



## Climate Change and Human Rights

*Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications*

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### Author notes

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications with a focused emphasis on Botswana within the field of Arts & Humanities. It is structured as a survey research article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *Human Rights Slow, Rights Slow Onset, Slow Onset Violations, Africa Fiscal Dimensions, Climate Change, Human Rights*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines slow-onset climate violations through fiscal and human rights lenses
- Focuses on Botswana's institutional mechanisms and revenue implications
- Applies survey methodology with proportion-based sampling design
- Links climate impacts to state responsibility in African contexts

#### Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^2 \times p(1-p)) / d^2$ , ensuring statistical validity for Botswana-focused analysis.

*This article synthesizes African scholarship on climate-human rights intersections with fiscal policy implications.*

### Introduction

The introduction of Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and

Revenue Implications in relation to Botswana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities([Bouteska et al., 2024](#))([Bouteska et al., 2024](#)). This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Jurado et al., 2021](#))([Jurado et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Rafi, 2024](#))([Rafi, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; explain why it matters in Botswana; define the article objective; preview the structure([Vesco et al., 2024](#)). In the context of Botswana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Vesco et al., 2024](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia ), Brexit Dilemmas: Shaping Postwithdrawal Relations with a Leaving State ), Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims ).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

The methodology of Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Botswana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities([Rafi, 2024](#)). This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Vesco et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Bouteska et al., 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Jurado et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Botswana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia ), Brexit Dilemmas: Shaping Postwithdrawal Relations with a Leaving State ), Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims ).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^2p(1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$ , where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.([Bouteska et al., 2024](#))

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## Survey Results

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The survey results of Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Botswana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Botswana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia ), Brexit Dilemmas: Shaping Postwithdrawal Relations with a Leaving State ), Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims ).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

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## Discussion

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The discussion of Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications examines Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Botswana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Botswana; note practical relevance. In the context of Botswana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia ), Brexit Dilemmas: Shaping Postwithdrawal Relations with a Leaving State ), Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims ).

This section follows Survey Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

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## Conclusion

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The conclusion of *Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications* examines Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications in relation to Botswana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Arts & Humanities. This section is written as a approximately 446 to 684 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Climate Change and Human Rights: Slow Onset Violations and State Responsibility in Africa: Fiscal Dimensions and Revenue Implications; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Botswana; suggest a next step. In the context of Botswana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia* ), *Brexit Dilemmas: Shaping Postwithdrawal Relations with a Leaving State* ), *Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims* ).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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