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Climate Security

Fighting Food Crises along the HDP Nexus

The Climate, Security and Food Systems (CSFS) theme

Lead: CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security & Canadian Government

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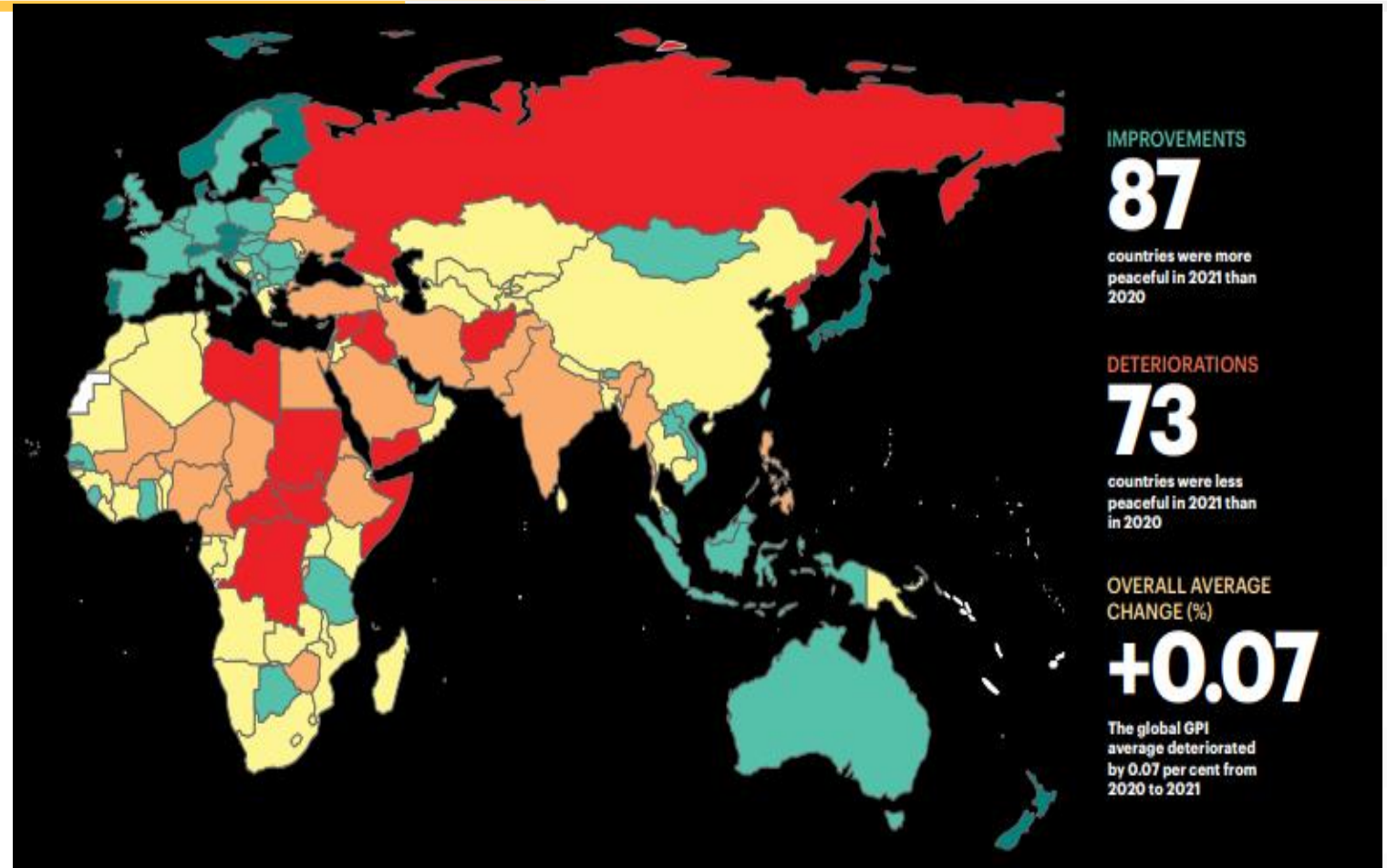


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Why Climate Security?

Climate Security: a strategic issue for global stability, prosperity and peace

- The world is less peaceful
 - The climate crisis is increasing
 - Vulnerabilities and risks are worsening
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- About 490 of the 800 million people currently facing chronic food insecurity are located in 21 countries affected by conflict and insecurity.
 - Countries with high levels of hunger are often also highly vulnerable to climate change.
 - Climate change affects food production and availability, access, quality, utilization, and stability of food systems.
 - And food insecurity and conflict are highly correlated



Source: The Global Peace Index Report 2021

Climate Security: a strategic issue for global stability, prosperity and peace, contd

Lack of robust, localized, and policy-relevant evidence on the specific pathways that link climate and conflict

CGIAR's ambition to contribute to transforming land, water and food systems in light of the increasing climate crisis

IPCC call for action on increasing evidence on the climate security nexus (SPM.B.1.7, IPCC WPII, 2022)

AU-PSC demand for capacity and evidence building to advance a holistic African perspective on the climate, security, and development nexus (AU, 2021)

Maladaptive responses to climate change further exacerbate marginalization, and exclusion which are commonly recognized drivers of conflicts

UNFCCC call for action on transformative adaptation

Need to account for complexity, non-linearity and high heterogeneity of the climate security nexus

Scholars call for within-country multidisciplinary analyses (Adams et al., 2018).



The Climate, Security and Food Systems (CSFS) theme

This workstream aims to address the following challenges:

- Climate impacts on food systems are becoming more unpredictable, more frequent, and more extreme, especially in small island nations.
- Often, food-insecure households are also the most exposed to climate shocks and stressors and are less able to improve their resilience capacity against those.
- In conflict settings, the impact of climate on food security, and other existing threats and vulnerabilities may push the most vulnerable into a spiral of further risks, insecurities, and social exclusion.
- Similarly, in fragile contexts, additional deprivations generated by the inability to cope with the climate impacts can significantly increase competition over essential resources, exacerbate food and nutrition insecurities, and further contribute to grievances, tensions, and conflicts.
- And yet, evidence on the climate – food – security nexus is lacking.



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Designing our workplan together: The results of the on-line survey

- Geographical focus
- Thematic focus
- Key outcomes
- Key impact areas
- Forms of engagement
- Strength of the CSFS theme

6 respondents

Geographical focus

- Areas with high number of forced displacement linked to food insecurity or where food cuts for food insecure forcibly displaced populations take place (possibly East & Horn of Africa – Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, West-Central Africa)
- Sahel
- Sudan
- Uganda, Zambia
- Small Island nations and fragile countries in Asia Pacific and Africa
- MENA - The Middle East and North Africa

→ *We will start with Kenya and Sahel, accepting volunteers for other case studies?*

Thematic focus

- DRR and climate security
- Climate security and International Human Rights
- Adaptation and mitigation
- How to build local resilience to ensure sustained food supply chain and nutrition especially in conflict and climate change affected areas
- Benefits of climate change: what are they and how to access them?
- Food insecurity, climate change as drivers of forced displacement

→ **Objectives:**

- *Identify and address knowledge gaps within national, regional, and international policy frames regarding responses to the interlinkages between climate, food, and nutrition security, **forced displacement**, and sustainable peace **and their implications for international human rights.***
- *Investigate what are the potential benefits of changing climatic conditions and how these can be accessed.*

Key outcomes, impact areas and strenghts

Key outcomes

- Understanding the root causes, including forced displacement and inequalities.
- Identifying and reflecting functional solutions
- Informing national (e.g. MENA, Sudan) and international (COP 28) climate adaptation and food security plans

Key strengths

- Sharing real field experience feeding realistic solutions
- A broad representation of stakeholders, including academia, practitioners working in the field of nutrition and climate; individuals directly affected by food insecurity related to climate change.
- Able to amplify the voices of communities most at risks
- Able to influence the governments of the selected countries
- To promote transboundary regional actions and initiatives Showing more concrete links between food insecurity as drivers of conflict and forced displacement, and what better integrated development planning looks like in practice

Key impact areas

- Governance, local-regional cooperation
- Developing a human rights based narrative around climate and the right to food
- Resilience to climate extremes, such as drought, water shortages, crops, floods and other
- Food security and sustainable food supply chain
- Food, Climate and Peace nexus
- Climate security sensitive investments
- Reduced inequalities (for forcibly displaced, women), strengthening government institutions, climate action, zero hunger



Our key outcomes, impact areas, objectives and expected outputs

Key outcome and impact areas: Understanding how climate impacts food security, **forced displacement, inequality, and related socio-economic insecurities** and how this affects peace is critical to “ending hunger through pursuing peace and unleashing the potential of sustainable food systems to enhance the prospects for peace”.

Objectives:

- Identify and address knowledge gaps within national, regional, and international policy frames regarding responses to the interlinkages between climate, food, and nutrition security, **forced displacement**, and sustainable peace **and their implications for international human rights**.
- *Identify potential programmatic solutions and investments to mitigate the impact of climate on conflict*
- *Investigate what are the potential benefits of changing climatic conditions and how these can be accessed.*

Expected outputs

1. Regional and national level briefs summarizing qualitative and quantitative evidence on the dynamic pathways through which climate impacts on food and nutrition security affect the prospects for peace
2. A framework to guide policymakers and public and private financial actors in developing climate security-sensitive food systems operations (expected 2023).

Format of engagement

- Sharing resources (MS Teams group?) and regular on-line meetings
- Regular meetings and discussions that are well documented to help us build the coalition narrative and understanding of the issues
- Presentations, new research, email blasts and media
- Collective discussion on workplan first, then Phase 1 & 2. Regular discussions on progress showing interlinkages might be good, but weekly sounds like a lot

→ 2 meetings scheduled for September. Possibility of another on the 30th.



CSFS workplan

	Sept		Oct				Nov				Dec	
	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2
Phase 1: Evidence collation												
Phase 2: Write up												



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Thank you!

Contact and info

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Next meeting: The CSFS in the Sahel

Time	Description	Responsible
9.00 – 9.30 am	Introduction and presentation of the workplan	Grazia Pacillo (co-lead CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security)
9.30 – 9.50 am	Presentation: The Climate, Security and Food Systems nexus in the Sahel (<i>title tbc</i>)	prof.dr.ir. JWM (Han) van Dijk (Wageningen University)
9.50 – 10.15 am	Q&A and discussion	Grazia Pacillo (co-lead CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security)
10.15 – 10.30 am	Next steps and way forward	Grazia Pacillo (co-lead CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security)



Personal chair Sociology of Development and Change Group at Wageningen University & Research

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