Mainstreaming Climate, Peace, and Security Considerations into Policy and Programming in the Horn of Africa

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Content

- Introduction to the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT and the FOCUS Climate Security team
- Integrating Climate, Peace, and Security Considerations into Policy: Roadmap for Somalia
- Assessing the Climate Security Sensitivity of Livestock Programming in Eastern Africa using the Climate Security Sensitivity Tool (CSST)

Introducing CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security

Alliance
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CGIAR FOCUS Climate Security

- 50 scientists working across 16 countries
- Methods: Network analysis, spatial analysis, econometric analysis, policy and institutional analysis, text mining, qualitative assessment

Integrated evidence, analysis, and policy advice on how climate change interacts with conflict and security, specifically by examining impacts on **food, land, and water systems**

Approach

- Roadmap informed by policy coherence and awareness analysis (PCAA), a textual analysis method used to detect and evaluate the presence of topics related to climate, peace, and security and identify cross-sectoral and cross-scalar coherence
- Key informant interviews (KIIs) with several key stakeholders in Somalia, predominantly practitioners working in the climate, peace, and security space
- Systematic literature review concerning the climate-related security risks Somalia faces, current institutional challenges, and existing opportunities for further mainstreaming

Mainstreaming Climate, Peace, and Security into Policy: Current Challenges

Limited Cross-sectoral Integration
Little conceptual or operational alignment between climate and stabilisation/security/recovery policy frameworks, particularly around how integrated adaptation programming may contribute to peace and resilience

Capacity Constraints
Early warning systems and data/information monitoring services exist but are led and implemented by external actors, with inhouse capacity still remaining insufficient

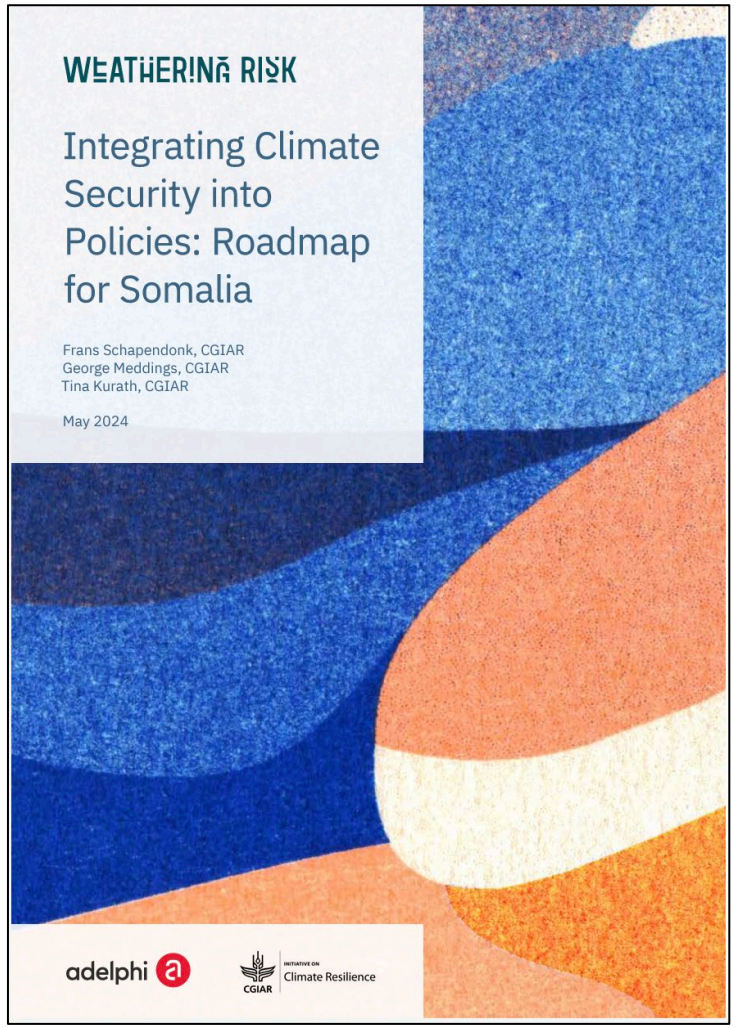
Institutional Challenges
Aside from persistent patterns of clientelism, we also face significant centre-periphery contestation between the EGS and FMSs around mandates and distribution of resources

Accessing Climate Finance
A lack of capacities around accessing and effectively channelling available climate finance to sub-national level, particularly as reform efforts to structure Somalia's PFM system along the lines of fiscal federalism remain incipient

Mainstreaming Climate, Peace, and Security into Policy: Recommendations

Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
• Engage in sensitisation programming in order to mainstream awareness of climate, peace, and security among relevant stakeholders • Invest in key capacities (analytical, data, and informational) for climate change and conflict monitoring at federal, state, and particularly district level	• Develop a clear institutional framework for responding to climate change for coordination amongst different stakeholders • Create a specific institutional space for the purposes of climate security coordination and cooperation	• Advocate for greater mainstreaming of climate-related security risks and opportunities through the UNFCCC reporting system

Mainstreaming Climate, Peace, and Security into Policy: Roadmap for Somalia



Schapendonk, F., Meddings, G., Kurath, T. (2024). Integrating Climate security into Policies: Roadmap for Somalia.

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The Climate Security Sensitivity Tool (CSST)

Assessing the Climate Security Sensitivity of Mercy Corps' Regional Livestock Program in Eastern Africa (Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia corridors)

July 4, 2024 - Carolina Sarzana

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What is the CSST?

A programming assessment tool for **conflict-sensitive** and **peace-responsive** climate action in agriculture

Goals

- **Mainstream** climate adaptation and peacebuilding
- Prevent **maladaptation**
  - Ensure climate response is sensitive to the implementation context
  - Design climate adaptation interventions that address the root causes of vulnerability and conflict in parallel
- **Recommend strategies** to strengthen the suitability of climate adaptation interventions

Targets

Practitioners, decision makers, multilateral institutes interested in diagnostic research for conflict sensitive &peace responsive climate action

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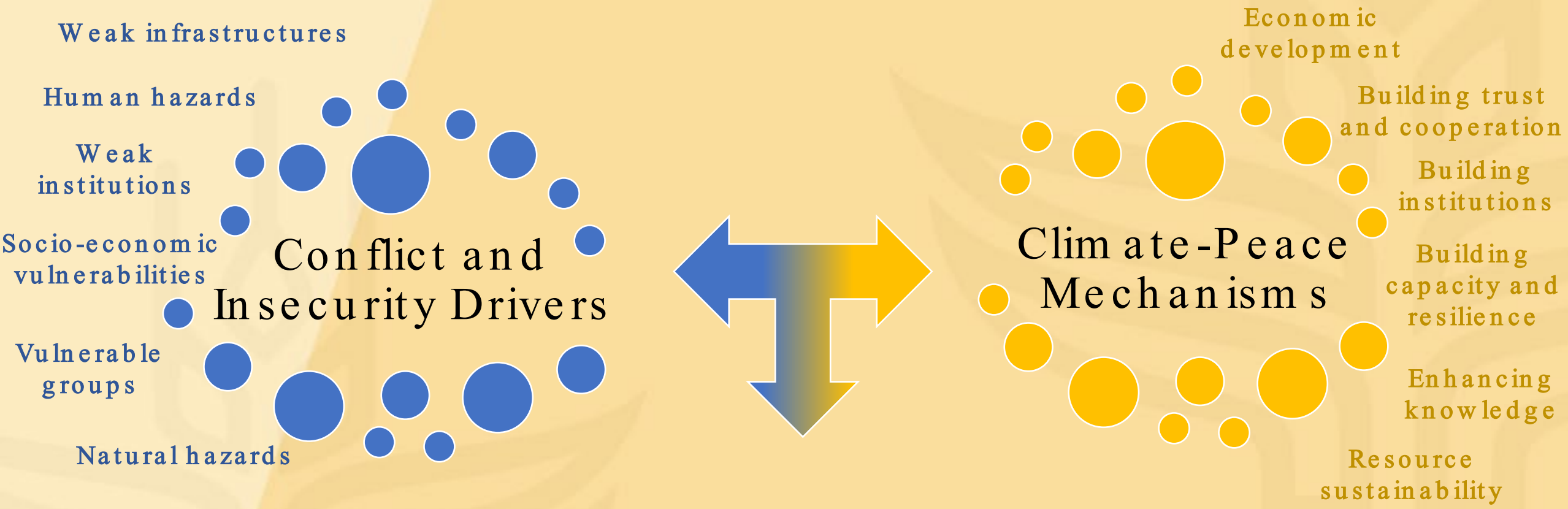
CSST rationale



Conflict sensitive and peace responsive climate action programming

CSST steps

Step 1: Context Definition

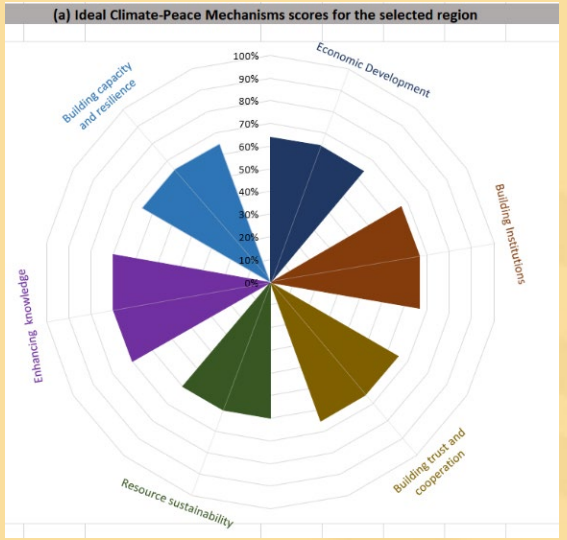
Country (select country below)	Region (select region below)	Municipality (select municipality below)	Drivers of conflict and insecurity					
			Low infrastructural capacities	Low institutional capacities	Human hazards	Natural hazards	Vulnerable groups	Socio-economic vulnerabilities
Niger	Agadez	Iferouane	7	5.3	3.8	1.7	2.5	5.5

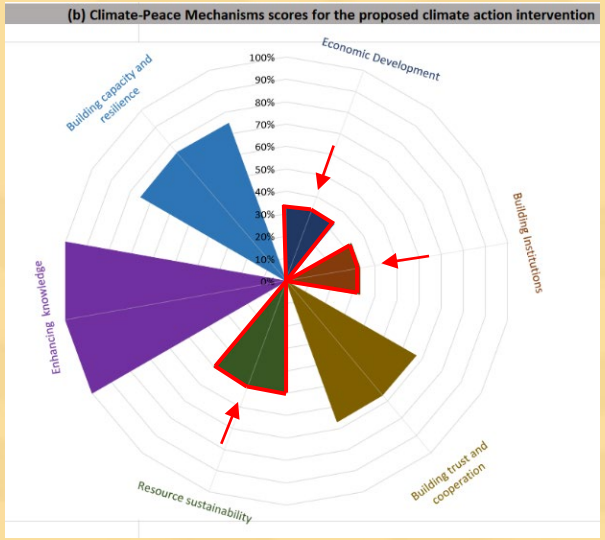
Aderbissinat
Arlit
Bilma
Iferouane
Ingall
Tchirozerine

Step 2: Scoring System

Climate-Peace Mechanism	ID	Sub-mechanism	Indicators & examples/practices	Sub-mechanism score (0 - 0.5 - 1)	Notes
1. Economic development	1.1.	Create livelihoods and sustain existing ones	**Secure food production:** provision of necessary inputs, irrigation sources, climate information **Diversify income and livelihood:** spread farm operations, mixed-systems approach, analyze market value chains to address bottlenecks and identify opportunities for added value **Restore degraded infrastructures:** sustain/introduce irrigation systems, mechanization technologies	1	Through the nurseries, the program endorese alternative sources of income, particularly for women. Farmers are also encouraged to incorporate small livestock, such as poultry, sheep and goats, into their farms to boost resilience, income and food security. Similarly, the package may include climate-smart technologies, and climate information services.
	1.2.	Develop bi-communal spaces and infrastructures	**Introduce intercommunal infrastructures:** develop shared collecting/ storing/ processing/ transporting facilities for produce **Facilitate access to intercommunal resources:** extend fallow areas/pastures	0	The program does not include the develop bi-communal spaces and infrastructures.
	1.3.	Foster the provision of public goods and services	**Bolster equitable and efficient delivery of public services:** monitor funds allocation, increase availability of extension services **Increase government revenues from natural resource management:** increase available resources for the provision of public goods and services, foster foreign investment	0	While the program provides extension and animal health services and training, it does not stimulate the delivery of public services.
	2.1.	Enhance institutional capacities for good environmental governance	**Address the illicit use of natural resources:** monitor protected areas/resources **Address the conflict economy:** reduce corruption, promote transparency **Build natural resource management governance, institutions, and capacities:** fortify subnational	0.5	cials of the program work in collaboration with national agricultural research and extension systems, and rural communities, testing institutional options for mitigating climate impacts in agriculture. At a local level, the aim is to integrate CSA practices into the County Integrated Development Plans and Local Adaptation Plans of Action. This

0
0.5
1





Step 1: context definition

- Identify location for climate action program implementation
- Identify context-specific drivers of conflict and insecurity displaying high risk

Step 2: scoring system

- Score climate action program design across each CPM: for each sub-mechanism, indicate whether it is fulfilled (1), somehow fulfilled (0.5) or not fulfilled (0)
- Describe how the program design fulfils the category

Results

- Compare ideal CPM scores (a) with CPM scores delivered by the proposed intervention (b)
- Identify low-scoring CPM & consider further integrating sub-mechanism features in the program design

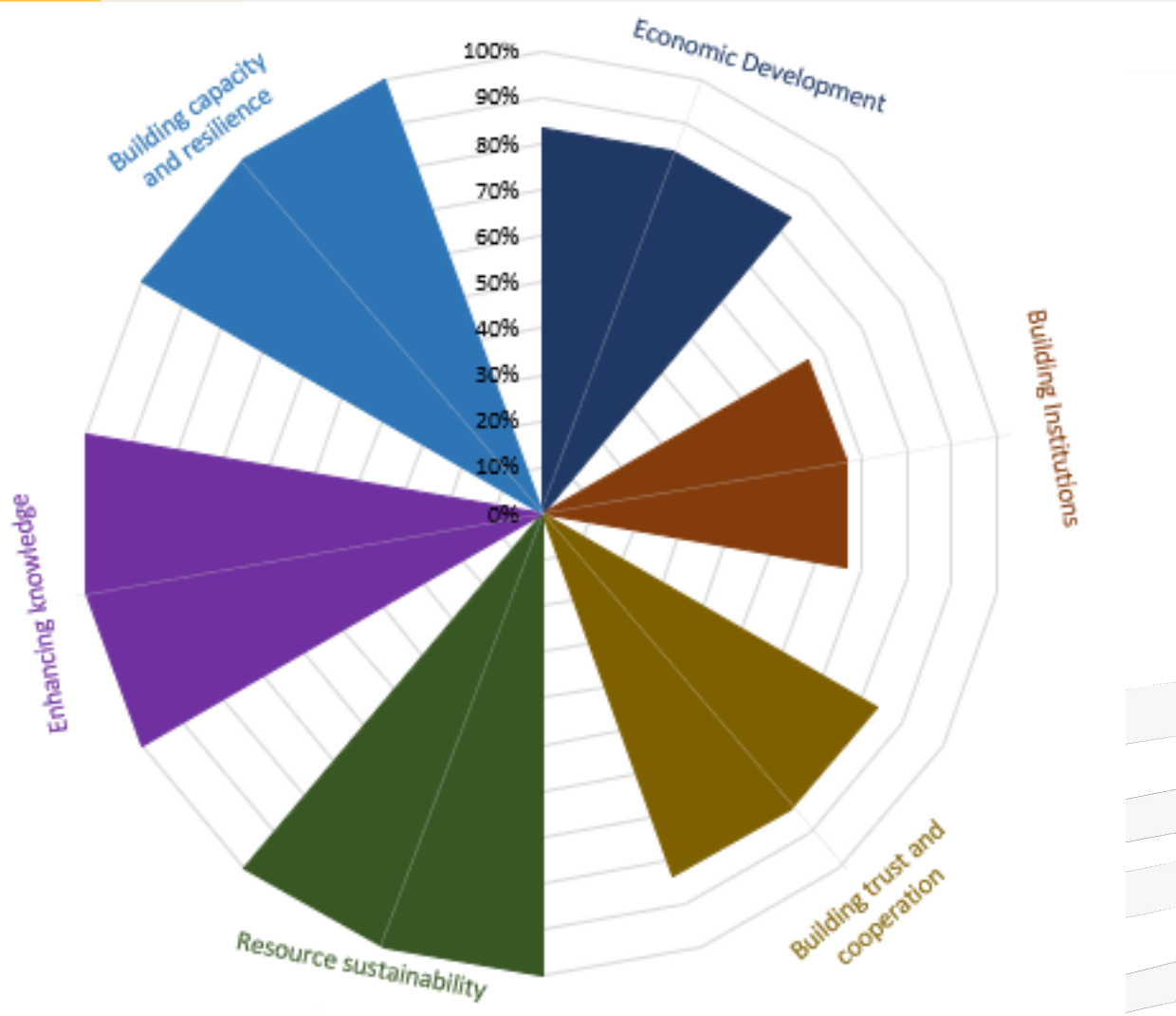
Mercy Corps' Regional Livestock Program climate security sensitivity assessment

FOCUS Climate Security

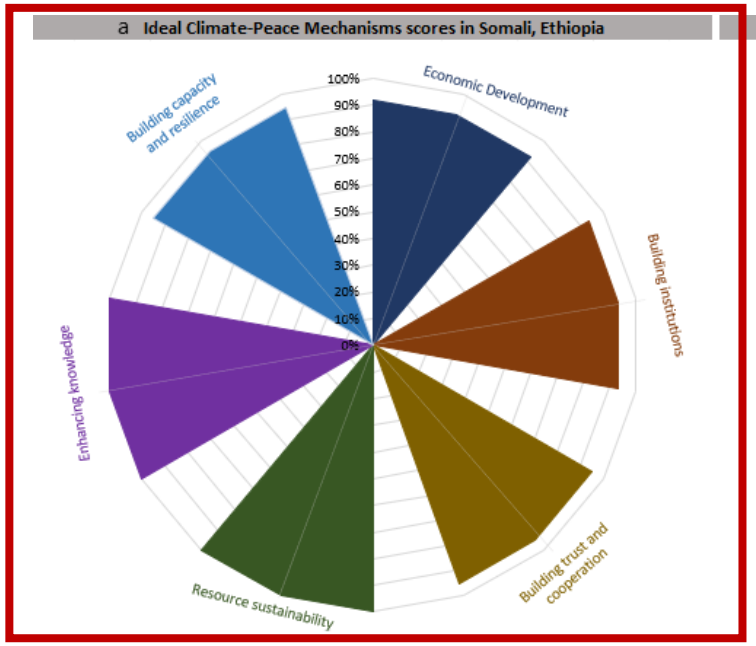
Review of Mercy Corps program documentation

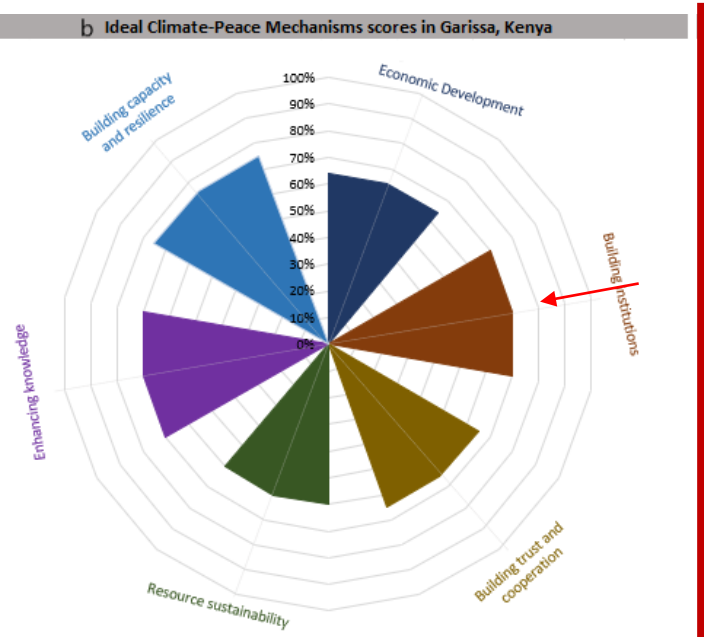
Collaborative scoring of program components

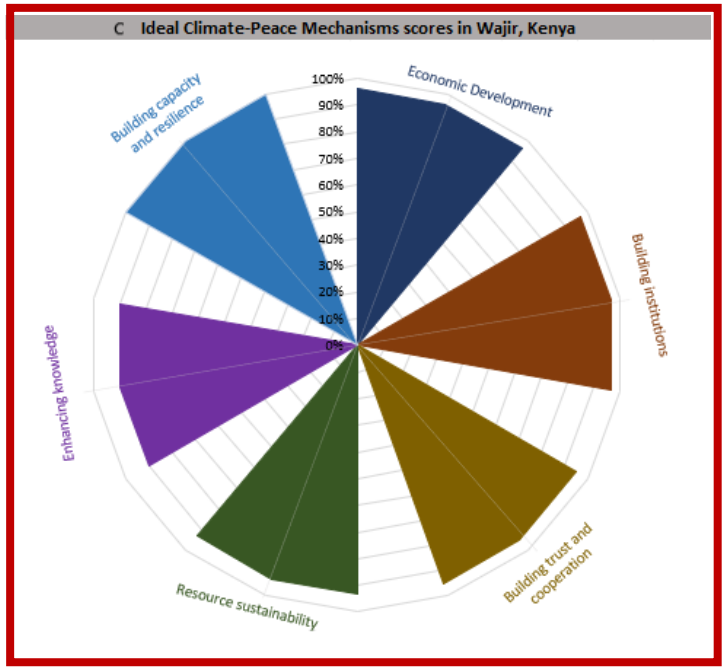
Mercy Corps validation of scores and results

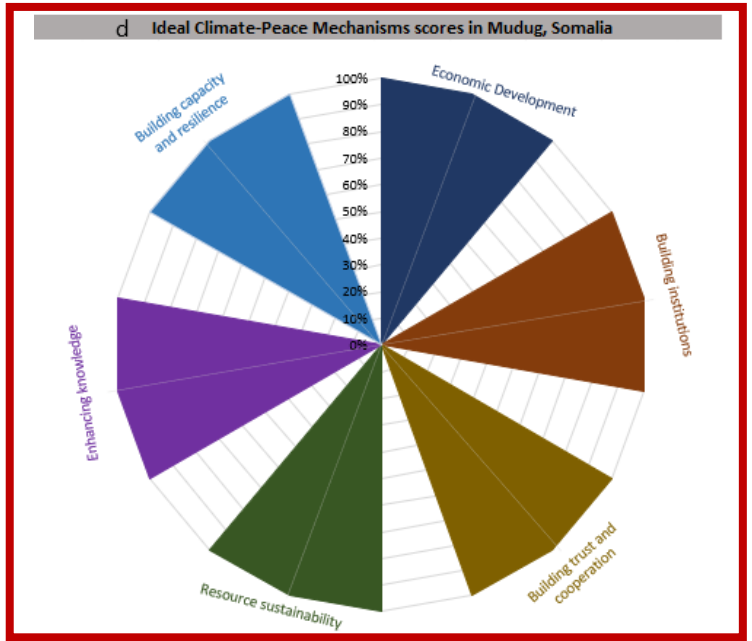


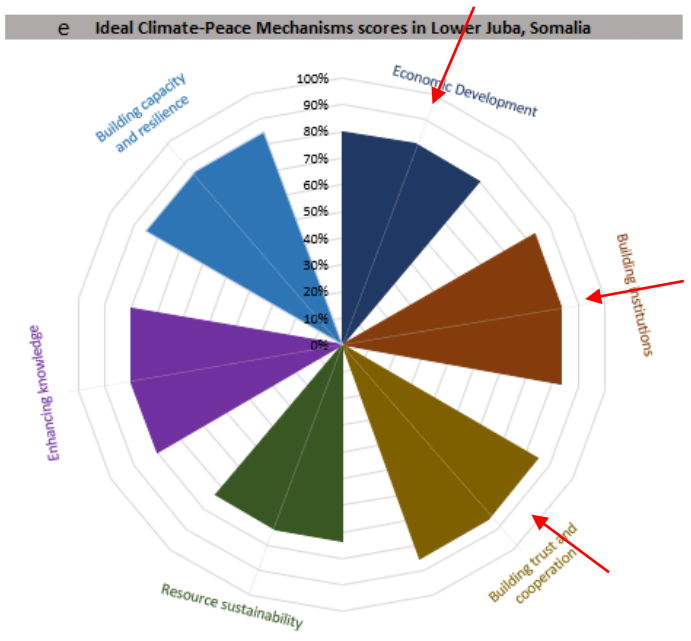
Ideal CPM scores in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia

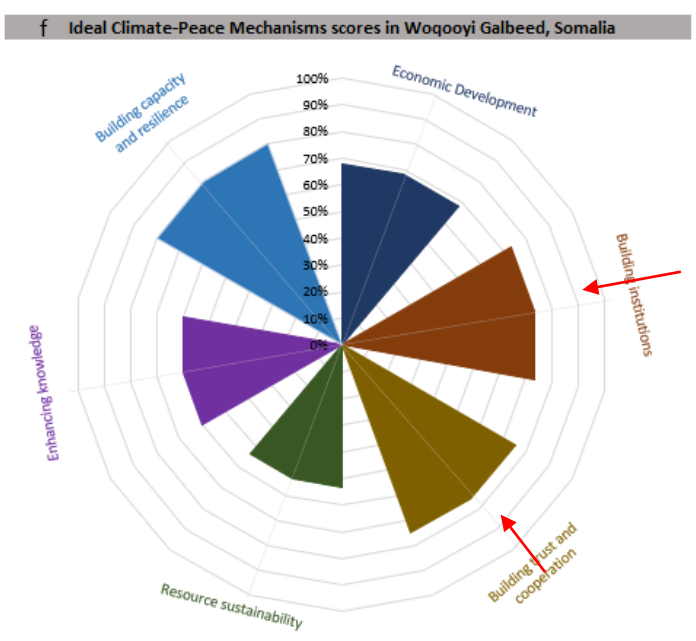












Regional Livestock Program in Mudug, Somalia

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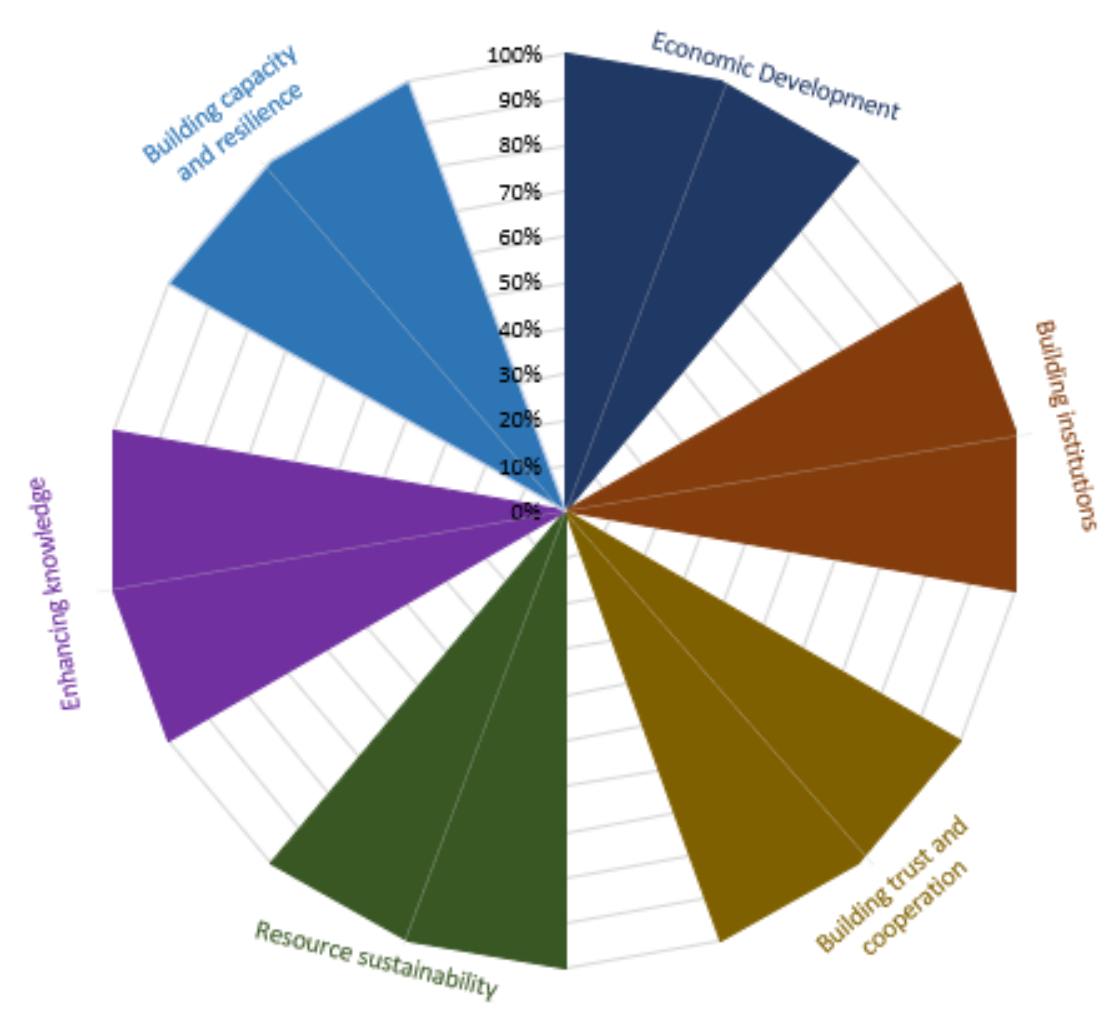
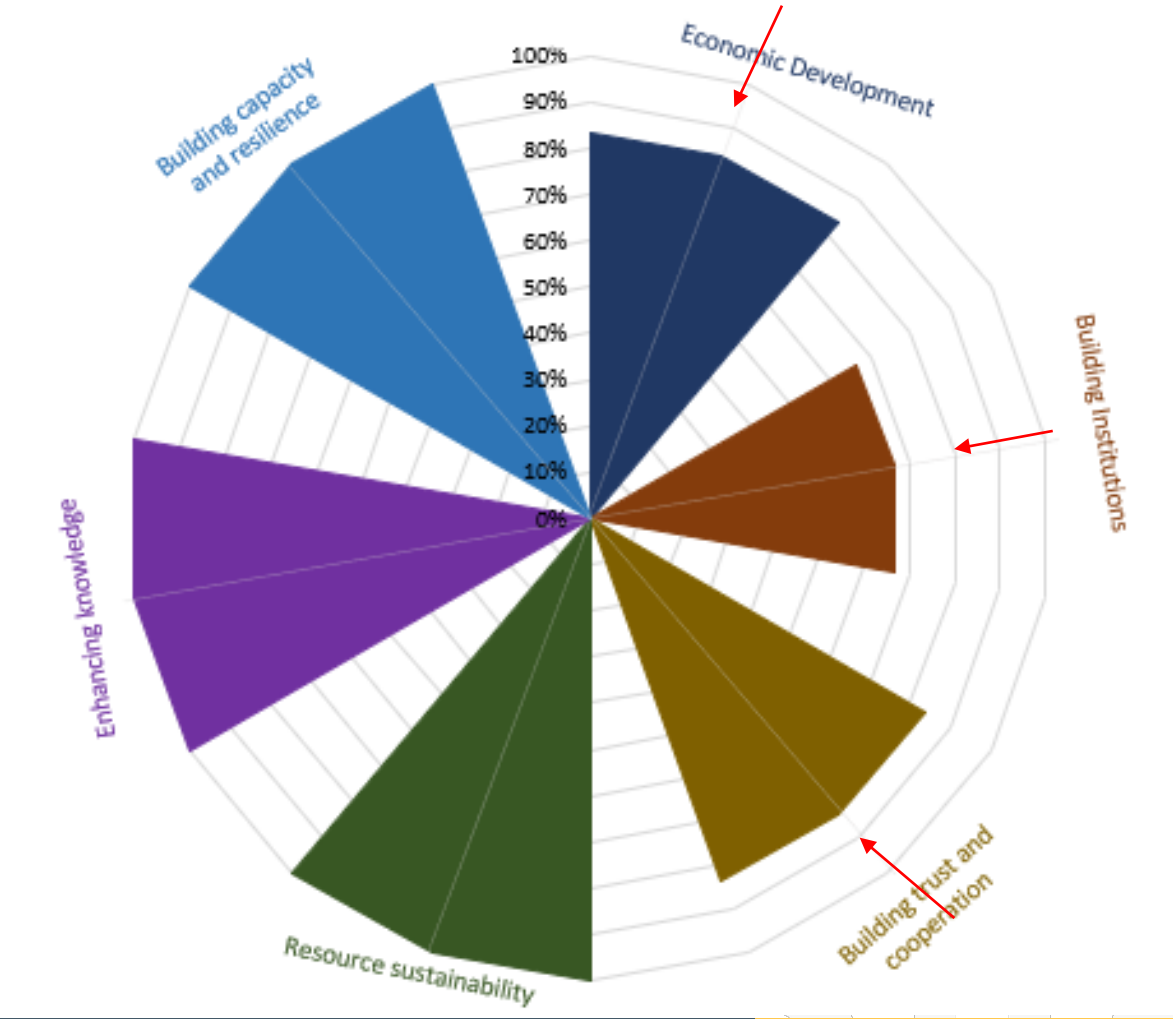
Ideal Climate-Peace Mechanisms scores in Mudug, Somalia



Climate-Peace Mechanisms scores for the Regional Livestock Progam



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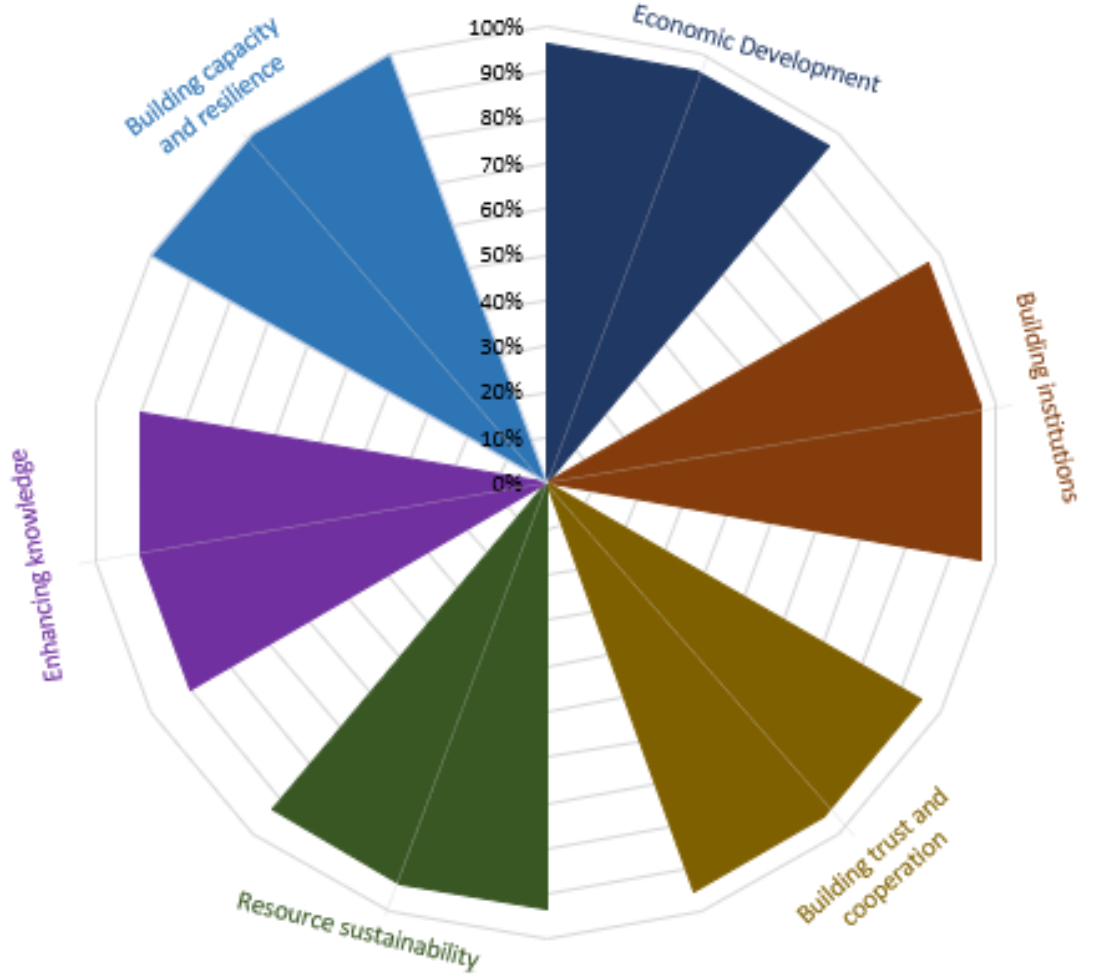
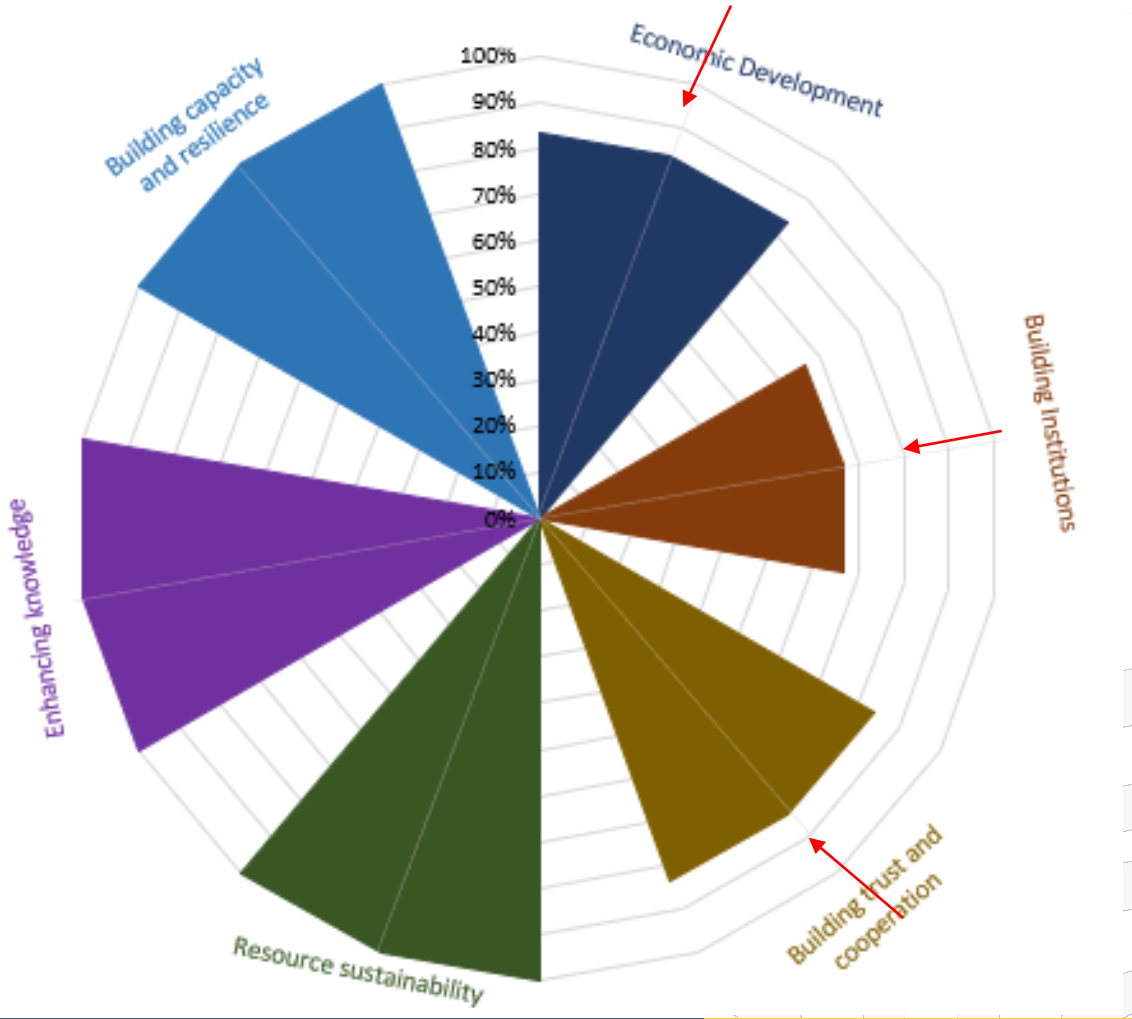
Regional Livestock Program in Wajir, Kenya

Ideal Climate-Peace Mechanisms scores in Wajir, Kenya



Climate-Peace Mechanisms scores for the Regional Livestock Progam



Regional Livestock Program in Somali, Ethiopia

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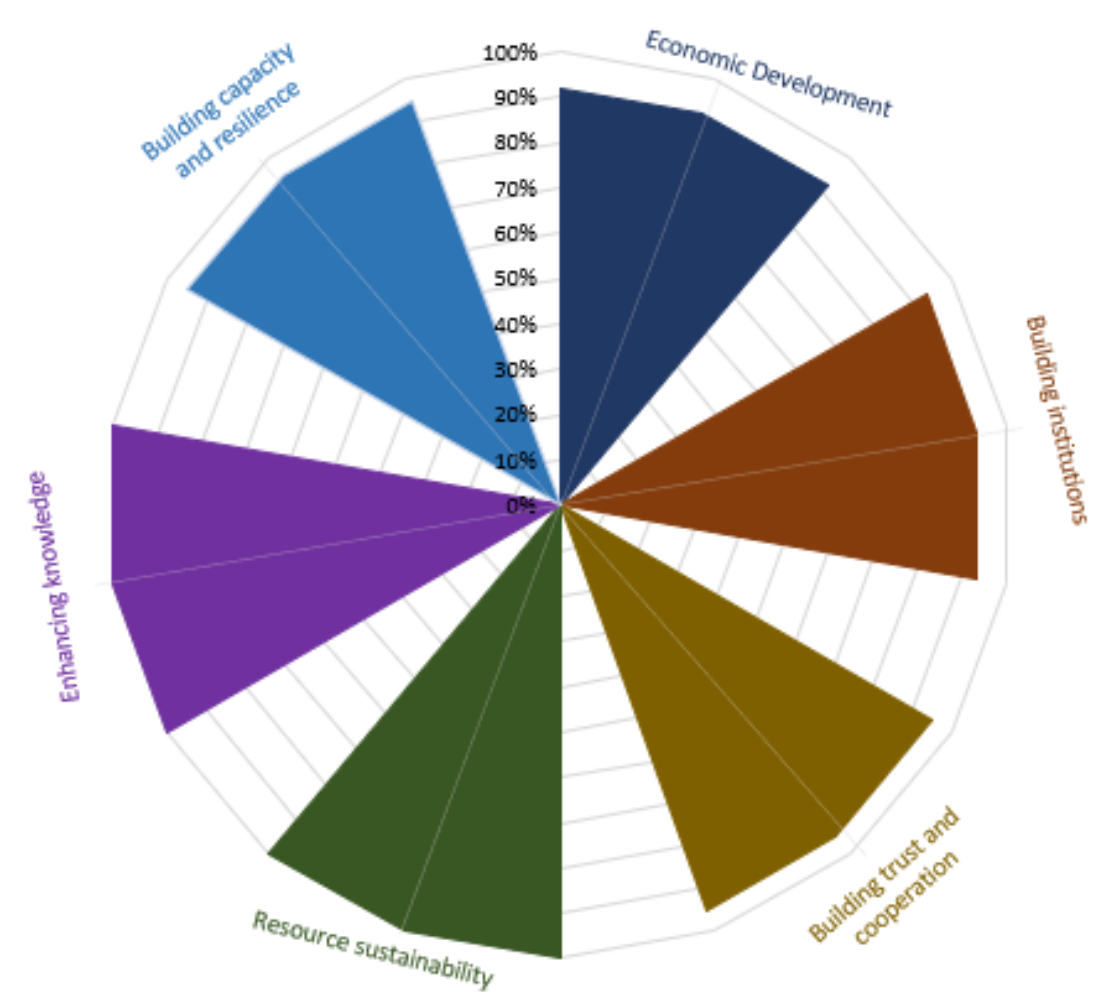
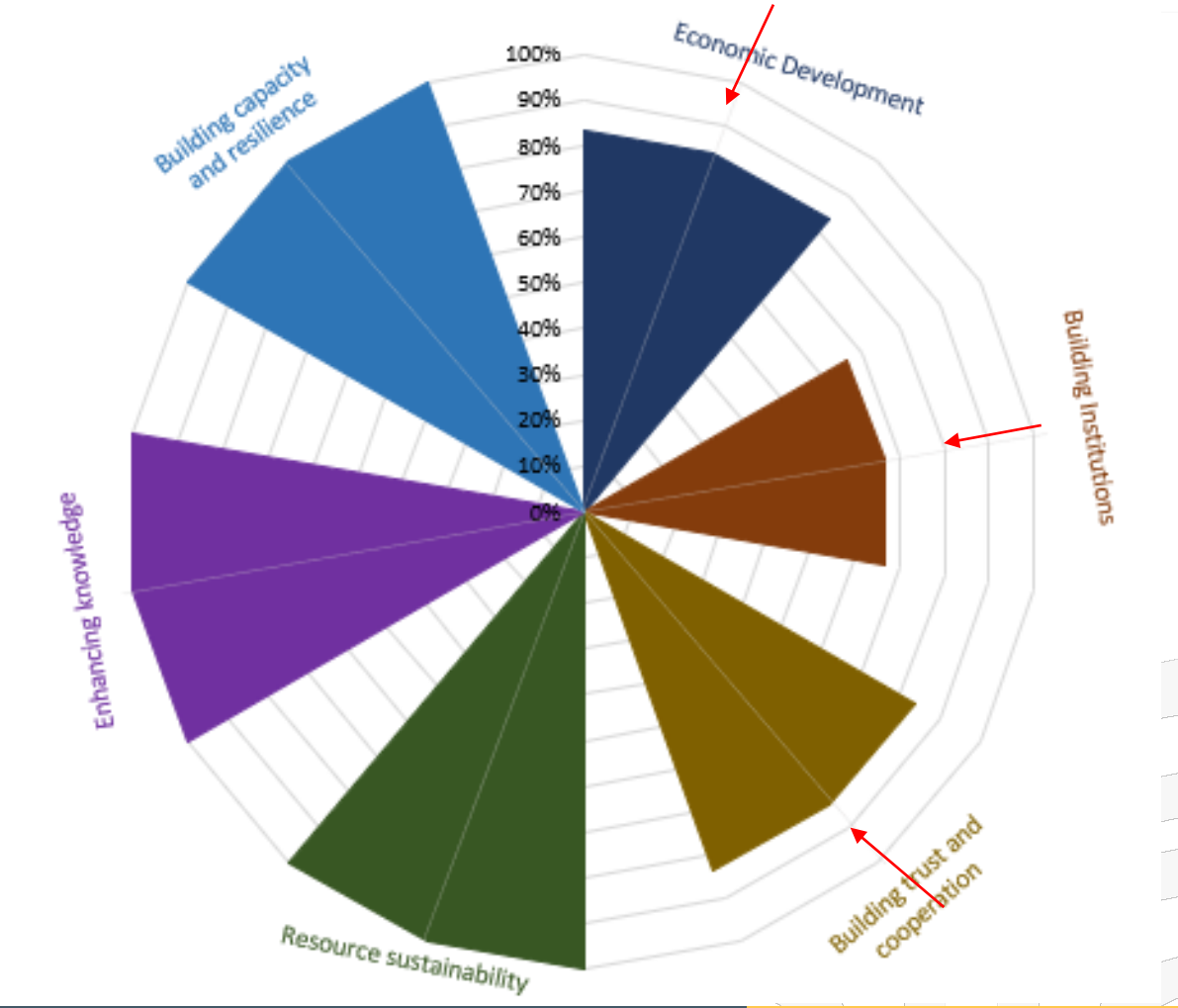
Ideal Climate-Peace Mechanisms scores in Somali, Ethiopia



Climate-Peace Mechanisms scores for the Regional Livestock Progam



Regional Livestock Program CPM recommendations

Mechanisms	Sub-mechanisms	Score
Economic development	1.1. Create livelihoods and sustain existing ones	1
	1.2. Develop bi-communal spaces and infrastructures	1
	1.3. Foster the provision of public goods and services →	0.5
Building institutions	2.1. Enhance institutional capacities for good environmental governance	1
	2.2. Facilitate legal pluralism and resource rights →	0.5
	2.3. Foster equitable distribution of resources and benefits →	0.5
Building trust and cooperation	3.1. Involve both high and grass-root levels while minimizing transboundary contacts →	0.5
	3.2. Foster intercommunal trust and create shared identities	1
	3.3. Enhance social cohesion and empower vulnerable groups	1
Resource sustainability	4.1. Restore degraded ecosystems	1
	4.2. Foster adoption of practices for sustainable use of resources	1
	4.3. Conserve ecosystems and common-pool resources	1
Promotion of worldview and knowledge system plurality	5.1. Raise public awareness and increase learning opportunities	1
	5.2. Establish the recognition of diverse ontologies in climate adaptation through grassroots approaches	1
Building capacity and resilience	6.1. Increase livelihood climate coping capacity	1
	6.2. Increase livelihood climate adaptation capacity	1
	6.3. Increase livelihood climate transformative capacity	1

Building Institutions recommendations

- Focus on corridors in Somali, Wajir, Mudug and Lower Juba regions
- Define conflict management and resolution around natural resource access and use
- Collaborate with local governance systems to make tenure governance policies more inclusive, transparent, and fair
- Strengthen links between formal and informal natural resource management systems
- Advocate for reforms in natural resource management policies to become more inclusive
- Certify resource rights to better facilitate legal pluralism

Building Trust and Cooperation recommendations

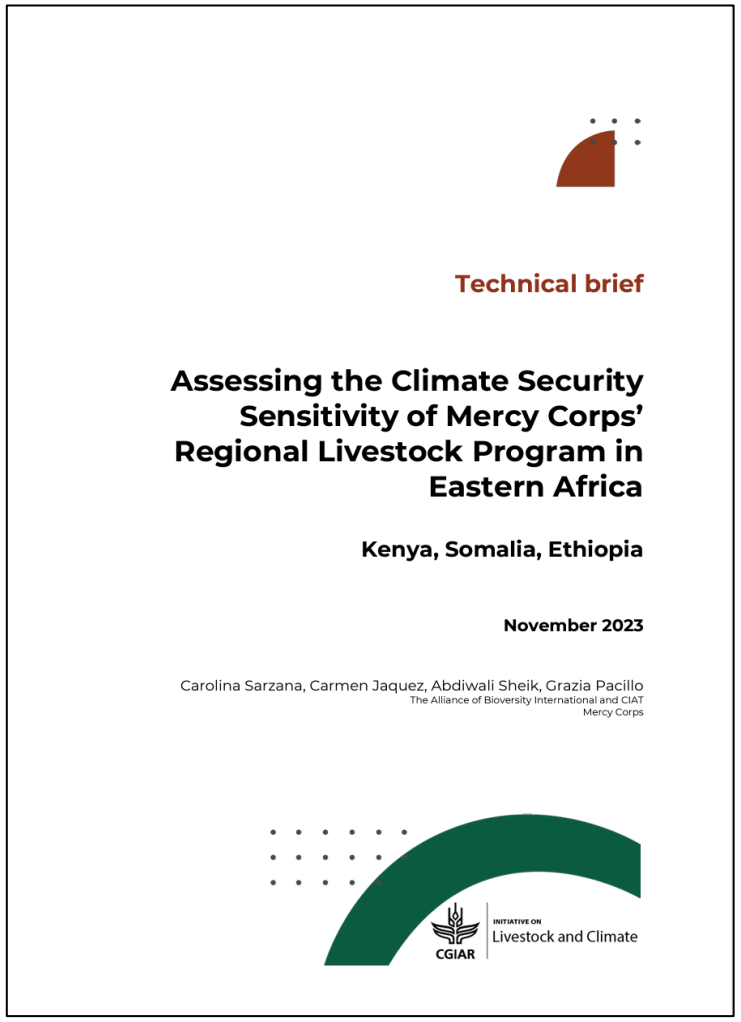
- Tackle the opportunity cost for conflict
- Focus on Al-Shabaab affected areas, particularly Somali, Wajir and Mudug regions
- Ensure that pastoralists' resource needs are addressed to prevent them from NSAG recruitment
- Employ a programming approach in line with *technical cooperation through coordinated action* to prevent conflicts escalation

Economic Development recommendations

- Focus on Somali, Wajir and Mudug regions
- Establish and strengthen public-private partnerships
- Bolster public services

Regional Livestock Program peace co-benefits

- Regions with optimal peace co-benefits: Garissa, Kenya and Woqooyi Galbeed, Somalia
- Rangeland restoration and development of watersheds → increased availability and access to resources for communal use → reduction of future conflicts over resources risks
- Strengthened livestock value chains and markets → increased livelihoods' economic capacities and opportunities for mutual interests and identities → stability and power symmetry
- Inclusive governance work → integration of vulnerable and underrepresented groups → opportunities for substantial integration and equity
- Capacity building and resilience → human capacity and security



Sarzana, C., Jaquez, C., Sheik, A., and Pacillo, C. (2023). Assessing the climate security sensitivity of Mercy Corps' Regional Livestock Program in East Africa.

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