, and other countries that are



not primarily emitters but pay the price that appears in forest fires, the drying up of rivers, fresh lakes and seas, the fading of cities, the spread of epidemics and diseases, the shortage of agricultural crops and others. Hence we will review, the evolution of the state of debate between the conflicting teams over who is responsible for climate change and who is forced to bear the greatest cost...

1. Earth Summit 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the "Earth Summit", was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992, and was held in conjunction with the twentieth anniversary of the First Conference on the Human Environment in Sweden in 1972, and brought together a number of political leaders and media and NGO representatives from 179 countries to discuss the impact of human activities.

The special perception of all participants on economic and social development and the environment was presented.

The Earth Summit was aimed at producing an agenda and plan for international cooperation on environmental and development issues to help guide international action in the twenty-first century.



"Sustainable development" was mentioned at this conference and made it a goal that States are working to achieve, whatever their situation.

The most notable outcome and achievements of the Earth Summit was a programme of action calling for the need to adopt new investments for sustainable development in the twenty-first century, and its recommendations were for the adoption of new teaching methods, new ways to conserve natural resources and how to achieve a sustainable economy. It resulted in a statement of forest principles and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was formed and serves as the founding agreement for the rest of the subsequent climate agreements. In 1992, some 153 countries acceded to the Convention in order to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a point that prevented dangerous human interference with the climate system.

It should be noted that this agreement placed on the industrialized countries the responsibility to work to limit the rise in temperatures; it also crystallized the principle of "**joint and differentiated responsibility**



on the basis of equity" and entered into force in 1994 and the number of countries that signed to it reached 196 countries.

Over time, some countries began to emerge; some countries felt that the conditions for reducing greenhouse emissions stipulated in the agreement were inadequate, and called on countries to hold negotiations to respond to climate change.

3. Kyoto Protocol 1997

The Kyoto Protocol came as a next step to the UNFCCC, which was signed by about 195 countries in 1997, and the Kyoto Protocol came to oblige signatory countries to implement the international obligations of the United Nations Framework Convention as states did not abide by the provisions contained therein. The Kyoto Protocol contained two sets of obligations:

- Obligations to be undertaken by all Contracting Parties: to oblige all signatory countries to abide by the provisions of the Convention equally without distinction between developing and developed countries, such as (following environmentally friendly technology, adhering to flexibility mechanisms, effective cooperation in the development of education and training, and 38) countries reducing the proportion of greenhouse emissions



in varying proportions from one country to another, provided that this reduction is within a specified period of time starting in 2008 and ending in 2012, and the agreement specified the European Union (8%), the United States (7%) and Japan (6%) From carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen oxide and three other fluorofluorocarbons.

Commitments of developed countries to developing countries:

commitments undertaken by developed countries alone towards developing countries; in order to assist them in the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and in order to encourage developing countries to Cooperate effectively to protect the environment, these commitments are (financing and facilitating technology transfer activities for developing and poor countries, especially in the fields of energy and transport, and in order to support them in the face of climate change- and for joint cooperation in " **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** provided for in the Kyoto Agreement)

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the 1995 Kyoto Protocol places the greatest responsibility on developed and industrialized countries compared to developing and poor countries; that is, developed countries are the basis for climate change and increasing rates of greenhouse gases and thus cost them special burdens.



In the presence of countries with emerging economies, the conflict of interests between countries began, where the United States of America expressed its objection to the exemption of developing countries from some obligations, especially China; although it was developing countries at the time, it is not so in the near future, which deepened the gap and reduced the obligations of countries in this agreement and increased their intransigence, and indeed the US President (George W. Bush) opposed the ratification of this Protocol by the United States, as it is not fair to have countries Rising in making industrial and economic progress such as China and India and exempting them under the pretext that they are developing countries, the United States of America demanded that all incoming and emerging economic powers such as the Russian Federation, China and India be obliged without distinction between developed and developing countries.

[4. Paris Climate Agreement 2015](#)

The Paris Climate Agreement, which entered into force during the years (2015-2016), and was signed by about 55% of countries, including the major industrialized countries, and the Paris Climate Agreement came with principles that emphasize that the major industrialized countries have an extraordinary pledge towards developing and poor countries;



they must take into account the special circumstances of developing countries, especially those most affected by climate change, and allocate a percentage of funding to developing countries in policies to adapt and reduce climate change up to \$ 100 billion annually. This agreement has been accepted by the leaders of the international community, as everyone feels that responsibility has become inevitable on everyone because of the emergence of indicators of global warming in the industrialized countries. By 2018, 194 members had signed the Convention and 179 countries including the European Union had ratified it.

Despite all this, former US President Donald Trump objected to the allocation of a budget to developing countries as there are developing countries but with major industries and major economic rates such as China (the largest emitter of carbon) and Russia; therefore, President Trump withdrew from the Paris climate agreement in 2017; this indicates the difficulty of reaching a solution binding on climate issues, as developed countries began to feel that climate change is the responsibility of everyone without discrimination between developing and developed countries and all of them. Solve the crisis equally.



Throughout the climate summits, the debate has continued between the extent of interest in the impact of climate change and its seriousness on the planet, the period when the countries of the South bear full responsibility for climate change, and the developed countries of the North respond by either pledging to assume the bulk of the responsibility or disclaimer of responsibility from it and disclosing that the responsibility lies equally on everyone. The interference of interests in the order of priorities between States has emerged; countries that rely on fossil fuels as the basis for their industry and national income; and conflicts and competitiveness between States are beginning to translate into disrupting access to an agreement to reduce and adapt to the effects of climate change or reach an agreement without effective and binding implementation.

[Glasgow Climate Summit 2021 and Loose Pledges](#)

Perhaps the most prominent proof of this, the recent Glasgow Climate Summit in 2021, is what the States Parties reached during this Summit; they came up with broad and disappointing pledges: "Reducing dependence on coal and providing financial support to developing countries to adapt to the severity of climate change."



It is worth mentioning that during this summit it was planned to agree to prevent the use of coal as responsible for 40% of carbon emissions annually, but also with regard to agreeing on ways to reduce climate change it was found that there is indifference to developing countries whose economy is based on coal, so they objected and acknowledged the impossibility of preventing the use of coal while there are other advanced industrialized countries whose economies are based on oil, even while agreeing on ways to mitigate the effects of climate change justice was absent Climate in taking into account the rights of developing and poor countries.

Developing countries participating in the Glasgow Summit expressed regret that developed countries were indifferent to the realization of the principle of "loss and damage", which requires developed countries to provide compensation to developing countries for the damage they have suffered.

On the part of developed countries, they expressed disappointment that no binding agreement was reached on preventing the use of coal but reducing dependence on it; some parties described the negotiation process as a lack of transparency; some countries are in the interest of not reaching a binding agreement; members of Friends of the Earth have



stated that the Glasgow Summit 2021 is a memory of the betrayal of the countries of the Southern Part.

From the above, it is clear that the debate and debate on the responsibility of climate change still lies with whom, and because of the negotiation of a fair and binding agreement to limit and adapt to climate change, so that it is an agreement that takes into account all the deep gaps in ways and results between the countries of the northern part and the countries of the southern part.

In the next section, we review the most prominent modern models that have been affected by climate change and the extent to which climate change is inherent in all aspects...

Examples of low-emission but high-priced countries

1. Pakistan

Although Pakistan is not a major carbon emitter, as it and Bangladesh share about 1% of its carbon footprint and in this regard , Mr. J.Thierry, Secretary-General of the United Nations, reminded the world that Pakistan's emissions level is relatively low, but it is one of the countries most affected by climate change, describing Floods are the product of "intensifying climate change", yet Pakistan is paying the price for climate



change at appalling costs. Since the beginning of June 2022, floods have swept through Pakistan and have resulted in:

- About a third of Pakistan is underground following catastrophic floods
- Some 1,390 people, including 399 children, have lost their lives so far, and serious damage has befallen the population of Pakistan and the proportion of those affected has been estimated at about 15 percent so far.
- Collapse of Pakistan's infrastructure of transport routes and railways, as well as agricultural land and crops
- Separation of families and flooding of houses
- Instability and sense of security
- According to preliminary estimates, the damage caused by Pakistan's floods amounted to about \$10 billion (8 billion pounds).

What is remarkable about the Pakistani crisis is that the floods in Pakistan have lasted up to 8 weeks continuously, something that the mind may not believe, so how can countries living in such destruction and continuous devastation afford it, especially since it is a country that does not cause a huge percentage of carbon emissions compared to advanced industrial countries.



There is no doubt that it is the rise in extreme temperatures that resulted in all these natural disasters in Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, as due to the high rate of global warming led to the melting of glaciers in the Himalays, which led to the sweep of this amount of catastrophic floods, especially since Pakistan contains a huge amount of glaciers.

2- Darfur Region in Sudan

During August of this year, following floods and floods, more than a hundred people lost their lives and many homes were destroyed, thanks to the negative effects of climate changes in the geographical region of East Africa, ranging from violent waves of rainfall in the summer to prolonged droughts in some areas.

According to UN data, more than 25,000 people have been affected, floods and floods have forced residents to leave their shelter and displaced some 2,500 people to survive; Darfur has had the lion's share of the damage rates and Sudan has declared a state of emergency.

From the foregoing, it is revealed to us the extent of the suffering from the floods and floods that swept through Darfur (displacement and loss of sense of security and security - the spread of famines and crises of food shortages, as well as the instability and economic losses that followed...)



3- Lake Chad and terrorism



Lake Chad is one of Africa's largest lakes that provides more than 30 million people with livelihoods in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, as shown on the map, stretching over the territory of four neighbouring African countries.

It is worth mentioning that the lake is one of the largest fresh lakes in Africa, and Lake Chad is an important economic source, as it contributed to increasing the rates of agricultural production and its beneficiaries depend on fishing as a profession and so on, but since 1962 the lake began to suffer from drought and the decline of the proportion of water in it, since the sixties had an area of 26 thousand km², to 2014 it receded



and the water level decreased to reach 1350 km², and has previously warned the World Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations warns that the fresh lake of Chad may be depleted over time once and for all.

Indeed, the lake has begun to decline as a result of extreme climate changes and temperatures, as well as low monsoon rainfall, which has led to a decline in fish and agricultural production; this has led to economic and subsistence suffering for the beneficiaries of Lake Chad, where they have lost their jobs and worsened their living conditions due to lack of water resources and lack of agricultural crops, resulting in (forced migration of the population and increased competition for scarce resources).

To complicate the situation, extremist terrorist groups such as **Boko Haram** have exploited these extremely difficult situations of competition and conflicts between tribes over the lake's fresh resources; and caught them in turbid water; to fuel conflicts, prey on local communities and benefit from the lake's resources, resulting in the loss of food security for the population.

Moreover, the depletion of Lake Chad has led to a marked rise in crime rates, especially crimes related to trafficking in human beings and drugs and smuggling of illicit goods, which deepens and deepens terrorist operations and the lack of



Stability in the region. As a result, young people who have lost their jobs and lost their sources of halal earnings from agriculture and fishing are rumored to be recruited to join and engage with terrorist groups.

Moreover, the climatic changes that have caused the low proportion of monsoon rains and the depletion and dryness of the lake are the underlying cause of the spread of armed terrorist operations, high crime rates and food and economic insecurity and are a reason **for** the refuge of the inhabitants of this region. Although these countries do not depend on industry and do not represent countries with huge carbon emissions compared to advanced industrialized countries, yet these countries with limited resources and technologies pay the carbon bill of the countries of the North, which The issue of climate inequity between the countries of the North and the South deepens the cause of climate change.

COP 27 challenges and the need to reach agreement

After the disappointment of developing and growing countries due to previous and non-binding international climate-related agreements, COP26, located in Glasgow, United Kingdom, last year came to crystallize the different views between the countries of the South and the North, where binding commitments were not reached, but all of them came as loose recommendations such as



reducing dependence on coal and allocating developed countries a budget of up to one billion dollars annually to finance developing and poor countries.

Hopes have grown about COP27, which is scheduled to be held in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022, in order to reach commitments that are enforceable and not procrastination, especially since this conference will be held during special international circumstances, despite the hopes placed on it, but there are challenges that may hinder the implementation of pledges and the reaching of agreements such as:

- Russo-Ukrainian War, Food Insecurity and High Commodity Prices
- International tensions between EU countries and the Russian Federation over the gas, energy and grain crisis following the Russo-Ukrainian War
- The conflict between two major economic powers such as China and the United States of America has crystallized as a result of trade wars and the visit of Nancy Pelosi - Speaker of the US House of Representatives to Taiwan
- The existence of armed conflicts in many countries and institutional instability in Africa
- The spread of natural disasters such as floods and fires

All these challenges stand on the doorstep of COP27, and concern the participating parties, diplomats and all institutions involved in environmental



research, as the presence of major economic powers such as China and the United States of America - the two most emitting countries - as stakeholders and participants in the conference, including tensions and conflicts of interest, would disrupt the negotiation and agreement process at the conference.

As well as the presence of the Russian Federation in the face of European countries as a power pumping energy to them, especially after the energy crises between them, there will certainly be room for pressure cards and intransigence between them. It is necessary to take into account the economic crisis that has hit all countries following the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting high inflation rates and high global fuel prices.

It is therefore important at this conference to be held in Sharm el-Sheikh to discuss and attempt to reach commitments and not just pledges on:

- **Contribute to limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C in order to mitigate climate change**

After the estimates of scientists announced in COP26, that the planet will reach about 2.5 ° C by the end of the twenty-first century, which puts poor and developing countries on the brink of the abyss and therefore the stated goal is to reach about 1.9 ° C by the middle of the current century, and through the practices of previous developed countries that indicate their non-compliance or



implementation of international conventions on climate change in addition to the goals of developed countries in this regard are very weak, which creates a crisis of confidence and obstruction during agreement and action on policies in order to reduce and adapt to climate change.

Thus, an agreement must be reached in COP27 with the commitment of developed countries, especially developed countries, to review their practices in this regard in order to reduce temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Industrialized countries should update their national contributions and strategies, and developed countries, which are the most lagging behind their commitments, should commit in COP27 to an urgent transition towards clean energy and the phase-out of fossil fuels, and meet financial obligations, especially to the most vulnerable countries.

- **Providing high-quality sources of funding, especially for the countries of the South and the most affected groups**

COP26 reveals the inability of developed countries to meet their funding to developing and poor countries of about \$100 billion in 2020, deepening the gap of climate inequity between North and South countries, and hindering developing countries to take more actual action towards ways to reduce, mitigate and adapt to climate change.



In this regard, COP27 is intended to reach clear financing targets to which developed countries, especially the G20, are committed to reach about \$ 600 billion during 2022-2025, through the grant system to finance developing and poor countries their own projects to shift towards sustainability and save them from the inevitable dangers of climate change. The pledge of developed countries should also be reached, accompanied by a firm commitment to finance private sector institutions and non-state actors, not just States.

- **Implementation of necessary measures related to climate change adaptation policies**

There is more interest in climate change mitigation and mitigation policies, while less interest in climate change adaptation policies is reduced. Tangible progress must therefore be made on adaptation policies in a manner supported by data and statistics;

Therefore, it is an appeal to all countries of the North and South to strengthen adaptation policies, and for the countries of the South they should push national action forward and provide clear estimates of the weaknesses that are most in need of funding.

Needless to say, it has already been agreed in Glasgow COP26 to double funding for adaptation, a very positive and undeniable glimpse but on the ground as an



ambitious plan without adequate implementation compared to the challenges in fragile countries.

- **Securing funding for the devastation and destruction that has haunted developing and poor countries**

Despite the call by the poorest and most vulnerable countries for developed countries to finance losses from climate change and establish new facilities at the COP26 summit, developed countries rejected this proposal and preferred to discuss more about how to finance losses in smooth ways that are easy to accomplish and that was nothing more than a discussion and talk without agreement.

Therefore, at COP27, agreement must be reached on a mechanism to meet the appropriate financing of losses, including technical funding, and pledge implementation by 2023, and consider it an emergency and urgent that cannot be procrastinated. In order to ensure the implementation of the agreement, the most prominent and recent climate crises that have befallen these countries must be included, assessed and assessed the situation in these countries, the extent of funding needed for urgent relief and prioritizing problems that do not require waiting.



. Islanders face the prospect of forcible transfer without protection under international law and with few resources for resettlement. They are entitled to compensation for climate-related losses and damage in favour of climate justice

- **Holding States and non-State actors responsible for the implementation of the rules on which the Paris Agreement is based**

Holding States accountable for progress in implementing the commitments of the Paris Guide is crucial, and ensures that States' commitments and climate promises are implemented, which has been hampered during previous Climate Change Summit of the Parties. Therefore, COP27 must be made an obligatory point for developed countries to advance the implementation of agreements by assessing the implementation of the necessary pledges; so that climate summits are not only the subject of talk without actual benefit; and it is worth noting that the global assessment process in turn will encourage countries to adopt and implement strategies to reduce, mitigate and adapt to climate change.

- **Develop future strategies and international legal norms to protect the most vulnerable groups**

It has also already been clarified that, it is necessary to rely on scientific estimates based on research and the estimates of scientists, it must be agreed at the COP27 summit to present the most prominent and latest



results of specialized scientific research on all parts of the world, including island States, as small island developing States are threatened by flooding as a result of rising sea levels caused by global warming caused by human activity. This exposes them to forced displacement which does not provide for their protection under international law, so it is necessary to discuss the development of rules of international law for groups vulnerable to climate change.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there is no doubt that the climate summits and the attention they have received recently are undoubtedly a positive step and this can never be denied. It is no exaggeration that climate change has become a direct impact on all the globe, and the attention and awareness of individuals to these risks through the climate summits of the Parties is important to ensure that they are involved in responsibility by changing their negative practice towards the environment.

However, it is undeniable that the developed industrialized countries responsible for greenhouse gas emissions are evasive in recognizing responsibility for the global warming that has hit the planet, and do not accept direct fingers of accusation that they are responsible for most of the natural disasters and climate



changes that haunt poor and developing countries; these countries pay a heavy price and lose their food, health and environmental security and national security as well.

Climate action therefore requires a determined intention to cooperate collectively, because all countries are at risk and this is what the UN Secretary-General has pointed out, "It is happening now and around us," referring to the devastation and devastation caused by global warming.

At COP27, it is time for developed countries to realize that they have the greatest responsibility for climate change and therefore must compensate in order to help affected countries such as the aforementioned examples (Pakistan, Sudan, African countries, etc.). A genuine, clear, just and binding agreement should now be established; On a clause in favor of the Nordic countries only and forcing the countries of the South to abide by it, especially if it would threaten its development.

COP27 should be the point of **implementation**, not just (pledge and agreement). Major economic powers should avoid conflicts of interest and intransigence in positions on a matter that concerns the entire territory. COP27 may be the starting point for an international agreement that translates the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens associated with climate change.



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