

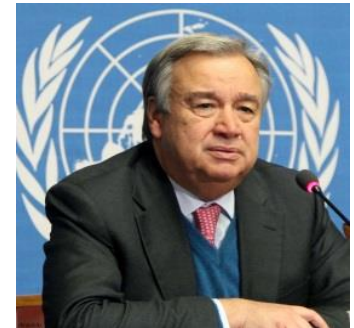


EU-UN Environment Action on Climate Security

- **Strengthening Resilience to Climate-Fragility Risks**

European Union- UN Environment - adelphi/November 2017 /Brussels

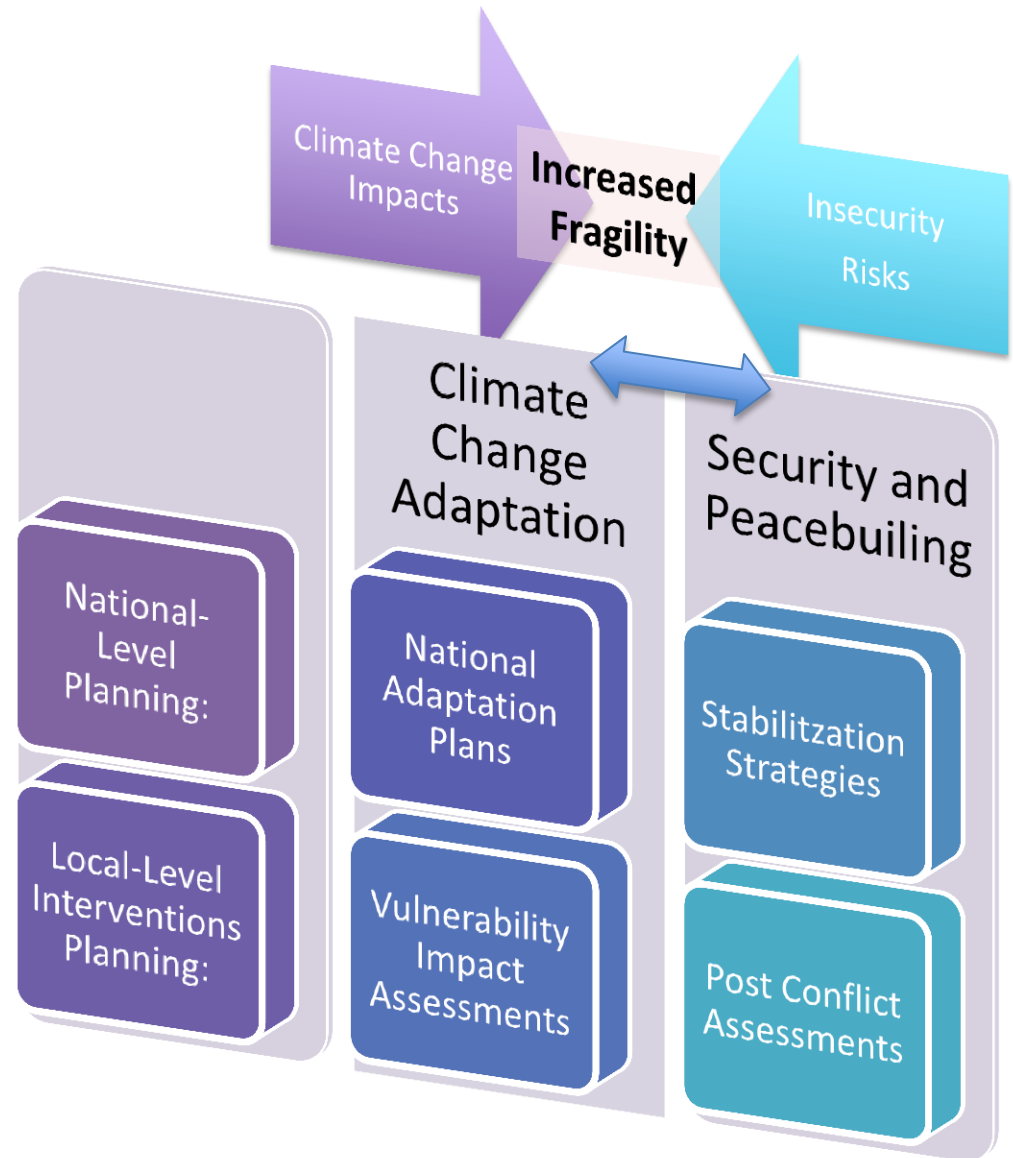
*“Many conflicts are triggered, exacerbated or prolonged by competition over scarce natural resources; **climate change will only make the situation worse.** That is why protecting our environment is critical to the founding goals of the United Nations to prevent war and sustain peace.”*



António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, 2017

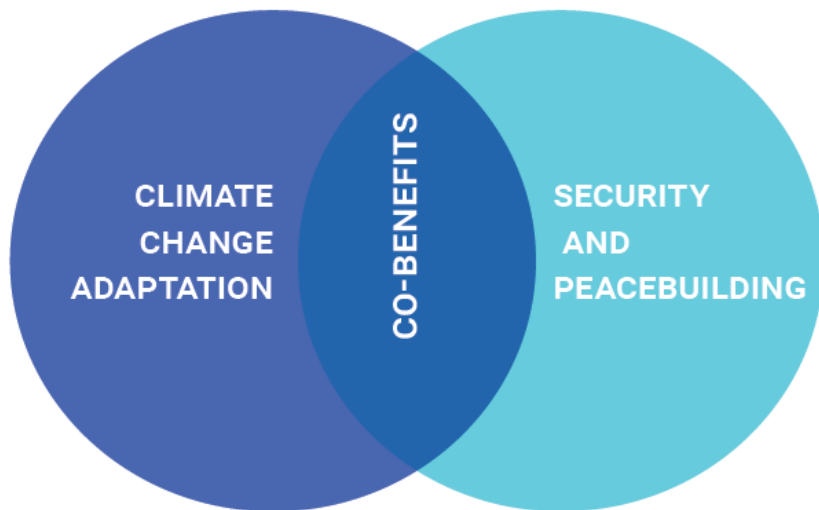
Need for integrated assessment and action

Separate approaches mean that resilience can be undermined by impacts that are not accounted or planned for



Climate Change and Security Project

- In partnership with the EU and IcSP, the project is devising tools to assist in **converting theory on climate change and fragility risks to practice**
- The project is expected to contribute to **global, national and local level results and impacts**
- **Project objective:** Strengthen the resilience of selected crisis-affected countries by integrating climate change in peacebuilding efforts and reducing conflict risks in climate change programming.



adelphi

Project outputs - global level

- 1) Develop **assessment methods** to better understand climate change and fragility dynamics



Climate-Fragility Risk Assessment: What does it offer? (I)

- a) a national climate-fragility profile, outlining the key climate-fragility compound risks and opportunities facing two select countries.
- b) a climate-fragility and resilience mapping, which will highlight key risks and/or entry points in two select countries to inform policy makers and programming where and what to prioritise.

UN environment CLIMATE-FRAGILITY RISK ASSESSMENT

What is it?

The Climate-Fragility Risk Assessment is a methodology being developed to systematically examine conflict drivers and climate vulnerability as well as opportunities for building resilience. UN Environment and adelphi are developing a coherent approach for understanding and assessing these joint risks, as well as practical guidance on its application in national and sub-national processes, plans, programmes and projects.

The approach will draw on existing risk assessment tools from the climate change adaptation, development and peacebuilding communities. This will allow the development of an assessment approach which not merely shows where climate, conflict, and fragility risks coincide, but rather, and more importantly:

- a) the relationship between these risks in a given location, and
- b) the implications of these risks on specific policy processes and programmes.

The methodology will develop a systematic analytical framework to assess and address compound risks at the national and local level.



Who is it for?

The Climate-Fragility Risk Assessment is a guidance tool for policy makers and operational teams alike. It will provide simple, accessible, practical guidance to national and sub-national processes, plans, programmes and projects.

Why do we need it?

Complex risks require comprehensive and cross-sectoral responses. States and societies are increasingly under pressure by a multitude of shocks and stressors, including population growth, resource constraints and political unrest. Climate change is a "threat multiplier": it will worsen already fragile situations, making it harder to promote peace, adaptation and sustainable development. The most severe risks emerge when the impacts of climate change overwhelm weak or fragile coping capacity. Even seemingly stable states can be pushed towards fragility if the pressure is high enough or the shock too great for systems to manage peacefully!

At present, there are no comprehensive assessment tools to identify climate-fragility risks and plan accordingly. Failure to understand these risks may lead existing policies and programming relating to climate change adaptation, sustainable development and peacebuilding to inadvertently increase conflict risk and vulnerability to climate change.

The Climate-Fragility Risk Assessment is needed to offer a simple and accessible guide for policy makers and practitioners to understand the linkages between climate and conflict risks, and identify ways to reduce these risks through policy and operational responses. Specifically, it will create co-benefits and synergies across traditional boundaries of programming.

Climate-Fragility Risk Assessment: What does it offer? (II)

- c) a draft guidance document**, which will establish an analytical framework to assess climate-fragility risks, identify and prioritise concrete resilience building interventions and define and identify strategic entry points for climate change adaptation programming and stabilisation and peacebuilding programming.

The draft document will be tested, refined and validated through an iterative process during the implementation phase of the project in two select countries.

Project outputs – national/local level

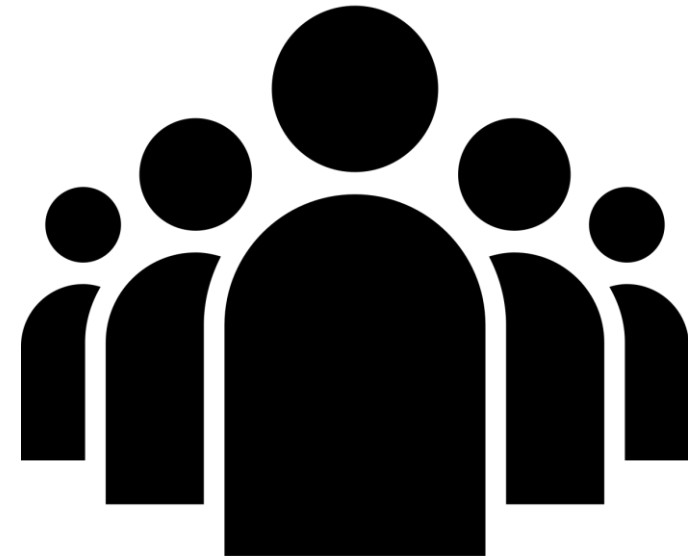
2) Suggest **policy responses and institutional measures** to address climate fragility risks at the national and provincial/State level

3) Support **resilience building** to climate fragility risks at the local level. The bulk of project investment is at the local level.



How is the project being implemented? (I): Consultative approach

- **Consultation and coordination across communities** of practice central approach
- Local level interventions **draw on participatory research assessments, working directly with communities** on practical actions to build resilience



How is the project being implemented? (II): Building on existing projects

Activities **embedded into existing adaptation and peacebuilding projects**, and assessed for their scaling up potential.



How is the project being implemented? (III): Selection of two pilot countries

CRITERIA

- The country is a **fragile state** with low capacity to deal with climate shocks and stresses;
- **Climate signal** can identify potential changes to local ecosystems and potential destabilizing impacts on livelihoods;
- Major **inequities and/or tensions** over natural resources that are vulnerable to climate change;
- **Track records** with local stakeholders willing to work on resilience-building;
- Existing **operational presence** of the UN Environment and EU, and opportunities to build synergies with ongoing programming on adaptation and peacebuilding;
- Potential to **sustain and/or up-scale** national and local level investments
- **Security and political conditions** permit programme access and safety; and visits by high-level EU and UN Environment staff.

Pilot country 1: Sudan

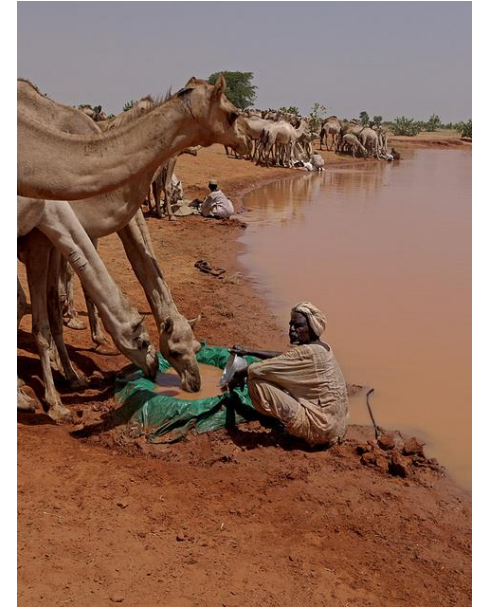
(Scoping mission 11-18 August 2017)

The government has lent its support to the project.

Focal Ministry: Ministry of Environment

Security context include the borders of Darfur with Libya and Chad, as well as migration flows e.g. between South Sudan and Sudan, and Sudan and Egypt.

Water underlined as key resource and source of friction. **Land management and rehabilitation** also critical, e.g. on reforestation, protection of forests and rangelands. Finally, **agricultural and livelihood support** was highlighted.

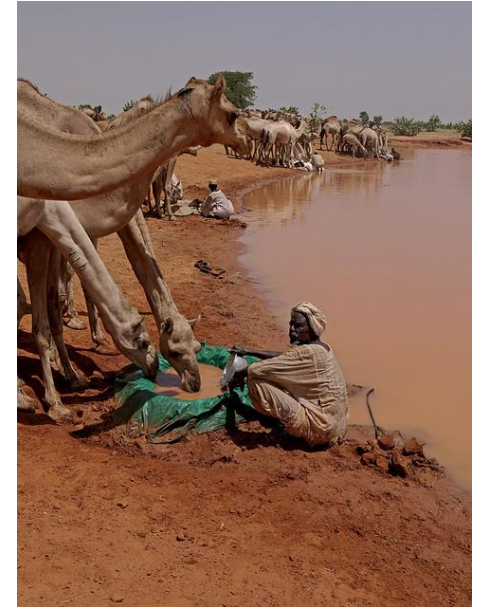


Pilot country 1: Sudan (cont.)

Several stakeholders mentioned the existing **European Union-UN Environment Wadi El Ku project** in North Darfur as a good basis to build on. In addition to North Darfur, North Kordofan and Blue Nile highlighted as vulnerable areas.

At the **national level**, the drafting of the Climate Change Policy was referenced as a key entry point, as well as the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2018-2021, and the Darfur Community and Peace Stability Fund.

It was noted that **capacity building will be critical at the State level as well at the locality level.**



Pilot country 2: Nepal

(Scoping mission 2-8 September 2017)

The government has lent its support to the project. **Focal Ministry:** Ministry of Population and Environment.

Water security was mentioned by a majority of stakeholders, including access, irrigation, flooding, and upstream-downstream conflicts. **Land and disaster risk** were also seen as key issues. **Forestry** was mentioned as a significant cross-cutting issue, as well as **migration**.

Security context includes internal and external migration, post-Maoist insurgency integration, and the devolution of power.



Pilot country 2: Nepal (cont.)

The mid- and far-West of the country (**provinces 6 and 7**) as well as Terai (**province 2**) recommended for field work

Key **national processes and entry points** referenced include the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2018-2022, the Environmental Framework for Local Governance as well as a new Water Strategy, Irrigation Act and Land Use Act

Capacity-building at the local level needed, particularly against the backdrop of the country's transition to federalism.



Next steps

1. Workshop the **draft guidance note** on the climate-fragility risk assessment approach.
2. Workshop the **draft national climate-fragility profile** for Nepal and Sudan and continue to engage in national level policy processes.
3. Develop the **design of the field project component** together with partners, including indicators.
4. Launch **implementation of field component**.

Thank you



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