Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security Dialogue Process
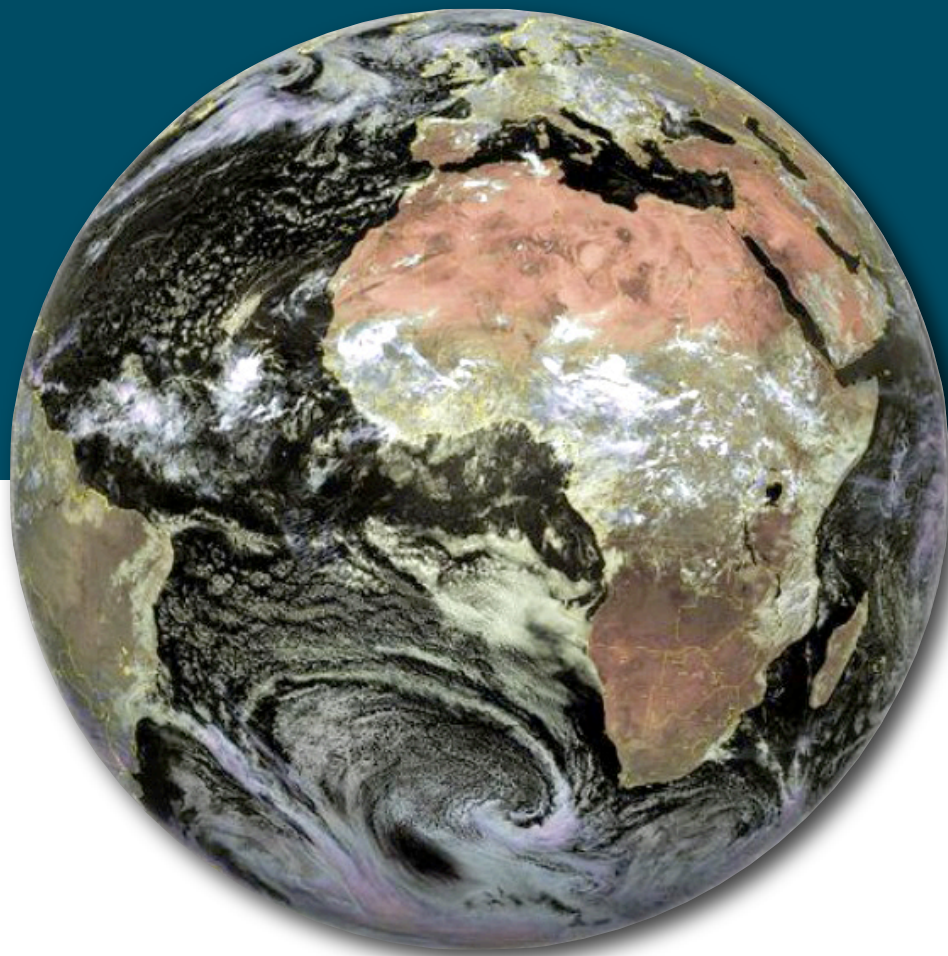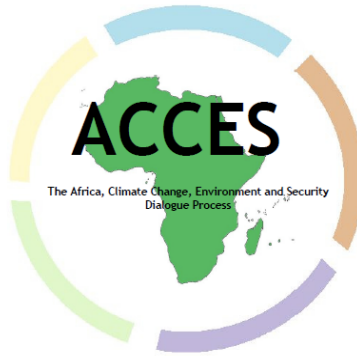
Programme Outline ❖ 2011 – 2014

Final Draft – 5 May 2011

ACCES

The Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security
Dialogue Process

Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security Dialogue Process

Programme Outline – 2011-2014

Revised 5 May 2011

This Programme Outline is subject to continual changes in light of further consultations with (potential) partners and donors.

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Executive Summary

Climate change is a threat multiplier which exacerbates existing trends, tensions and instability in developing countries. These tensions include conflict over resources such as land, water, food and energy. The expected increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters plus the slow-onset of environmental degradation threaten the human security of local populations.

Because of multiple stresses and limited adaptive capacity, Africa is one of the continents most vulnerable to climate change. The increasing droughts and rising temperatures will have a significant negative impact on regions highly vulnerable to conflict. Due to poor harvests, several areas on the African continent may face food insecurity. The UN predicts that there will be millions of "environmental" migrants by 2020 with climate change as one of the major drivers of this phenomenon.

In response to these challenges, the **Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security Dialogue Process (ACCES)** aims to promote the development of multilateral and multi-level collaborative platforms which will identify climate risks and fundamental human security needs of local people, while generating dialogue between the donor community and concerned populations, state actors and local communities and within local communities. Such dialogues will facilitate the raising of awareness and seek solutions tailored to the individual country needs. The dialogues will utilise a highly participatory approach, help to focus attention on human security and generate synergic effects.

The ACCES Dialogue Process has its origins in the conference on "Conflict Prevention and Climate Change" and the "Dialogue Forum on Security Implications and Development Needs related to Climate Change in Africa" organised by the **Folke Bernadotte Academy** and the **Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation** in Brussels in April 2008 - following the launch of the joint "Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council on Climate Change and International Security" in March 2008. Participants at the Brussels events in 2008 agreed on the need for the establishment of a regular on-going African-European-international dialogue on the main risks of climate change in Africa and to promote effective participatory adaptation measures.

Consequently, the first "Dialogue Forum on Climate Change and Security in Africa" took place on 11 October 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia as a pre-event to the 7th **African Development Forum**, arranged by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank on 11-15 October, with the meeting of the "African Regional Conference of the Global Climate Change Alliance" organised by the European Commission on 12 October.

The Vulnerability Discussion Paper, which formed the basis for discussions at the Dialogue Forum, was a collaborative effort that focused on five key areas of vulnerability: **water security, food security, energy security, migration and natural hazards**.

The discussion paper and the final Vulnerability Report included contributions from the following organisations:

- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),**
- **United National Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO),**
- **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),**
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM),**
- **Global Water Institute (GWI),**
- **Institute for Environmental Security (IES),**
- **Kulima Integrated Development Solutions,**
- **Madariaga—College of Europe Foundation,**
- **Folke Bernadotte Academy, and**
- **Federal Government of Germany**

Other members of the Dialogue Forum preparatory committee included representatives of some European Union Member States, the **General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union**, and the **European Investment Bank**. The 2010 activities were made possible thanks to several in-kind contributions and the generous financial support provided by the **Federal Government of Germany** and the **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency** (SIDA).

The 2010 report mapped out the security implications of climate change in Africa in a holistic way by assessing the macro- and micro-level security risks in the five mentioned domains. Each cell adopted its own

methodology which is reflected in the differing approaches of the thematic analyses. Without aiming to deliver exact predictions, and without bias towards individual countries or regions, the Discussion Paper identified a number of climate change and security "hot spots" in Africa as a means to call attention to their vulnerabilities and to trigger early action.

The Future of the ACCES Dialogue Process – 2011-2014

Based on the experience gained during the preparation of the ACCES "Vulnerability Report" and the launch of the Dialogue Process in October 2010, the members of the ACCES Coordinating Group took the decision to continue their efforts to address the security threats related to climate change in Africa and expand the scope of activities initially in five African states in the next three years.

The methodologies to be employed will be multidisciplinary and the dialogue process will require a high level of cooperation and coordination among the participating organisations. The climate change and security risk analyses and needs and the identification of potential adaptation options, programmes and projects will be carried out by Working Groups with African and international members supported by National Dialogue Platforms in five different regions of the continent.

The ACCES Coordinating Group is currently considering which regions / countries will be the focus for research and dialogue in the coming three years. The provisional list is as follows:

- East Africa / Horn of Africa: Ethiopia,
- East/Central Africa: Burundi,
- West Africa/Sahel: Mali,
- Southern Africa: Zambezi River Basin, and
- Coastal/Island States: Madagascar.

In each case the research and dialogue process will be led by Working Groups dealing with the following issues:

- Water Security,
- Food Security,
- Energy Security,
- Migration,
- Natural Hazards, and
- Peace & Security.

Each of the Working Groups will be represented in the ACCES Coordinating Group to ensure that the resulting analyses and recommendations are integrated and comprehensive.

The process will include the development of:

- Vulnerability Maps / Risk Analyses - For discussion at the 1st national roundtables in each focal country
- Inventories / Needs Assessments - For discussion at the 2nd national roundtables in each focal country
- Sets of Fundable Projects – For discussion and action at the annual ACCES Dialogue Forums

The organisation of the national roundtables should lead to the establishment of sustainable ACCES National Dialogue Platforms which will also be represented in the ACCES Coordinating Group.

The ultimate goal of the Dialogue Process is to build up local resilience capacities and establish collaborative platforms for African and international partners to jointly address the security risks of climate change in Africa from a development and human security perspective. The main purpose of the ACCES initiative is to design, jointly with regional and local communities, security sensitive climate change adaptation options, programmes and fundable project concepts which include elements of early warning, response measures, and on-going research, cooperation and dialogue.

1. Background and Rationale

1.1. African and EU Policies and Actions on Climate Change and International Security

Climate Change is a threat multiplier which exacerbates existing trends, tensions and instability in developing countries.[1] These tensions include conflict over resources such as land, water, food and energy. The expected increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters plus the slow-onset of environmental degradation threaten the human security of local populations.

In 2008, the **European Council** recognised that while its conflict prevention capacities have been greatly enhanced, there is a "need to improve analysis and early warning capabilities. The EU cannot do this alone. We must step up our work with countries most at risk by strengthening their capacity to cope" [with climate change]. "International co-operation, with the UN and regional organisations, will be essential."[2]

Furthermore, following a joint progress report[3] in December 2009, the Council underlined the need for international cooperation "with the aim to create dialogue, common awareness, share analysis and co-operatively address the challenges in all relevant existing fora, including the UN."[4] Based on that, the **European Council** recommended preparing more detailed analyses of the security implications at regional levels and to integrate these analyses into its early warning mechanisms and to intensify dialogue with third countries and other organisations.

The resolution[5] of the **UN General Assembly** in June 2009 expressing "deep concern for the possible security implications of climate change" and the UN Secretary General's report that followed highlighted further the importance of the issue and the need for concerted action. The **UN Secretary General's Report on Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications** stated that "safely managing the multiple transboundary effects of climate change will require multilateral approaches."[6]

At the **UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun** the Ad hoc Working Group on long-term co-operative action under the Convention also recognised "the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, be they government, including sub-national and local government, private business or civil society…"[7] It was also agreed "that enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable."[8]

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[1] "Climate Change and International Security: Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council", S113/08, 14 March 2008, p2

[2] "Report on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy: Providing Security in a Changing World", Brussels, 11 December 2008, p.6.

[3] "Joint Progress Report and follow-up recommendations on climate change and international security (CCIS) to the Council", Council of the European Union, 16645/0, Brussels, 27 November 2009

[4] "Council conclusions on Climate change and security", Council of the European Union, 2985th Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, 8 December 2009, P2

[5] "Climate change and its possible security implications - UN General Assembly resolution", United Nations, New York, A/63/2813, 3 June 2009

[6] "Climate Change and its possible Security Implications – Report of the Secretary General", United Nations, New York, A/64/350, 11 September 2009

[7] "Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention", (Advance unedited version, Draft decision -/CP.16), The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, COP 16 / CMP 6, 29 November - 10 December 2010, p 2
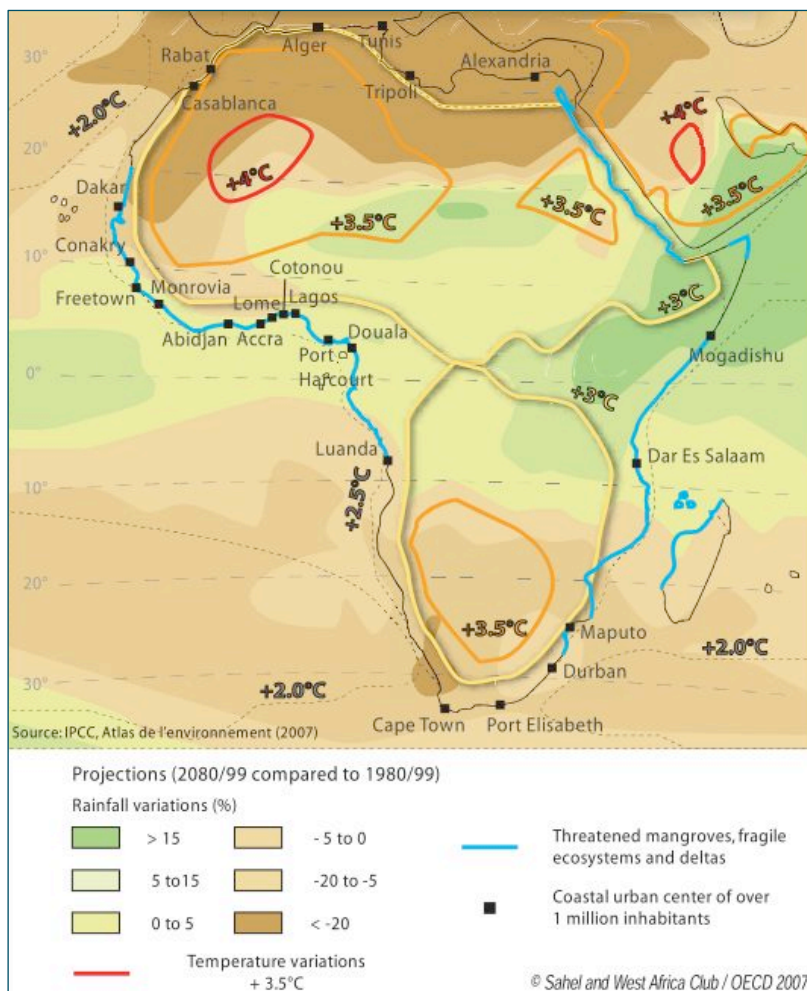
[8] Ibid. p3

Given the multiple stresses and limited adaptive capacity, Africa is one of the continents most vulnerable to climate change. The increasing droughts and rising temperatures will have a significant negative impact on regions highly vulnerable to conflict. Due to poor harvests, several areas on the African continent may face food insecurity. The UN predicts that there will be millions of "environmental" migrants by 2020 with climate change as one of the major drivers of this phenomenon.[9]

Climate Change Projections Africa

Over recent years climate change and its impacts on development and security have become a key concern for policy makers around the world. After decades in which technological innovation, human ingenuity and adaptation and international trade appeared to have overcome many traditional scarcities, the effects of climate change are posing new threats to sustainable growth and development. Africa is considered to be "one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and climate variability, a situation aggravated by the interaction of "multiple stresses', occurring at various levels, and low adaptive capacity."

(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - IPCC 2007).

Source: OECD, SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA Club, Secretariat, Paris[10]

Source: IPCC, Atlas de l'environnement (2007)

Projections (2080/99 compared to 1980/99)
Rainfall variations (%)

> 15	- 5 to 0	Threatened mangroves, fragile ecosystems and deltas
5 to 15	-20 to -5	
0 to 5	< -20	Coastal urban center of over 1 million inhabitants

Temperature variations + 3.5°C

© Sahel and West Africa Club / OECD 2007

The need for common activities to address the security risks of climate change in Africa is also reflected in the **Action Plan for the years of 2011-2013 of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy** under the Partnership for Peace and Security adopted by the third Africa EU Summit in November 2010 where it was agreed "to pursue cooperation with a view to building up local resilience capacities to address the transnational security threats posed interalia by climate change, crime and terrorism in an integrated and comprehensive manner.[11]

[9] "Climate Change and International Security: Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council", S113/08, 14 March 2008, p4 & p6. Note that IOM identifies the most widely cited prediction as being 200 million people moving or being permanently displaced by 2050 due to environmental factors, although estimates vary considerably, depending in large part on the climate change scenario used. Source: IOM.
See: http://www.envirosecurity.org/acces/docs/IOM_Migration_Climate_Change_Environment_Statistics.pdf

[10] Source: IPCC. Atlas de l'environnement (2007) as appearing in the Atlas on Regional Integration (ECOWAS-SWAC-OECD. See: http://www.oecd.org/document/57/0,3746,en_38233741_38246823_43345721_1_1_1_1,00.html

[11] Joint Africa EU Strategy – 2nd Action Plan 2011-2013 (adopted at the 3rd Africa EU Summit, in Tripoli, Libya on 29-30 November 2010, p 2. See: http://www.envirosecurity.org/actionguide/view.php?r=506&m=publications

1.2. The 2008 Dialogue Forum on Conflict Prevention and Climate Change

Following the launch of the joint Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission in March 2008, a two-day event on <u>Conflict Prevention and Climate Change</u>[12] was organised by the **Folke Bernadotte Academy** and the **Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation** in Brussels on 24 and 25 April 2008.

The related Dialogue Forum report on <u>Security Implications and Development Needs related to Climate Change in Africa</u>[13] reveals the rich exchange of views on both the main security risks of climate change in Africa and the ongoing and planned activities by the organisations and governments represented in response to the challenges in Africa.

The participants to the 2008 Forum supported the idea of the development of a **community of practice** and agreed to review this process in a year's time with a view toward continuing such an informal dialogue on a regular basis.

1.3. The 2010 Dialogue Forum on Climate Change and Security in Africa

In 2010, the organisers of the 2008 events embarked upon a follow-up initiative to launch a structured "Dialogue Process" in the international community in order to jointly address the security risks of climate change in Africa from a development and human security perspective. The organisers also agreed on the need to ensure African ownership of the Dialogue Process, and, more concretely, through the organisation of a series of "Dialogue Forums" in Africa.

This initiative was led by the **Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation** and **Folke Bernadotte Academy** in close cooperation with the EU Council Secretariat and interested EU Member States (and in particular Germany) and involving the African Union (AU), the UN system, the European Investment Bank, the International Organization for Migration, the African Development Bank, the Global Water Institute, the Institute for Environmental Security and the Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention and Human Security. The 2010 activities were made possible thanks to many in-kind contributions and the generous financial support provided by the German Federal Government and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

The efforts resulted in the organisation of the first "<u>Dialogue Forum on Climate Change and Security in Africa</u>"[14] which took place on 11 October 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia as a pre-event to the 7th **African Development Forum**, arranged by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank on 11-15 October, with the meeting of the "African Regional Conference of the Global Climate Change Alliance" organised by the European Commission on 12 October.

Over 120 participants from all over Africa took part in the event. Views and experiences where exchanged between participants representing relevant ministries from national governments in Africa, the United Nations, the European Union, African Union, international organisations, development agencies, African environmental agencies and authorities, universities and research centres, non-governmental organisations and grass roots groups.

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[12] See: http://www.madariaga.org/events/events-2008/102-event5

[13] See: http://www.madariaga.org/images/madariagareports/2008-apr-25%20-%20climate%20change%20and%20conflict.pdf

[14] http://www.madariaga.org/events-2010/355-dialogue-forum-on-climate-change-and-security-in-africa

The [Vulnerability Discussion Paper](#)[15], which formed the basis for discussions at the Dialogue Forum, was a collaborative effort that focused on five key areas of vulnerability: **water security, food security, energy security, migration and natural hazards**.
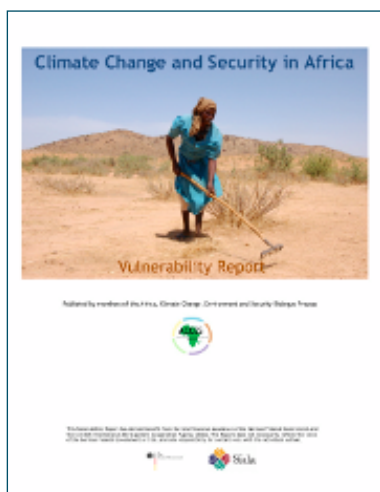
The paper mapped out the security implications of climate change in Africa in a holistic way by assessing the macro- and micro-level security risks in the five mentioned domains. Each Cell adopted its own methodology which is reflected in the differing approaches of the thematic analyses. Without aiming to deliver exact predictions, and without bias towards individual countries or regions, the Discussion Paper identified a number of climate change and security "hot spots" in Africa as a means to call attention to their vulnerabilities and to trigger early action.

The final [Vulnerability Report](#)[16] published after the Dialogue Forum, is a combination of the initial research contained in the Vulnerability Discussion Paper and the exchanges resulting from the first Dialogue Forum. Existing research has thus been bolstered by dialogue with African and international partners. This Vulnerability Report is an open-ended document, which serves as a starting point for further assessments and elaboration of feasible and fundable projects in the later stages of the Dialogue Process.

It is expected that the Vulnerability Report, the [Dialogue Forum Report](#)[17] and the entire ACCES process will trigger a new wave of international engagement and sustainable dialogue between the main African and international stakeholders that will result in effective, long-term partnerships for building-up the appropriate response and local resilience capacities in a conflict sensitive and preventive manner in Africa.

How the 2010 Dialogue Process and the Dialogue Forum were Organised

The Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Dialogue Forum established "Vulnerability Cells" focusing on: i) food security; ii) water security; iii) energy security; iv) migration; and v) natural hazards in the context of Climate Change and security. In each of these "Vulnerability Cells" specific expertise and resources were focused to draw up the "Vulnerability Maps" constituting the basis for the collaborative platforms at the first Dialogue Forum. The Maps identified the "hottest spots" in the given domains in Africa and took stock of the ongoing activities and shortcomings from the environment and security perspectives. The Cells consisted of the representatives of the institutions participating in the Preparatory Committee and other experts invited by the members of the cells. From the outset, the cells strove to involve African representatives at the regional, national and local levels.

The Vulnerability Cells have been transformed into Working Groups with members representing the international community, regional and sub-regional organisations, national governments and local communities who together will identify the security threats of climate change, compare the local needs with ongoing international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental activities and elaborate concepts to address the challenges. Thus, the new Working Groups together with the National Dialogue Platforms will provide the possibility to combine the "top-down" and "bottom-up" approaches and create complementary relationships between macro and micro levels and serve as key elements in the Dialogue Process.

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[15] http://www.madariaga.org/images/madariagareports/2010-oct-6%20-acces%20vulnerability%20discussion%20paper.pdf

[16] http://www.envirosecurity.org/acces/docs/ACCES_2010_Vulnerability_Report.pdf

[17] http://www.madariaga.org/images/madariagareports/2010-oct-11%20-%20african%20dialogue%20forum%20-%20final%20report.pdf

2. The Future of the ACCES Dialogue Process

2.1. Collaborative Platforms

The Dialogue Process will promote the development of multilateral and multi-level collaborative platforms which will identify climate risks and fundamental human security needs of local people, while generating dialogue <u>between</u> the donor community and concerned populations, state actors and local communities and <u>within</u> local communities. Such dialogues will facilitate the development of resilience capacities and the raising of awareness in order to seek solutions tailored to the individual country needs. The dialogues will utilise a participatory approach, help to humanise security and generate synergic effects. The development of suitable methodologies will also allow for reconciling harmoniously the views, expectations and proposals stemming from the different levels.

2.2. A Coordinated Multidisciplinary Approach

The methodologies to be employed will be multidisciplinary and the dialogue process will require a high level of cooperation and coordination among the participating organisations. The climate change and security risk analyses and the identification of potential adaptation options, programmes and projects will be carried out by Working Groups supported by National Dialogue Platforms in five countries in five different regions of the continent. The working groups will be organised around the five themes of food security, water security, energy security, migration and natural hazards plus there will be an additional cross-cutting working group focused on peace and security. Among the Working Groups brought together in the ACCES Coordinating Group there will be a continual exchange of information and views taking into account the different findings and perspectives from the 5 + 1 sectors in order to ensure that the resulting analyses and recommendations are integrated and comprehensive.

2.3. Assessing Security Risks and Human Needs

The participants will apply an integrated approach and facilitate coherent conflict preventive and peace building engagement. It will be a "learning by doing" process where the sharing of lessons learned and best practices will play important roles. The process will be geared to mainly meeting human needs that would require new approaches and methodologies to understanding realities. The assessment of the security risks and human needs in the context of climate change will differ significantly from many conventional assessments and the new challenges will inevitably compel the participants of the process to adopt trans-disciplinary approaches. The solutions must take account of not only the regional and national but also the local traditions, history and culture.

In practical terms "learning by doing" will mean launching a constant experimental process because the environment and circumstances will be continually changing and the methods will have to be regularly revisited and innovated in order to adapt to new circumstances and conditions. Moreover, the security challenges will differ in each country and possibly in each region, therefore, a permanent dialogue process and flexible platform will be needed to define the risks and assess the needs to meet the security threats felt by individuals.

2.4. Different Solutions for Different Communities

The security challenges of climate change do not represent standard problems as climate change per se is not a standard or standardisable threat. The risks and challenges are not the same for everywhere for everyone.

The solutions will also differ in different communities depending on the different requirements and the available capacities and resources. Therefore, appropriate platforms need to be created where the stakeholders can decide themselves on their own needs also taking into account the experience obtained in the process elsewhere. Consequently, the foundation of such dialogue-collaborative platforms is a key precondition of responding to the real challenges in a sustainable manner.

While the process will be centred on national risk and needs analyses in five countries in five different regions of Africa, attention will be given to transboundary and regional threats, as well, particularly when there is a potential for transboundary or regional conflict.

2.5. Continual Monitoring and Adaptation

Addressing the security needs in the context of climate change may not be a simple donor-type assistance activity. It must be done in a business oriented manner and proposals for fundable action will need to include mechanisms to ensure monitoring and adjustments to ensure ultimate effectiveness. Moreover, even after the realisation of projects, monitoring of the impacts will require the establishment of sustainable on-going dialogue-collaborative platforms.

2.6. Other Added Value

The effectiveness of the dialogue process itself will also need to be continually reviewed and evaluated especially in the context of the expected replicability of the approach for use in other countries and regions in Africa and beyond.

An important "by-product" of the process will be the establishment of **national collaborative-dialogue platforms** which might over time provide space for addressing other security related challenges as well.

The Dialogue Process will benefit from links with the ongoing **UN-EU Partnership project on Natural Resources, Conflict and Peacebuilding** and the **United Nations Interagency Framework Team for Preventive Action** which aim to strengthen the ability of national stakeholders and their UN and other international counterparts to analyse, prevent and resolve disputes over land and water, and to minimise tensions over natural resources. [18] Contacts have been established with several UN and EU agencies to help ensure regular exchange of information and experience.

In addition, ACCES will seek to develop synergies with activities in the framework of the **Africa-EU Strategic Partnership** including the **Partnership on Climate Change**[19] and the **Partnership on Peace and Security**.[20] On 5 April 2011, ACCES representatives presented the ACCES initiative at the first joint meeting of the two Partnerships and it was agreed that ACCES partners will prepare proposals to enhance the interplay with their representatives of the AU and EU wherever possible.

ACCES and its Addis Ababa Liaison Office (to be established), in particular, will also work to develop working relations with the eight **Regional Economic Communities** recognised by the African Union.[21]

The ACCES objectives include building links and synergies with many other organisations, networks and initiatives at the different levels (local, national, regional and international), as well, including with related initiatives focused on other continents. The **ENVSEC initiative** involving UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, UNECE and REC in Europe provide a particularly important model for the future development of ACCESS. (See box below). Valuable lessons can also be gleamed from the experience of the **South Asia Network For Security and Climate Change – SANSaC**. (See box below)

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[18] For more information see: UN-EU Partnership on Natural Resources, Conflict and Peacebuilding: http://www.envirosecurity.org/actionguide/view.php?r=124&m=initiatives

[19] See: Africa and Europe in Partnership: Climate Change http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/7-dev_africa_climate_change_fs_a4_screen.pdf

[20] See: Africa and Europe in Partnership: Peace and Security http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/5-dev_africa_peace_and_security_fs_a4_screen.pdf

[21] See the list of RECs and their respective members at: http://www.envirosecurity.org/acces/docs/African_Regional_Economic_Communities.pdf

The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC)

ENVSEC works to assess and address environmental problems, which threaten or are perceived to threaten security, societal stability and peace, human health and/or sustainable livelihoods, within and across national borders in conflict prone regions. The Initiative collaborates closely with governments, particularly foreign, defense and environment ministries, national experts and NGOs. Together with the stakeholders ENVSEC has carried out assessments and published reports illustrated by maps, for understanding the linkages between environment and security in the political and socio-economic reality of South Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. Based on the assessments, the Initiative develops and implements work programmes aimed at reducing tensions and solving the problems identified.

Key partners in ENVSEC include **UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, UNECE and REC**

See: http://www.envsec.org/about.php

The South Asia Network for Security and Climate Change (SANSaC)

SANSaC was established by International Alert to promote peacebuilding in climate-affected contexts in the South Asia region, following a consultation on climate change and regional security in March 2010 in Dhaka. The Dhaka Roundtable identified the following major regional conflict issues: water access, river management, large scale movements of climate refugees, including cross border migration, loss of livelihood and food security, growing urban slums, and increased urban-rural tensions over resource utilisation.

Since its inception, SANSaC has been working to explore the complexities of responding to climate change through in-depth local research in target countries, regional analysis of transboundary issues and cross-border sharing of knowledge through regional dialogues. Through research, dialogue and training, network partners aim to build up the resilience of institutions, civil society and affected communities to climate change and insecurity by (i) facilitating stronger regional and national understanding of the social, political and economic impacts of climate change; and (ii) promoting regional cooperation.

The initiative involves experts from International Alert, India's The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies (BIPSS), Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Pakistan's Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Karachi, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), the Peacebuilding and Development Institute in Sri Lanka, Maldives' Envoy for Science & Technology, Sri Lanka's Department of Zoology, University of Colombo, Nepal's National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South, chinadialogue and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). For more information see: http://sansac.org/

3. Objectives

The overall objectives of the Dialogue Process are as follows:

3.1. Assessing and Mapping Risks and Needs

- Identify the most vulnerable places, sectors and communities and assess the human needs;

- Build-up knowledge on the inter-linkages between climate change and security and between climate change and development, and seek ways of addressing the challenges through short and long-term actions;

- Build on the integrated approach of climate change policymaking that cuts across economy, society, the environment and other sectors, and mainstream our understanding of climate change impacts into economic development and sustainable development plans and policies and poverty reduction strategies, promoting that climate change considerations are built into the foundations of plans to reach the MDGs;

3.2. Design of Projects, Capacity-building

- Strengthen local capacities for adaptation and resilience and improve the contribution to sustainable development, security and peace for individuals, local communities and States in Africa that may be severely challenged in combating the negative implications of climate change;

- Design jointly with regional and local communities as well as representative of financial institutions and local private sector security sensitive climate change adaptation/mitigation options, programmes and "bankable" projects which include elements of early warning, response measures, regular cooperation among actors, research and communication;

3.3. Cooperation and Dialogue, Exchange of Experience

- Strengthen the interplay between the main actors of the International Community to address the possible security implications of climate change in Africa, working in partnership with local and regional stakeholders to ensure their buy-in and ownership of the process;

- Create practical mechanisms for the exchange of information and cooperation with the UN-EU Partnership, the AU-EU Partnership and other relevant international initiatives with a focus on the five countries / regions chosen by ACCES as pilot projects;

- Build-up relevant dialogue / mediation capacities through developing institutional frameworks, governmental and non-governmental networks at continental, regional and national levels;

- Strengthen disaster risk management, risk reduction and preparedness policies as well as their integration with climate change adaptation as outlined in the Hyogo framework[22];

3.4. Awareness-raising, Information

- Raise awareness of the security implications of climate change at regional and community levels, including an understanding of existing security challenges and how climate impacts will interact with these;

- Publish the proceedings, deliberations and findings and disseminate to wider audiences.

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[22] See: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction – ISDR: http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/HFA-brochure-English.pdf

4. Expected Results

The multi-actor framework of the Dialogue Process will:

- Establish specific collaborative platforms for sustainable dialogue between a wide range of actors and stakeholders including the representatives of African regional and sub-regional organisations, governments, local authorities and communities and civil society;

- Assess and map climate change and security vulnerabilities and needs;

- Provide the possibility to jointly revisit existing efforts in country programmes, take stock of local adaptation and resilience capacities and agree on priorities in terms of vulnerability and urgency for action in regions/countries and sectors from the aspects of human security;

- Elaborate funding modalities;

- Contribute to climate change adaptation planning, including contingency planning, resource mobilisation.

5. Deliverables

The following concrete outputs shall be produced:

- A strengthened ACCES network including up to 500 participants from international and regional organisations, African and European governments, NGOs, science and research institutes, financial institutions and the private sector as well as 5 country dialogue platforms with African focal points;

- 5 country / region *Vulnerability Maps* – risk analyses;

- 5 national validation round tables to assess and finalise the *Vulnerability Maps;*

- 5 country *Inventories* – each inventory will include detailed mapping of existing proposals and ongoing programmes / initiatives, and comprehensive needs assessments;

- 5 national needs assessments round tables to assess and finalise the *Inventories;*

- A data base of "feasible and fundable" project concepts;

- 3 annual dialogue forum meetings and reports;

- 3 annual skill building training courses (optional);

- An information and Communication Strategy including an intranet site for internal coordination, an external internet website, posters, brochures, press communiqués, etc.;

- A comprehensive integrated multi-disciplinary methodology including original and adapted tools for risk analyses and needs assessments in the fields of water security, food security, energy security, migration and natural hazards;

- 5 interactive on-line maps for each of the 5 countries of focus incorporating GIS data overlays related to the 6 issues areas, other relevant earth observation, geographical, social and economic information, and locations of key existing and proposed projects;

- An ACCES Action Guide (on-line relational data base) of ACCES network participants and other relevant organisations, initiatives, publications, web-resources, videos and events.

6. Process and Methodologies

At the 1st ACCES Dialogue Forum in Addis Ababa in October 2010 the organisers announced the plan to arrange the 2nd ACCES Dialogue Forum in late 2011 / early 2012 - a proposal which was welcomed and supported by the Forum participants. Since then it has become clear that a multi year approach is needed and a series of Dialogue Forums should be organised in the coming three years to put forward concepts for "feasible and fundable" projects aimed at addressing the security implications of climate change in the "hottest spots" in Africa. In parallel, efforts will be made to develop a sustainable dialogue between the main international stakeholders, on the one hand, and the regional, national and local authorities, on the other, in order to combine the "top-down" and "bottom up" approaches in an integrated and holistic manner.

6.1. Countries of Focus

In the transition from the 2010 activities to the new 3-year work plan the Coordinating Group has been working to select 5 countries for focus in 2011-2014.

Criteria so far being used to select the countries for focus include the following:

- Which countries were already highlighted as "hot spots" in the 2010 pilot project and Vulnerability Report on the basis of the following criteria:

  - Serious problems with availability of or access to water, food and/or energy
  - Been affected by migration and / or natural hazards
  - Significant environmental problems,
  - Low human development and security,
  - Expected to experience or already experiencing the impact of climate change, and/or
  - Experiencing the effects of a history of ongoing conflict

- In which countries do ACCES partners already have established relations or a strong potential for building working relationships with national governments, local authorities, NGOs, researchers, etc. so that the dialogue process can be built up as soon as possible?

- In which countries do ACCES partners already have on-going or planned research and other activities particularly relevant to our aims and approach so that working together will bring added value to both sides?

- Which countries should be selected in order to test and demonstrate the ACCES research approach and dialogue process where different levels and kinds of vulnerabilities exist? For example, it has been suggested that one of the countries be a coastal or island state.

- Which countries should be selected in order to start the work of ACCES in a geographically diverse way – in different regions of the continent?

Based on the above criteria the ACCES Coordinating Group has made a provisional selection recommending the following countries/eco-regions for focus during the three year programme:

PHASE I	PHASE II		PHASE III	
2011-2012	2012-2013		2013-2014	
East Africa/Horn of Africa	East/Central Africa	West Africa/Sahel	Southern Africa	Coastal/Island States
Ethiopia	Burundi	Mali	Zambezi River Basin	Madagascar

The final selection from among the above or other options will be made on the basis of still more specific criteria. In particular, should the work focus on particular areas within the countries, several additional considerations will need to be taken into account. An example of detailed criteria for the selection of environmental security assessment case studies is contained in the IES Environmental Security Assessment

Methodology developed from 2005 to 2010 and published in January 2011.[23] The 14 criteria for the selection of IES case studies included, for example: level of safety in the area, urgency of the issues in the area, applicability of the approach, lack of other extensive of other existing related initiatives, potential for interaction with other case studies, etc.

The order in which the country focus work will proceed may change, for example, if it is important to focus on a particular country in a certain period to maximise the benefits of interacting with other related existing or planned activities of ACCES partners or others. In any case, it has been decided that Ethiopia shall be the country of focus in Phase I.

The following information provides an overview of some key issues at play in the provisionally selected case study countries:

Ethiopia

In the Horn of Africa, increasing scarcity and degradation of natural resources – exasperated by the effects of climate change - seriously threaten human well-being. The population in the region (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya and Uganda) has increased fourfold in the past 50 years and continues to grow rapidly. The mounting need for fertile soils and irrigated land is intensified by high international demand for food and energy. With inadequate nature protection and poor resource management, many ecosystem services in the region are seriously disturbed.[24]

Pastoralists struggle for access to water and land for their cattle and frequently get into conflict with other cattle raising groups or farmers over these declining resources, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. "At least 5 million people are permanently displaced. Vicious cycles of resource pressure, conflict and migration have very serious destabilising effects on the region."[25]

This is made worse by the 'hydro-political' tensions on the Nile River. Plans to allocate more water for irrigated agriculture in Uganda and Ethiopia, to replace rain-fed agriculture, face a great deal of resistance from downstream states Sudan and Egypt.[26]

Resource pressure and subsequent migration (as one possible way of adaptation to climate change) create tensions which sometimes escalate to armed conflicts. This has repercussions and a destabilising impact in larger regions beyond the local level.

The 2010 ACCES Vulnerability Report drew attention especially to the food security issues in Ethiopia. With 82.8 million, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa (after Nigeria). About 85% of the population is dependent on low-productive, rain-fed agriculture, which is the main reason for the high rates of food insecurity in the country—44% of the population was estimated to having been undernourished over the period 2004–2006. Drought and land degradation are the main causes of vulnerability, low farm incomes, and the consequent protracted food security crisis. In the 2000 and 2003 production seasons, major drought affected the food security of over 10 million people leading to episodes of famine. Pastoral communities in the lowlands frequently experience severe drought that results in the loss of up to 40 or 50% of their cattle, sheep,

[23] See : Peace and Sustainability Development through Environmental Security: A Methodology for Environmental Security Assessment, IES, The Hague, January 2011, pp. 27-28 at: http://www.envirosecurity.org/espa/PDF/IES_ESPA_ESA_Methodology.pdf

[24] "Horn of Africa: Environmental Security Assessment", Eric van de Giessen, Institute for Environmental Security, The Hague January 2011 See: http://www.envirosecurity.org/espa/horn-of-africa/

[25] Ibid.

[26] Ibid.

and goats. It is estimated that more than 85% of the cultivated land is moderately to very severely degraded due to poor land-use practices (e.g. depletion of soil nutrients, overgrazing) and population pressure. The average farm size has declined to less than one hectare due to very high population pressure, particularly in the highland farming areas, where the bulk of the population lives. Combined with increasing land degradation and recurrent droughts, small farm sizes have contributed to declining crop productivity. Increased human and livestock populations have also led to agricultural encroachment on to marginal areas, significantly reducing the already dwindling forest and woodland resources.

Burundi

Burundi remains among the most densely populated countries of Africa. It shares with its neighbour, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), past ethnic-related violence and conflict, from which they are slowly emerging. The majority of all economic sectors of Burundi and DRC will be affected by climate change. While, in principle, relatively abundant in water compared to other countries in Africa, weather extremes, including droughts, leading to widespread famine and heavy rain leading to floods are known and have occurred repeatedly over the past three decades. This alternation of dryness and heavy rain may intensify, threatening food security and economic development further, especially if water management remains deficient. Both countries face extreme poverty and have low socio-economic development, which will hamper adaptation efforts. Lake Tanganyika may become a critical issue, as it is increasingly utilised by both countries with limited co-ordination between them.

Why Burundi is a Hot Spot: *Swot Analysis*[27] [28]

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Sufficient water resources: annual precipitations are approximately 800 - 1000 mm. • Strong NGOs presence • High youth population ready to work • Spirit of nationalism • Gender consideration - increasing women participation in the Parliamentarian arena and in social economic development domains.	• Land degradation • Rapid deforestation • Embryonic irrigation and unprotected marshes and lower valley from floods, and populations' reliance on direct precipitations to sprinkle crops. • High dependency on water • Rain fed agriculture occupies 94% of working population • Malnutrition • Epidemics (cholera, malaria, infant mortality) • High rate of unemployment • Entrenched corruption • Poor governance and poor Rule of Law.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Water supply in households and public places • Construction of dams, irrigation and forestation • Vocational training institutions • Potential increase of agricultural projects • Potential improvement in resilience, adaptation and human security • Gender mainstreaming • Establishment of harmonious relationships between internal displaced populations, ex-combatants and the local population by establishing a dialogue platform	• Frequent ethnic and political conflicts between militia and government • Idle ex-combatants can resort to violence • Proximity with Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) • Lack of adequate resources (most sources of energy come from the DRC) • Strong variability of rainfall with a tendency towards a long dry season from May to October • Serious human insecurity • Potential high rate of emigrants

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[27] Republic of Burundi. National Adaptation Plan of Action, 2007. Available at http://www.uneca.org/acpc/adaptation/docs/Burundi_en.pdf

[28] Ndaruzaniye, V. Water for Conflict Prevention. 2009. Available at: http://www.gwiwater.org

Mali

Mali is a landlocked country and among the poorest nations in the world, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.309 in 2010, ranking the country 160 out of 169 countries with comparable data. Mali has a population of 13.3 million, with more than 80% of the population working in the primary sector. The Malian economy is almost entirely based on agriculture, pastoralism and fishing. These sectors are particularly vulnerable to predicted climate change in the region (reduced or more erratic precipitation, rising temperatures). Mali's high population growth rate will add pressure to this existing vulnerability: Mali's population is set to double by 2045[29]. Food and water security are key challenges.

As a direct consequence of depletion of freshwater resources, impairment of food production, and climate aridity (drought), migration is expected to increase as a response to environmental change, with the potential to contribute to tensions in receiving areas if not managed adequately.

Migration in response to climate variability is not a new phenomenon in Mali. Environmental factors have contributed to the country's high emigration, with an estimated 1.2 million Malians living and working abroad (one tenth of the total population). However, internal (often seasonal) migration has been the most typical response to climate/ environmental change, with a substantial proportion of the able-bodied sedentary farmers moving either to fertile areas (e.g. still flooded) or to urban towns and the capital city, Bamako. In both cases, in-migration flows can result in increased competition over resources and can lead to tensions, particularly in rural destination areas. Unmanaged rural-urban migration will also contribute to tensions in urban areas, as an exacerbating factor of high population growth.

Among farmers, another response has been livelihood diversification to protect against the risk of crop failure, with many farmers also developing livestock or fishing activities. Pastoral groups have also been forced to move greater distances, sometimes encroaching on cultivated lands before crops are harvested. These trends have weakened traditional exchange mechanisms between groups leading to increased conflicts of interest around the same reduced set of ecosystem services.

Zambezi River Basin

In the Zambezi River Basin (Southern Africa) there is a convergence of various factors that increase the vulnerability to climate change impacts and conflict. The Zambezi River is shared by eight countries (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) – many of which have a history of conflict. Southern Africa suffers land disputes and water shortages that are likely to escalate in the face of climate change, while migration in the region is also a source of tensions. In addition, Southern Africa relies to some degree on marine resources, which are likely to be negatively affected by climate change. The area is also notably vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods and cyclones - which will become even more extreme as a consequence of climate change.

The Zambezi River Basin is also an area where energy security issues are important as is demonstrated in Zambia. Approximately 70% of Zambia's 13 million population is living in poverty and so the requirement to provide equitable access to energy resources under affordable prices is essential. The country is currently dependent on wood, petroleum, and hydropower for its energy supplies, but rural areas are insufficiently connected to the national electricity grid and low rainfall levels place strain on production capacities.[30] The country also has one of the lowest rates of energy production in sub-Saharan Africa.[31] Furthermore, climate

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[29] Data source: United Nations World Population Prospects report: *The 2008 Revision* http://esa.un.org/unpp/index.asp

[30] United Nations Development Programme, *CDM Opportunities and Challenges in Zambia*, See: www.undp.org/climatechange/carbon-finance/CDM/zambiaOpp.shtml [Accessed 8 August 2010].

[31] *Ibid.*, www.iea.org/stats/index.asp.

change will potentially affect the country's forest areas, which currently cover 60% of Zambia's landmass. Should deforestation of this cover occur, soil erosion and increased competition for remaining resources will likely result. An increasing population—having borders with 8 other energy-needy countries—drought, and low access to biomass fuel, all impact Zambia's energy security. Low rainfall levels also affect the country's ability to generate electricity, with the 1991–92 drought, for example, reducing hydropower energy produced at the Kariba Dam on the Zambezi River by up to 30%. [32]

Madagascar

Madagascar is classified as a least developed country and is also a low-income, food-deficit nation. Renowned for its extraordinary flora and fauna, 80 percent of which are endemic, it is a country of extremes: extreme weather and prone to disasters every year, and extreme poverty, with more than 70 percent of the population living below the poverty line. as much as 25 percent of Madagascar's population faces a high mortality risk from natural hazards - the third most exposed country in Africa (PreventionWeb, undated). Over the last 35 years, at least 46 natural disasters, including cyclones, droughts, epidemics, floods, famines and locust infestations have been reported, cumulatively affecting more than 11 million people.

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[32] Watson, R.T., Zinyowera, M.C., & Moss, R.H. (eds.) *The Regional Impacts of Climate Change: An Assessment of Vulnerability*, (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1998), pp. 517- 527.

Why Madagascar is a Hot Spot: *Swot Analysis*[33]

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Sufficient water resources: annual precipitations are approximately 350 - 3700 mm per annum • Geographical position for good climatic diversity • Coastal zones with rich and diversified natural areas; i.e., coral reefs, mangroves, littoral marches • Existence of a national committee on climatic change involving different public and private entities • Active institutional framework on Risks and Disasters Management by the Ministry of Interior (Emergency National Council / Conseil National de Secours) • Strong NGOs presence • High youth population ready to work.	• Rapid soil erosion caused by • Rapid deforestation • Excess exploitation of the pasture • Contamination of surface waters • Slash-and-burn practices • Poor human capital • High dependency on water for agriculture • Malnutrition • Epidemics (cholera, malaria infant mortality) • High rate of unemployment • Poor governance and poor Rule of Law.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Potential improvement of Fishing and aquaculture techniques • Construction of dams, irrigation and forestation • Vocational training institutions • Potential increase of agricultural projects • Potential improvement in resilience, adaptation and human security • Gender mainstreaming • Establishment of dialogue platforms.	• Cyclonical zones from early November through the end of April • More than 200 000 ha of forests destroyed per year • ± 4 tropical perturbations per year directly influencing the weather throughout the Island • Regular river swellings, & floods • Serious infrastructure damages and human losses. • Food insecurity in the Southern part due to frequent droughts • Lack of adequate energy sources • Serious human insecurity.

6.2. Themes

In each of the above cases the research and the networking/dialogue process will be facilitated with National Dialogue Platforms and by the ACCES Working Groups dealing with the following issues:

- Water Security,
- Food Security,
- Energy Security,
- Migration,
- Natural Hazards, and
- Peace & Security.

Each of the Working Groups will be represented in the ACCES Coordinating Group to ensure that the resulting analyses and recommendations are integrated and comprehensive.

Here follows a synopsis of each of the five programme themes:

Water Security

Water is a key resource for sustaining life and society through agricultural production, industry, and hydro-power, as well as health and human development at large. No community and economy will prevail without water of sufficient quality and quantity. Water and security are primarily linked in two ways:

- Resource conflicts can arise over water, especially if the amount available becomes scarce and competition increases;

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[33] Source: http://www.adaptationlearning.net/sites/default/files/mdg01f.pdf

- Water scarcity can impact on human security and potentially lead to instability, migration, and increased resource competition.[34]

With a large part of the population lacking access to clean and safe water as well as a high dependence of African economies on water intensive sectors like agriculture, water is the nexus of Africa's development challenges. Yet, water scarcity is currently becoming a crisis on the continent, and this is not only in relation to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) No. 7 on the environment, which includes halving the global population with insufficient access to water by 2015. Indeed, the impacts of climate change are likely to stall or reverse most of the progress made towards achieving the MDGs, and, in particular, achieving MDG number 7.[35]

Percentage of the total African population using improved drinking water

Source: Global Water Institute 2010 www.gwiwater.org
Drawn Map based on data from the UNICEF 2009 Report
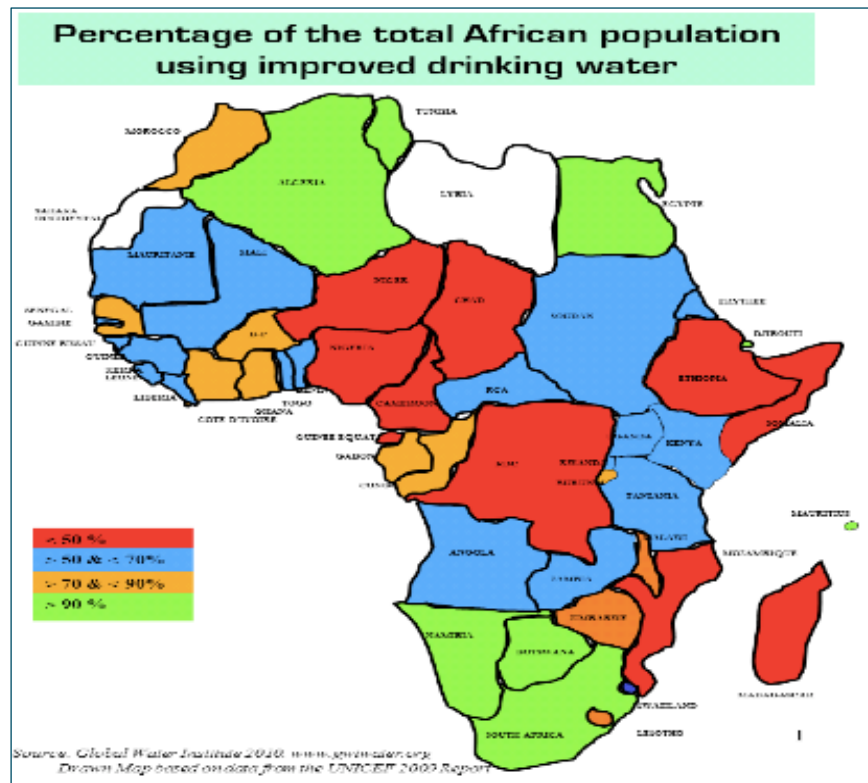
Food Security

The direct impact of climate change on food security can no longer be ignored. Indeed, unprecedented swings in rainfall and temperature patterns have caused a shift in planting seasons and in the types of crops that can be successfully grown. Ruined harvests and diminishing yields have contributed to higher food prices and food insecurity.

Dealing with the effects of climate change on food security has thus become a priority for many countries in Africa. This includes enhancing agricultural productivity to make them more resilient and stabilise harvest yields. However, many poor countries in Africa do not have adequate institutional, financial and human resources to deal with the problem.

Regarding food security, the ACCES Vulnerability Report looked at five "hotspot" African countries, from different regions, which have been severely affected by climate variability: Ivory Coast (West Africa), Chad (Sahel), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Central Africa), Ethiopia (East Africa), and Zimbabwe (Southern Africa). They were selected from a list of countries in protracted crises identified in FAO's State of Food Insecurity in the World 2010. In addition to the adverse effects of climate change, many of these countries have suffered from conflict, deteriorating resources, and high or volatile food prices.

The ACCES Report section on food security then examined specific initiatives to promote resilient farming systems and increase food security. For example, communities in Zimbabwe and Ethiopia are using traditional knowledge to cope with climate change. The African Union (AU) has launched the Comprehensive Africa

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[34] Houdret, A., Kramer, A. & Carius, A. The Water Security Nexus: Challenges and Opportunities for Development Cooperation, (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 2010).

[35] UNDP, Human Development Report 2007/2008: Fighting Climate Change. Human Solidarity in a Divided World, (New York: UNDP, 2007-2008).

Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) to bring about a sustainable increase in food and agricultural productivity. Regional Economic Communities have also developed food security programs.

Many hotspot countries have adopted the AU declaration of investing 10% of the national budget in agriculture and rural development. They have also signed the CAADP Compact, and formulated National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA). Nevertheless, more must be done to avert the potentially disastrous consequences of climate change. The participants at the ACCES Forum in Addis Ababa thus agreed that high priority should be given to addressing the impact of climate change on food security.

Energy Security

Energy security implies secure, sustainable, affordable and diversified supplies of renewable and non-renewable resources. Without energy security great strain is placed on economic production and in turn on the livelihoods of individuals and the environment. Supply disruption, weak infrastructure, over-consumption, political instability, high prices and natural disasters combine to affect a state or a region's energy insecurity. Climate change, with its propensity to amplify the impact and frequency of natural disasters, is also an important factor in energy security. Flooding can damage or completely destroy key infrastructure such as hydro-electric generating plants, whereas droughts can lead to a low supply of water for energy infrastructure. The World Bank estimates that out of 48 Sub-Saharan countries 23 are vulnerable to energy shocks. The African continent is the world's lowest consumer of energy with 3% of the global total and only 31% of Sub-Saharan Africa is electrified meaning that 500 million people live without electricity. The African continent as a whole only utilises a fraction of available renewable resources such as solar, wind and geothermal energy – Africa utilises approximately 4% of its total hydropower potential. Additionally, international competition for African-sourced resources such as oil also adds another dynamic to the overall level of energy security.

While many African countries are exposed to energy insecurity, five can be highlighted as being particularly vulnerable. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia have all witnessed energy shocks as a result of climatic variations. Burundi has a dense population and an exposure to droughts, the DRC has less than a 20% electrification rate, Uganda utilises 10% of its possible energy stocks, Zambia's rural areas are under-connected to main energy grids and Kenya is 60% dependent on hydro-power whilst also having an exposure to droughts. To highlight the severity of the problem, Kenya witnessed a 25% drop in hydro-electric power during the 2000 drought. Many routes can be pursued to better manage energy insecurity. Energy diversification, technical training and regional data pools for shortage early-warning, public-private partnerships for infrastructure investment, price monitoring, increased connectivity and the use of renewable energies are to name but a few. Above all else, what is essential is that any work to assist in mitigation and alleviation efforts takes as its starting point the needs of local communities and the sustainability of the environment.

Migration

Throughout history migration has been used as a coping strategy in the face of environmental change. Climate change is expected to increase 'environmental migration' globally, with Africa predicted to be one of the most affected regions. A key distinction is to be made between population displacement resulting from rapid-onset natural disasters such as floods and storms (clearly forced movement) and migration resulting from slow processes such as drought and desertification. An estimated ten million people in Africa have already migrated or been displaced over the past two decades, mainly because of slow-onset phenomena.

Sudden-onset events such as storms and flooding will cause significant population displacement on the African continent, most notably on the eastern coast of southern Africa which has already experienced severe displacement in recent years. Most of this displacement is likely to be temporary. In general, security implications are more likely when natural disasters are a recurring feature. It is predicted that far greater movements will result from slow-onset processes.

Migration and displacement due to slow-onset phenomena such as droughts, desertification and soil degradation linked to changing rainfall patterns, and the resulting scarcity of productive agricultural land is expected to be a major issue in Africa, with the Sahel belt (stretching from Dakar in the west to Mogadishu in the east) predicted to be the worst affected zone. Chad and Niger could potentially lose their entire rain-fed agriculture by 2100 due to changing rainfall patterns and degraded land, while in Mali cereal harvests could decline by 30 percent. Desertification is likely to cause the largest share of (forced) migration in Africa over the long term, both rural-rural and rural-urban.

Most analysts predict that the majority of environmental migration will be internal or to bordering countries. Those most vulnerable to environmental and climatic factors may actually be those who are unable to use migration as an adaptation strategy. Migration is distinct from the other themes addressed by ACCES (food, water, energy, natural disasters), as it is not a vulnerability *per se*. It can be both a negative and a positive response to vulnerability linked to climate change, depending *in large part* on the extent to which it is planned/ voluntary or forced. In the early and intermediate stages of environmental degradation, migration can represent a logical and legitimate livelihood diversification option.

Large scale in-migration can potentially have destabilising effects but must be considered in parallel with contextual factors in the receiving area. Conflict may arise when migrants, particularly those of a different nationality or ethnicity, move quickly or in large numbers to areas already suffering from tensions over access to scarce resources and where coping mechanisms are absent. However, it should be noted that in such cases migration is an exacerbating factor rather than a determining factor – in contexts of existing political instability, weak governance or structural development issues.

Concerted action is needed at all levels, on the one hand to minimise forced migration, and on the other hand to manage migration flows, including the facilitation of migration as an adaptation strategy. Adaptation should systematically include disaster risk reduction and community stabilisation (through support for sustainable livelihoods), two elements which can significantly reduce forced movements.

Natural Hazards

While the number of major natural disasters in the world increased from 100 to more than 400 per year, from 1975 to 2005, it is Africa that has experienced the fastest rate of increase in the incidence of natural disasters over the last three decades, and a threefold increase in such disasters has been experienced in the last decade alone. Whereas people in developed countries suffer mostly economic damages that are often insured, those in developing countries do suffer proportionally greater losses when measured as a percentage of GDP. Economic loss to disasters in Africa, estimated at US$ 10 billion, is low compared to other world regions, but is high as a proportion of Africa's GDP. In addition developing countries, such as those in Africa, tend to suffer higher levels of mortality than their developed country counterparts – itself a threat to human security and economic development.

The main hazards that affect the continent are climatological and hydrological in nature. On average, these hazards affect 12.5 million people each year with drought causing the highest human and socio-economic effects. In sub- Saharan Africa, drought and floods account for 80% of loss of life and 70% of economic losses linked to natural hazards. Other hazards to which the continent is exposed include tropical cyclones and strong winds, storm surges, extreme temperatures, forest fires, sand or dust storms, and landslides. In 2008 there were 96 disasters recorded and they included 44 floods and 9 droughts that affected 16.3 million people and incurred economic losses estimated at some US$ 1 billion.

Peace & Security

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has stressed that, "when resources are scarce - whether energy, water or arable land - our fragile ecosystems become strained, as do the coping mechanisms of groups and individuals. This can lead to a breakdown of established codes of conduct, and even outright conflict."[36]

Several studies have shown that food, water or energy insecurity and natural hazards may lead to violent conflicts, often resulting in forced migration. These studies also reveal that violence is frequently triggered by 'mobilisers' who add a political or other (ethnic, regional, religious, etc.) identity component to such conflicts. In addition, marginalisation or other ways of biased redistribution of a society's assets, which certain groups perceive as unfair, facilitates mobilisation towards violence.

Hence, groups suffering from food, water, or energy scarcity or lack of access, entitlements or control over basic livelihood resources, are frequently drawn into violent conflicts the root causes of which can no longer be clearly identified.

History of Conflict in 2007

Armed conflict remains a major threat to human security and to hard-won MDG gains. In 2009, 42 million people had been displaced by conflict or persecution. Most of them are in Sub-Saharan Africa. The east of DRC is most affected.
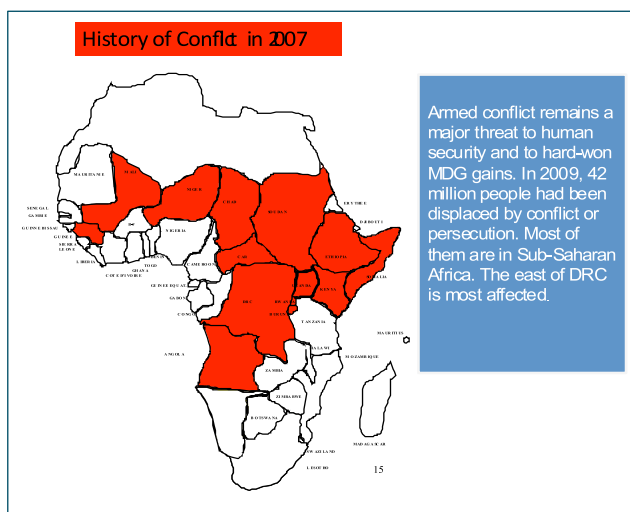
The ACCES Peace & Security Working Group will be a cross-cutting group, which means that it will identify and examine possible local impacts of climate change within the selected country cases, as well as examine the security practices of affected communities, working across the other five Working Group themes. Together with African partners, the Peace & Security Working Group will, within the dialogue process, aim to identify three types of cases within the selected countries for closer investigation:

1. Communities which are involved in a conflict which has at its roots a strong element of climate change impact (e.g. increased occurrence of droughts, etc.) or which is caused in the course of adaptation to climate change (outmigration and subsequent congestion in the receiving area etc.);
2. Communities which have managed to mitigate such a conflict;
3. Communities which have developed peaceful ways of adaptation to particular repercussions of climate change.

The outcome of the analyses of the case studies will be fed into the dialogue process in order to identify and promote possibilities of peaceful adaptation to the repercussions of climate change based on locally developed strategies. This will be mostly relevant for those parts of the programme which concentrate on needs assessment and identification of feasible projects.

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[36] UN Security Council, 5663rd Meeting; 17 April 2007; first-ever debate on the impact of climate change on security

6.3. Process Elements

The ACCES Dialogue Process in 2011-2014 will include the development and implementation of the following elements:

Research

For each country of fous the Working Groups will prepare a "Vulnerability Map" (risk assessment) and an "Inventory" (needs assessment) of local requirements to address the security challenges of climate change in close cooperation with the regional, national and local authorities and other stakeholders. At the same time, care will be taken to identify relevant existing and planned initiatives and recognise existing and forthcoming funding mechanisms related to each country so as to avoid duplication and ensure cooperation and coordination.

National Roundtables

In each country of focus the research (risk assessments and needs assessments) will be presented and discussed at national **roundtables (validation meetings)** involving concerned national and local authorities, financial institutions and the private sector.

Sets of Feasible & Fundable Projects

On the basis of the case studies (risk analyses) and the inventories (needs assessments), as well as the results of the two roundtables in each country, concepts for feasible and fundable projects will be elaborated together with representatives of the financial and private sectors for presentation and discussion at the **annual Dialogue Forum meetings** to be organised toward the end of each of the three year phases of the programme.

The organisation of the national roundtables should lead to the establishment of sustainable ACCES National Dialogue Platforms. (See 7.4 below)

Avoiding Duplication

Research will include identifying existing and planned initiatives to avoid duplication and ensure cooperation and coordination. The map below indicates the number and types of World Bank projects in Africa including, for example, those dealing with water, sanitation and flood protection. The "Mapping For Results" initiative is being developed by the Climate Change and African Political Stability – CCAPS project (at the Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law at The University of Texas at Austin) together with Development Gateway and AidData in Washington. See: http://maps.worldbank.org/afr/
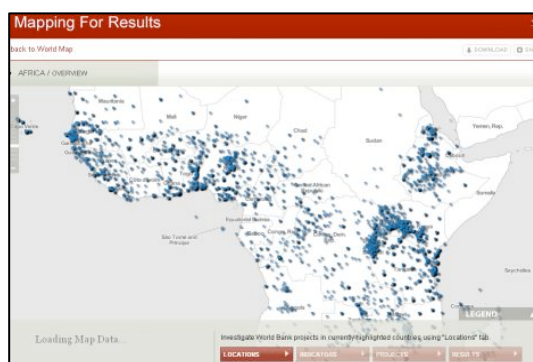
6.4. Methodologies

The ACCES Working Groups do not need to carry out extensive original research on the impact of climate change in the countries selected for focus since a great deal of that research has already been done and extensive investigations concerning the related human security issues have also already been documented. Rather it is important for the Working Groups to consolidate and summarise the existing knowledge and seek to link it to awareness building and concerted action between the affected local communities and the international donor community.

Following scans of the risks and needs associated with their topics in each of the countries and through agreement among the Working Groups and with the National Dialogue Platforms attention could also be focused on one or more specific areas/communities within the countries where feasible and fundable pilot projects shall be elaborated.

Overall and specific methodologies will be used including, those developed and applied by the original Vulnerability Cells during the 2010 pilot project.[37]

6.5. Information and Communications

The three-year programme will include an effective information and communication strategy which will help promote participation in the ACCES Dialogue Process and - through a specific press and media plan – help inform a wider audience about ACCES activities and the impact of the initiative. Key elements of the strategy include the following:

ACCES Website
The multi-lingual (EN/FR) ACCES website will – initially based at the Institute for Environmental Security – will utilise state of the art technology and include sections such as: About ACCES, Contact Us, ACCES Bulletin, Events, Publications, Programme Outline and Timetable, Partners, Advisory Council, Coordinating Group, Working Groups & Themes, National Dialogue Platforms, Case Studies, etc. Special attention will be paid to using effective awareness building media such as interactive maps and charts, photos, audio recordings/ podcasts, videos and blogs.

ACCES Bulletin (EN/FR)
A bilingual (English-French) electronic newsletter will be produced and distributed to all ACCES Partners and other interested subscribers. It will contain brief accounts of ACCES activities and publications with links to the ACCES website and the ACCES Action Guide for more in-depth information.

ACCES Interactive Maps
Interactive on-line maps will be produced for each of the 5 countries of focus incorporating GIS data overlays related to the 6 issue areas, other relevant earth observation, geographical, social and economic information, and locations of key existing and proposed projects.

ACCES Action Guide
This interactive relational database adapted from the existing IES EnviroSecurity Action Guide includes information on an increasing number of organisations, initiatives, publications, web-resources and videos related to climate change, environment, security and sustainable development in Africa.

Languages
The ACCES 2011-2014 budget includes resources to help ensure that key materials will be made available in English and French and where possible also in other languages.

7. Organisation and Structure

Building on the broad participation in the 2010 pilot phase of ACCES, the new three year programme will involve a significant expansion of the number of network contacts each involved in the dialogue process in one or more ways.

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[37] For example, for the water security cell a methodology called: "Water Vulnerability Map - Analytical Framework" was designed by Adelphi in Berlin with the support of the Peacebuilding and Crisis Prevention section of the Federal Foreign Office in Germany which is available at: http://www.envirosecurity.org/actionguide/view.php?r=500&m=publications
A description of the energy security cell methodology is available at: http://www.envirosecurity.org/events/ESAM/Presentations/ D_Fiott.pdf

As one of the main political objectives of the ACCES initiative is to ensure and promote African ownership, representatives of relevant African organisations will play key roles in all of the ACCES structures. The partnerships and collaboration between the different actors shall be carried out in the most cost-effective way.

7.1. ACCES Network

IES Project Coordinator, Dr. Patrice Yamba T. Kantu, speaking at the ACCES Dialogue Forum, Oct 2010.

The ACCES Dialogue Process is an informal network aimed at addressing security threats of climate change with a focus on the hottest spots in Africa. Participation is open to any and all interested and relevant parties. All ACCES contacts will be able to share information about their aims, activities and publications (to be included in the ACCES Action Guide) and they will receive information about ACCES on a regular basis (via the ACCES website and electronic bulletin).

Africa, Climate Change, Environment and Security Dialogue Process Structure Diagram
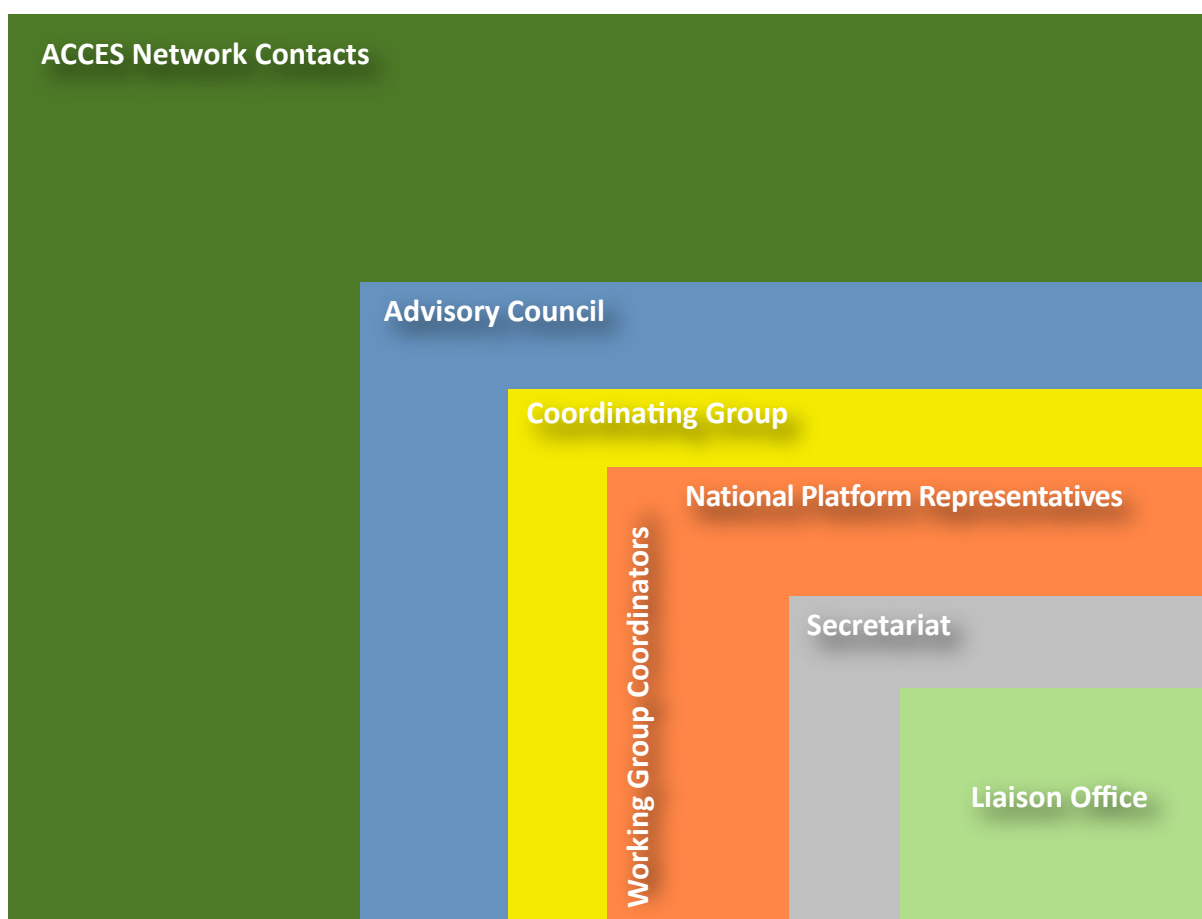
7.2. Advisory Council

Perhaps 50 especially active partners are expected to join the ACCES **Advisory Council (AC)** which will consist of representatives of the National Dialogue Platforms; African, EU, and international organisations; interested national governments; other related academic and research institutes, initiatives and networks; regional and international financial institutions; private sector organisations; and ACCES programme donors.

ACCES Advisory Council

African Co-chair	European Co-chair

ACCES National Dialogue Platform Chairpersons:

Ethiopia	Burundi	Mali	Zambezi River Basin	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	...

Representatives of African Organisations:

African Climate Policy Centre	African Union Commission		ACP - African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States*	
	Regional Economic Communities (RECs)*			
Pan-African Parliament*	COPAX - Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa		UNECA - UN Economic Commission for Africa	

African Representatives to the EU:

Ethiopia	Burundi	Mali	Zambezi River Basin	Madagascar

Representatives of EU Institutions, EU Member States and other countries:

| EU Mission to the AU | European External Action Service* | European Commission* | | Secretariat of the Council of the EU* | European Parliament MEPs* |
| Belgium* | Canada* | Germany | Sweden* | United Kingdom | ... |

Representatives of International / UN Organisations:

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	IOM - International Organization for Migration	UNDP - United Nations Development Program*
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme	UNIDO - UN Industrial Development Organisation	WFP - UN World Food Programme*
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development*	OECD - Development Cooperation Directorate DCD/DAC*	OECD / Sahel & West Africa Club*

Other Academic / Research Institutes and NGOs:

ACTS - Africa Centre for Technological Studies*	Adelphi*	BICC - Bonn International Center for Conversion	Folke Bernadotte Academy	FOI - Swedish Defence Research Agency
GWI - Global Water Institute	IES - Institute for Environmental Security	ISS - Institute for Security Studies*	IISD - International Institute For Sustainable Development*	Kulima Integrated Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd
PAES - Partnership for African Environmental Sustainability	University for Peace / Africa Programme	...	...	...

Other Related International & Regional Initiatives/Networks:

ACCRA - Africa, Climate Change Resilience Alliance*	ECF - European Climate Foundation*	ENVSEC - Environment and Security Initiative*	FOSDA - Foundation for Security and Development in West Africa*
CCAPS - Climate Change and African Political Stability*	IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature*	EastWest Institute / Parliamentarians Network for Conflict Prevention and Human Security	International Alert & South Asia Network on Security and Climate Change (SANSaC)

Regional & International Financial Institutions:

African Development Bank*	European Investment Bank	World Bank*

Private Sector Representatives:

WBCSD - World Business Council for Sustainable Development*	...	...

ACCES Programme Donors:

...	...	...	...	...

... To be identified   * To be invited / confirmed

The Advisory Council shall provide advice, guidance and information to the Coordinating Group. The AC shall have African and European Co-chairpersons and will meet once per year – in the margins of the annual Dialogue Forums. The chairpersons and representatives of member organisations of the AC may participate in some cases in their individual capacities and not necessarily as representatives of their respective organisations.

Of particular importance will be the involvement of organisations and networks that are carrying out initiatives similar to ACCES in Africa as well as in other regions of the world in order to share knowledge and exchange experiences.

An overview of the proposed membership of the Advisory Council is presented above. Many mentioned organisations are yet to be invited / confirmed and many others may be added. Participation in the Advisory Council and in the annual Dialogue Forum meetings shall be open to any interested and relevant parties.

7.3. ACCES Coordinating Group

The Preparatory Committee carrying out the tasks related to the organisation of the 1st Dialogue Forum in 2010 has been transformed into the ACCES **Coordinating Group (CG)** for the Dialogue Process to ensure synergies and apply a holistic approach between the six Working Groups. The CG shall be the main responsible body for the overall coordination of the research and programme activities of the ACCES initiative. The Coordinating Group shall consist of representatives of the National Dialogue Platforms, the Coordinators of the ACCES Working Groups and other "at-large" members. It shall have African and European Co-chairpersons.

ACCES Coordinating Group

African Co-chair	European Co-chair

Representatives of the ACCES National Dialogue Platforms:					
Ethiopia	**Burundi**	**Mali**	**Zambezi River Basin**	**Madagascar**	
...	...	...	...	...	...
Coordinators of the ACCES Working Group: §					
Water Security	*Food Security*	*Energy Security*	*Migration*	*Natural Hazards*	*Peace & Security*
GWI - Global Water Institute	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	IES - Institute for Environmental Security	IOM - International Organization for Migration	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme	BICC - Bonn International Center for Conversion
FOI - Swedish Defence Research Agency	...	...	...	...	...
At Large Members (not necessarily linked to specific countries or Working Groups):					
ACTS - Africa Centre for Technological Studies*	EWI / Parliamentarians Network for conflict Prevention and Human Security	ISS - Institute for Security Studies*	PAES - Partnership for African Environmental Sustainability*	UNDP - United Nations Development Program*	University for Peace, Addis Ababa
...	...	...	...	...	...

§ Organisations shown may be supplemented by others in Phases I, II and III depending upon who is serving as the WG Coordinator for each country.
... To be invited   * To be invited / confirmed

Members of the ACCES Advisory Council will be kept informed of – and may participate in – meetings of the Coordinating Group as observers.

It is envisioned that meetings of the CG may take place in Africa and Europe and as far as possible simultaneous Africa – Europe meetings can be held through Internet conferencing and tele/video conferences to save costs and time.

Other organisations may be added to the Coordinating Group in any of the three categories depending upon their capacities and willingness to play a leading role in the ACCES Dialogue Process.

7.4. National Dialogue Platforms

Central to the success of the ACCES programme will be the **National Dialogue Platforms** consisting of governmental and non-governmental organisations in each of the five focus countries. As far as possible, the Platforms will be constructed through existing networks and partnerships to avoid creating new competing entities. The Platforms will become the national driving forces to continue and further strengthen the collaboration and dialogue launched by ACCES.

The ACCES Working Group Coordinators will work to identify potential members for the Platforms in each of their subject areas in each of the five focus countries. More than one organisation may be associated with particular working groups in a particular country and some organisations may be involved in more than one working group. In some cases, a continental or regional organisation with representatives in one or more of the focus countries might play a key role with regard to a particular sector (or even more than one sector).

The National Dialogue Platforms will be built up gradually as the work proceeds in each focus country. In some cases their creation may be the result of the convening of the national roundtables.

ACCES National Dialogue Platforms					
	Ethiopia	**Burundi**	**Mali**	**Zambezi River Basin**	**Madagascar**
Honorary Chairpersons	…	…	…	…	…
Water Security	…	…	…	…	…
Food Security	…	…	…	…	…
Energy Security	…	…	…	…	…
Migration	…	…	…	…	…
Natural Hazards	…	…	…	…	…
Peace & Security	…	…	…	…	…

… To be identified

In addition to participating in the work to produce the 5 country risk assessments (*Vulnerability Maps*) and the 5 country needs assessments (*Inventories)* the National Dialogue Platforms shall play a particularly important role in the organisation of the 2 national roundtables to be held in each country and in identifying and proposing a set of concepts for feasible and fundable projects/programmes. Each Platform will have a national Honorary Chairperson who will provide leadership and motivation and liaise with national and local authorities and other stakeholders.

The National Dialogue Platforms shall be represented in the ACCES Coordinating Group. The ACCES programme budget shall include funds to help facilitate the convening of meetings of the National Dialogue Platforms and their participation in the ACCES Advisory Council and/or Coordinating Group.

7.5. Working Groups

The 2010 pilot **Vulnerability Cells** have been transformed into sector **Working Groups** (WGs) on Water Security, Food Security, Energy Security, Migration and Natural Hazards plus an additional cross-cutting working group has been created on Peace and Security which will focus on promoting peaceful adaptation in vulnerable countries.

Supported by organisations participating in the ACCES National Dialogue Platforms, the **Working Groups and their Coordinators will have the primary responsibility** for researching and preparing the 5 risk assessments (*Vulnerability Maps*) and the 5 country needs assessments (*Inventories)* and the 5 sets of fundable projects/ programmes. Overall coordination between the Working Groups will be ensured through the ACCES Coordinating Group and by the ACCES Secretariat which will also be responsible for producing the final consolidated documents.

ACCES Working Group Coordinators						
	PHASE I		PHASE II		PHASE III	
	Methodology	Ethiopia	Burundi	Mali	Zambezi River Basin	Madagascar
Water Security	GWI	GWI	GWI	…	FOI	GWI
Food Security	FAO	FAO	…	…	FAO	…
Energy Security	IES	IES	IES	…	…	…
Migration	IOM	IOM	…	IOM	…	…
Natural Hazards	UNEP	UNEP	…	…	…	…
Peace & Security	BICC	BICC	…	…	…	…

… To be decided   * To be confirmed

The chart above shows which organisations are so far <u>proposed</u> to coordinate the working groups with respect to the various focus countries. Ideally and for continuity and coherence the same organisation should coordinate each working group throughout the programme. However, in some cases depending on the extent of relations in the countries, other related on-going activities, capacities, and available resources, it may be appropriate for the ACCES Coordinating Group to involve other organisations as Working Group Coordinators for certain countries.

7.6. Secretariat

Since January 2011, the ACCES Coordinating Group has called upon the **<u>Institute for Environmental Security</u>** (IES) to provide for administrative support to the CG and the ACCES programme as a whole. Previously this role was played by the **Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation** which was instrumental in the development of the Dialogue Process since 2008. See Annex I for further information about the IES and its relevant prior and on-going activities.

The main functions of the Secretariat will include the implementation of the daily tasks related to the ACCES activities, the management of grant funds, the drawing up of MOUs and sub-contracts with the WG Coordinators, management of finances including for research, travel and meetings, coordination of information and communications, and final editing and publication of reports.

Key positions to be filled in the Secretariat include Programme Manager, Policy Coordinator, Research Coordinator, Programme Coordinator and Financial Manager. External consultants will be sub-contracted to carry out work related to Earth Observation/Remote Sensing, GIS and Cartography, Information and Communications and other research.
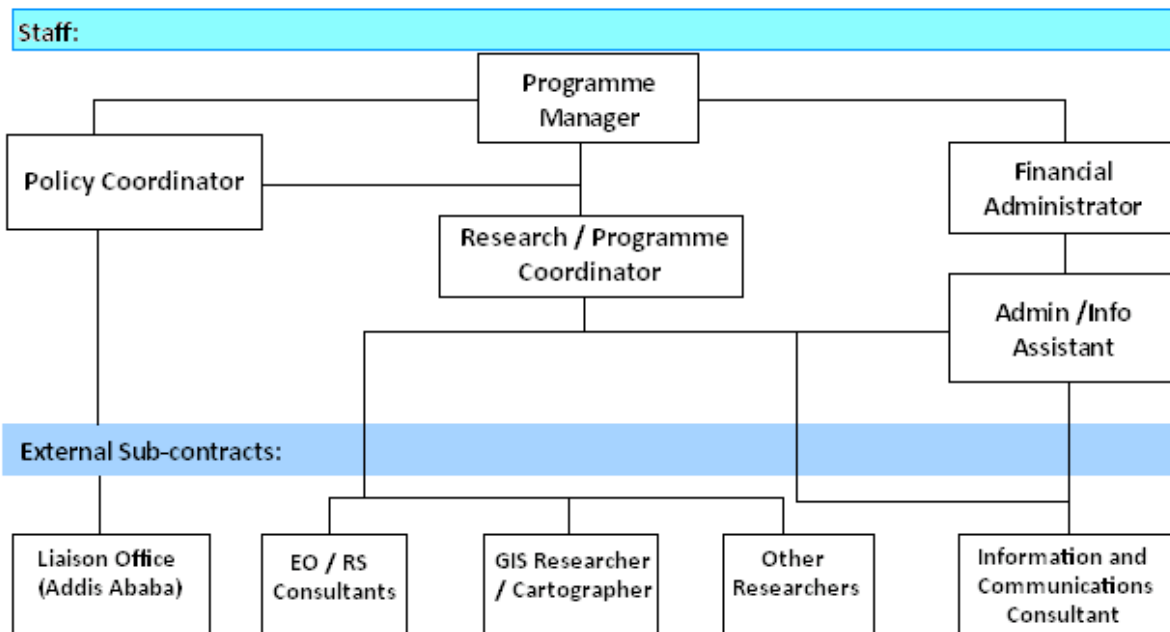
7.7. ACCES Liaison Office in Addis Ababa

An ACCES Liaison Office in Addis Ababa shall be established at the **University for Peace / Africa Programme**. Under the guidance of the African Union Commission (AUC) and African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and in coordination with the ACCES Secretariat and CG, activities will include the following:

- Develop and maintain liaison with the AU Commission in support of AU activities relating to climate change and security and ensure appropriate AU inputs into the ACCES process

- Liaise with RECs and Regional Mechanisms and support their activities relating to climate change and security

- Liaise with other international and African organisations and initiatives represented in Addis Ababa regarding all relevant ACCES activities

- Support activities of the ACCES Secretariat and Coordinating Group, including by facilitating African contacts and inputs

- Facilitate communication with African partners and Addis-based institutions regarding all relevant ACCES activities

- Assist in identifying African partners that are able to contribute to research and round-tables in the context of ACCES

- Organise local logistics for ACCES events to be held in Addis and facilitate events planned elsewhere in Africa

- As and when needed, facilitate additional research in Africa, in accordance with the ACCES programme, and assist the Coordinating Group with methodological and substantive issues in order to ensure homogeneous and comparable results of the various studies carried out in Africa, while also monitoring research on the climate change-security nexus being performed outside of Africa

- In addition, the coordinator of the Addis Ababa office will feed policy advice originating from AU, RECs and other authoritative African sources into ACCES activities and the ACCES Advisory Council

- Should sufficient resources be available, the office will also organise, in coordination with AUC and REC's, skills building exercises to assist staff with integrating the notion of climate change into their security and development activities. The Liaison Office will also update staff regarding climate-related research activities on the African continent. The Liaison Office will engage staff in a dialogue on the manifestations and impact of climate change in their regions, as well as on mechanisms aimed at promoting the adaptation of livelihoods and human security needs in a manner that reconciles competing claims to resources.

- Through interaction with AUC and the regional organisations, and through dialogue with staff during the skills building exercises, the Liaison Office will draft a catalogue of adaptation strategies, and will prepare a list of project ideas aimed at addressing the security implications of climate change.

Three part-time positions are foreseen: a liaison officer for contacts with AU and RECs; a research assistant who will also deal with logistics and handle NGO contacts; and an office coordinator who will ensure overall operations, coordinate African research efforts, plan training activities in consultation with AU and the RECs, and link Addis Ababa-based activities to the overall ACCES structures. In addition, a UPEACE staff member dealing with administration and accounting will be assigned some time allocated to ACCES.

See Annex II for further information about the UPEACE Africa Programme.

7.8. Executive Committee

To assist and support the Secretariat and Liaison Office in their work a small Executive Committee – consisting of members based in Africa and in Europe - shall be elected/appointed by the Coordinating Group to provide advice and guidance regarding administrative, financial and programme matters.

The final legal and financial responsibility for the effective implementation of grant agreements, MOUs, sub-contracts, travel agreements, etc. shall rest with the IES and its Board of Directors and, where applicable, with the University for Peace.

8. Work Plan

 (The work plan is organised according to months numbered 1 through 36; calendar months listed are indicative. Actual dates depend upon when sufficient funds are available to commence various activities.)

PHASE I

Month Number	Calendar Month	Description of Activities	
1	JUN '11	▪ Set up the ACCES Secretariat and Liaison Office and engage programme staff ▪ Confirm ACCES Partners / Advisory Council, Coordinating Group, Executive Committee and Working Group Coordinators ▪ Set up ACCES website and communications channels	
2	JUL	▪ Produce detailed Phase I budget and timetable ▪ Elaborate research methodologies for use in carrying out risk analyses and needs assessments	
3	AUG	▪ Prepare Ethiopia **"Vulnerability Map"** (risk analysis) and **"Ethiopia Inventory"** (needs assessment) - of local requirements to address the security challenges of Climate Change in close cooperation with the regional, national and local authorities and other stakeholders	
4	SEP		
5	OCT		
6	NOV		
7	DEC		
8	JAN '12		
9	FEB	▪ Organise **"Ethiopia Roundtable"** (validation meeting) in Addis Ababa to discuss the research results with the representatives of the concerned authorities, financial institutions and private sector – Feb 2012	
10	MAR	▪ Elaborate **" Ethiopia Fundable Projects"** aimed at building up local resilience capabilities to respond to the security challenges of Climate Change in close cooperation with the representatives of the regional, national and local authorities as well as those of financial institutions and private sector	
11	APR	▪ Organise **2nd Dialogue Forum** in **Addis Ababa** to present and discuss the implementation of the projects – Apr 2012	
12	MAY	▪ Publish 2nd Dialogue Forum Report and produce first year project activities and financial report ▪ Produce detailed Phase II budget and timetable	

PHASE II

Month Number	Calendar Month	Description of Activities	
13-24	JUN '12 – APR '13	▪ Follow-up and Monitoring of Phase I	
13	JUN	▪ Prepare the Burundi **"Vulnerability Map"** (risk analysis) and **"Inventory"** (needs assessment)	▪ Prepare the Mali **"Vulnerability Map"** (risk analysis) and **"Inventory"** (needs assessment)
14	JUL		
15	AUG		
16	SEP		
17	OCT		
18	NOV		
19	DEC	▪ Organise **"Burundi National Roundtable"** (validation meeting) – Dec 2012	▪ Organise **"Mali National Roundtable"** (validation meeting) – Dec 2012
20	JAN '13	▪ Elaborate **"Burundi Fundable Projects"**	▪ Elaborate **"Mali Fundable Projects"**
21	FEB		
22	MAR	▪ Organise **3rd Dialogue Forum** in **Nairobi** (tbc) to present and discuss the implementation of the projects – Apr 2013	
23	APR		
24	MAY	▪ Publish 3rd Dialogue Forum Report and produce second year project activities and financial report ▪ Produce detailed Phase III budget and timetable	

Phase III

Month Number	Calendar Month	Description of Activities	
25-36	JUN '13– MAY '14	Follow-up and Monitoring of Phase II	
25	JUN	▪ Prepare Zambezi River Basin (ZRB) **"Vulnerability Map"** (risk analysis) and **"Inventory"** (needs assessment)	▪ Prepare Madagascar **"Vulnerability Map"** (risk analysis) and **"Inventory"** (needs assessment)
26	JUL		
27	AUG		
28	SEP		
29	OCT		
30	NOV		
31	DEC	Organise **"ZRB Roundtable"** (validation meeting)– Dec 2013	Organise **"Madagascar Roundtable"** (validation meeting)– Dec 2013
32	JAN '14	▪ Elaborate ZRB **"Fundable Projects"**	▪ Elaborate Madagascar **"Fundable Projects"**
33	FEB		
34	MAR	▪ Organise **4th Dialogue Forum** in **Addis Ababa** (tbc) to present and discuss the implementation of the projects	
35	APR		
36	MAY	▪ Publish 3rd Dialogue Forum Report and produce third year project activities and financial report	

9. Financing and Budget

The ACCES Coordinating Group and its Chairperson, together with the Secretariat, are in the process of seeking financial support for the initiative for a 3 year period (36 months). A number of potential donors have been identified. In addition, the possibilities for in-kind contribution – such as for the local costs of organising and hosting events in Africa – are being investigated.

The total cost of the 3 year programme is estimated at between EUR 2.5 million and EUR 3 million. Some activities indicated in the programme are optional and dependent upon available resources and other factors encountered during implementation.

A summary budget, a detailed budget and explanatory notes on the estimated costs are available to prospective donors on request.

10. Further Information

10.1. Documents:

Links to the official documents and other publications mentioned above can be found in the ACCES Action Guide at: http://www.envirosecurity.org/actionguide/search.php?as=1&module=publications&acodes=54

10.2. Contact Information:

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ANNEX I: About the Institute for Environmental Security

The IES is an international non-profit non-governmental organisation established in 2002 in The Hague, with its EU office in Brussels and representatives in London, Beirut, California, New York, Toronto and Washington, DC. It functions as a "knowledge and action network," established to increase political attention to environmental security as a basis for sustainable development and a means to help prevent conflict and instability.

IES takes a multidisciplinary approach to environmental security that integrates the fields of science, diplomacy, law, finance and education. Its activities are designed to provide policy-makers and other stakeholders with information and policy options to promote environmental protection, sustainable development and peace.

Relevant Prior Activities

Since 2005 the IES has been working to raise the issue of climate change higher up on the foreign and security policy agendas of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States and others. In particular IES has been sighted as helping to stimulate the joint report from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council in March 2008 analysing the consequences of climate change for international security, helping to draft the OSCE Madrid Declaration on Environment and Security adopted in November 2007, and in helping to stimulate global discussions on climate change and the military in 2008 and 2009. For further information about the IES activities related to Climate Change and International Security see: http://www.envirosecurity.org/ccis/

The IES has considerable experience in co-organising policy dialogues and conferences – often at the European Parliament and The Peace Palace – engaging experts from the UN and other IGOs, the EU institutions and EU Member States and other governments; and specialists from academic and non-governmental organisations related to technical and policy issues concerning environment and security, in general, and climate change and international security, in particular. See the list of key IES events since 2004 at: http://www.envirosecurity.org/events/

IES also produced the Inventory of Environment and Security Policies and Practices: An Overview of Strategies and Initiatives of Selected Governments, International Organisations and Inter-Governmental Organisations and is currently carrying out a study for the European Space Agency on the evolution of EU external action in the fields of climate change, environment, development and security.

Of particular relevance for ACCES is the experience of IES in its multi-year programme on Environmental Security and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) in which the Institute developed a unique methodology for carrying out Environmental Security Assessments (ESAs) and through which it has carried out extensive ESAs in Kalimantan, Indonesia, Great Lakes, Africa, Matavén, Colombia, Congo Basin, Africa, Horn of Africa and the Mekong River Basin.

EnviroSecurity Assessments developed by the IES and partners, are meant to provide decision makers in government, the private sector and NGOs with an array of practical decision tools, strategic maps and initial policy recommendations for globally significant flash-point areas.

Also relevant is the role IES has played in the development of the Guiana Shield Facility supported by the EU and UNDP. As technical advisor, IES has been instrumental in creating a procedure for the drafting of contracts with local communities for the Payment of Eco-system Services (PES) in the Guiana Shield region of South America.

The IES team also has experience in developing useful on-line information tools such as 'Vision' - an Interactive Map Viewer to display overlapping GIS data on the IES case studies - and the EnviroSecurity Action Guide – an interactive relational database including 100s of organisations, initiatives, publications, web resources and videos covering a wide range of specific climate, environment, sustainable development, peace and related issues.

ANNEX II: About the University for Peace Africa Programme

The University for Peace (UPEACE) is a United Nations mandated institution established as a Treaty Organization by resolution 35/55 approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 1980.

UPEACE received from the UN General Assembly the mandate "to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations."

Headquartered in Costa Rica, UPEACE currently offers eleven MA Programmes in the field of peace and conflict studies. They include Environmental Security and Peace (http://www.upeace.org/academic/masters/ESP.cfm), Climate Change and Security (http://www.upeace.org/academic/masters/ccs.cfm), as well as Natural Resources and Peace (http://www.upeace.org/academic/masters/NRP.cfm). Every year UPEACE graduates about 200 students. During the academic year 2009-2010, students from 57 countries were enrolled at the main campus in Costa Rica.

The UPEACE Africa programme was launched in 2002 with the central mission to stimulate and strengthen capacities in Africa for teaching, training and research on peace and conflict related issues. The Africa Office was established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2005. To date, the Programme has organized more than thirty capacity building and curriculum development workshops as well as short courses, with the participation of more than 800 academics and officials from AU, RECs and thirty-six African countries.

UPEACE Africa spearheaded the creation of an Institute for Peace and Security Studies at the University of Addis Ababa (AAU) which offers a Joint UPEACE-AAU MA degree in Peace and Security Studies.

In the last three years, the Africa Programme embarked on an intensive drive to build peace research capacity in Africa, organising peace research workshops and setting up support for PhD studies in areas of peace, conflict and development in Sub Sahara Africa. The programme currently has 26 PhD candidates registered in different universities on the continent. It also supports collaborative research on issues of peace and security in Africa so as to improve understanding of the causes and dynamics of conflict and improve the prospects for successful prevention, with an active and visible contribution of African experts.

Since 2008, the Africa Programme publishes a dedicated peer reviewed journal, the Africa Peace and Conflict Journal (APCJ) that appears twice a year. The aim is to provide a vehicle for African scholars and those working on African issues to contribute to issues of peace, conflict and development on the continent. The Journal may be accessed at: http://www.apcj.upeace.org/pdfissues.cfm

The Africa Programme conducts research and publishes on various issues related to peace, conflict and development in Africa. One recent publication was a volume on Environment and Conflict in Africa: Reflections on Darfur published in October 2009. The full document may be accessed at: http://www.africa.upeace.org/documents/environment_files.pdf

An ongoing research programme deals with "Traditional Knowledge and adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change among pastoralists of the Karamoja Cluster", in partnership with AAU.

Relevant Prior Activities of UPEACE and the UPEACE Africa Programme also include the following:

Climate Change and Vulnerability Conference, The Hague, Netherlands, 2007
The University for Peace (UPEACE) and the Alliance for UPEACE in The Netherlands organised the Climate Change and Vulnerability Conference 13-14 February 2007 at the Peace Palace in The Hague, with the aim to increase the understanding of the risks of climate change and of the potential options for adaptation. Another objective was to develop partnerships among education, research and training institutions. Participants

included distinguished policy makers, technical experts, scholars, and community leaders from over 30 countries.
See: http://www.allianceforupeace.nl/algemeen/10/HIER-conferentie-Climate-Change-and-Vulnerability.html

Two conferences bringing together academics and policy makers have been organised on the theme of environmental degradation and conflict. In cooperation with the three Darfur Universities, El Fasher, Nyala and Zalingei, the UPEACE Africa Programme organised a meeting held in Khartoum in December 2004, leading to the publication of a book entitled Environmental Degradation as a Cause of Conflict in Darfur. The volume may be found at: http://www.steinergraphics.com/pdf/darfur_screen.pdf

A second conference was convened from July 20 to 23, 2009 in Addis Ababa on the theme of "Environment and conflict in Africa, with special emphasis on Darfur", with the aim of presenting the findings of different researchers and formulating a scientific basis for further discussions regarding environment, social realities, and livelihoods in Darfur. Presentations made at this meeting, as well as research carried out by the project team based at the UPEACE Africa Programme in Addis Ababa, have been published in the volume Environment and Conflict in Africa: Reflections on Darfur. The full document may be accessed at: http://www.africa.upeace.org/documents/environment_files.pdf

The Peace and Conflict Review is a peer-reviewed, open-access journal dedicated to the publication of high quality academic articles in the field of peace and conflict studies. Issues are published on a semi-annual basis, in Autumn and Spring, and generally include a selection of scholarly articles, conference papers, and reviews of academic work published elsewhere. The Peace and Conflict Review is hosted at the headquarters of UPEACE in San Jose, Costa Rica and may be found at http://www.review.upeace.org/

The website of the UPEACE Africa Programme is located at http://www.africa.upeace.org