CLIMATE CHANGE AND CONFLICT

UNSOM MANDATE

"Further recognising the adverse effects of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation and food insecurity"

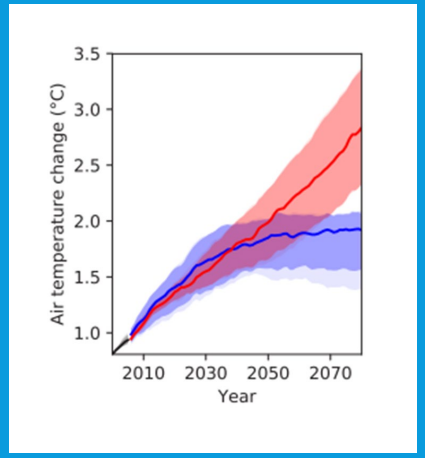
*"Requests the **United Nations,** the **FGS** and **FMS** to consider the adverse implications of climate change, environmental degradation, other ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, in their programmes in Somalia, including by undertaking **comprehensive risk assessments and risk management strategies** relating to these factors, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update in mandated reporting as appropriate;"*

CURRENT CLIMATE IMPACTS

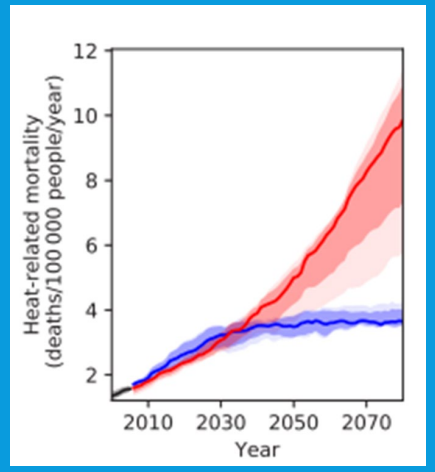
- Threefold increase in climatic events since 1990 (droughts, floods, storms)
- Current drought is the worst in 4 decades
- 3 major droughts since 2010
- Locust swarms
- Declining fish stocks

UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA

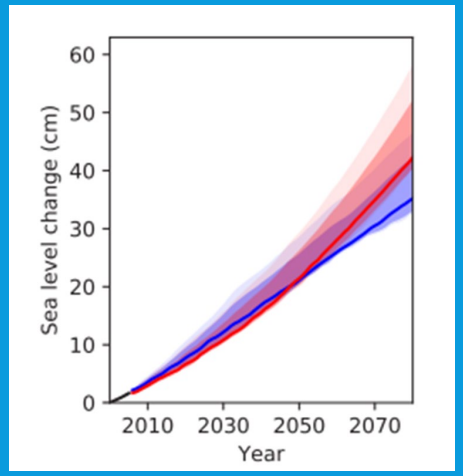
Climate Projections



Air temperature over Somalia is **very likely** to rise by 1.4 to 3.4°C by 2080 across the entire country.



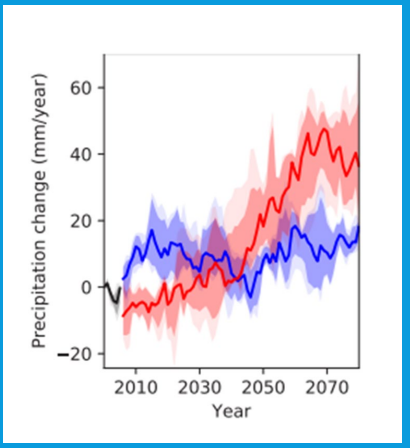
HEAT RELATED DEATHS
projections range between 5.8 and 11.4 deaths per 100 000 people per year until 2080.



SEA LEVEL RISE

The sea level at the Somalian coasts is projected to rise with **high certainty**.

Between 36 and 42cm by 2080.

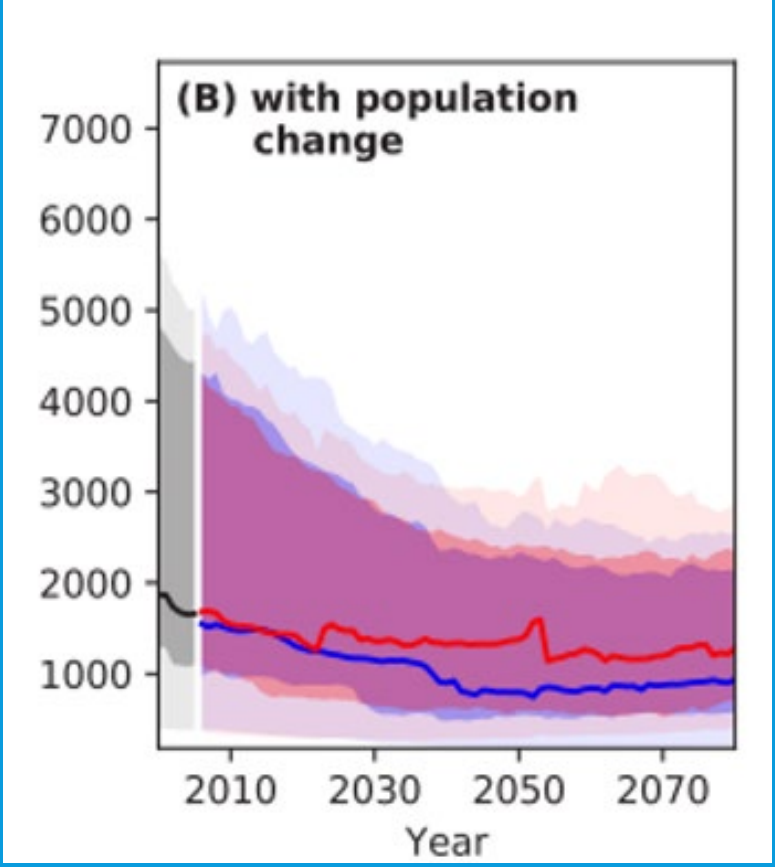


Overall, precipitation will **very likely increase** over Somalia in the long run (until 2080)
What the models agree on is that there will ver likely be **high inter-annual variability** in the amount of precipitation, meaning that there w be both, wetter and drier years. (increased floo and droughts)

Rainfall will be more erratic and intense: land a soil degradation

Projected Climate Changes

Water



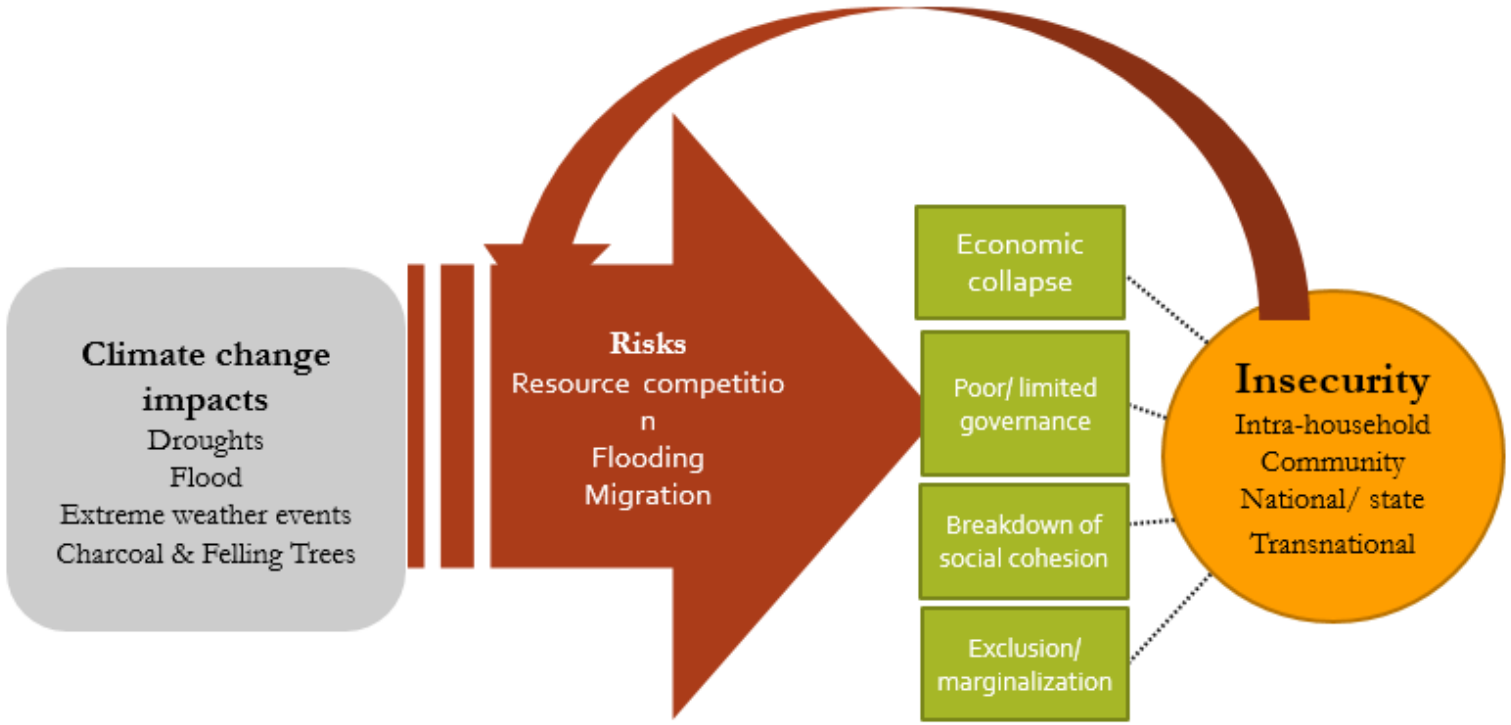
WATER AVAILABILITY

Accounting for population growth: Per capita water availability for Somalia can be expected to **decline by half by 2080**

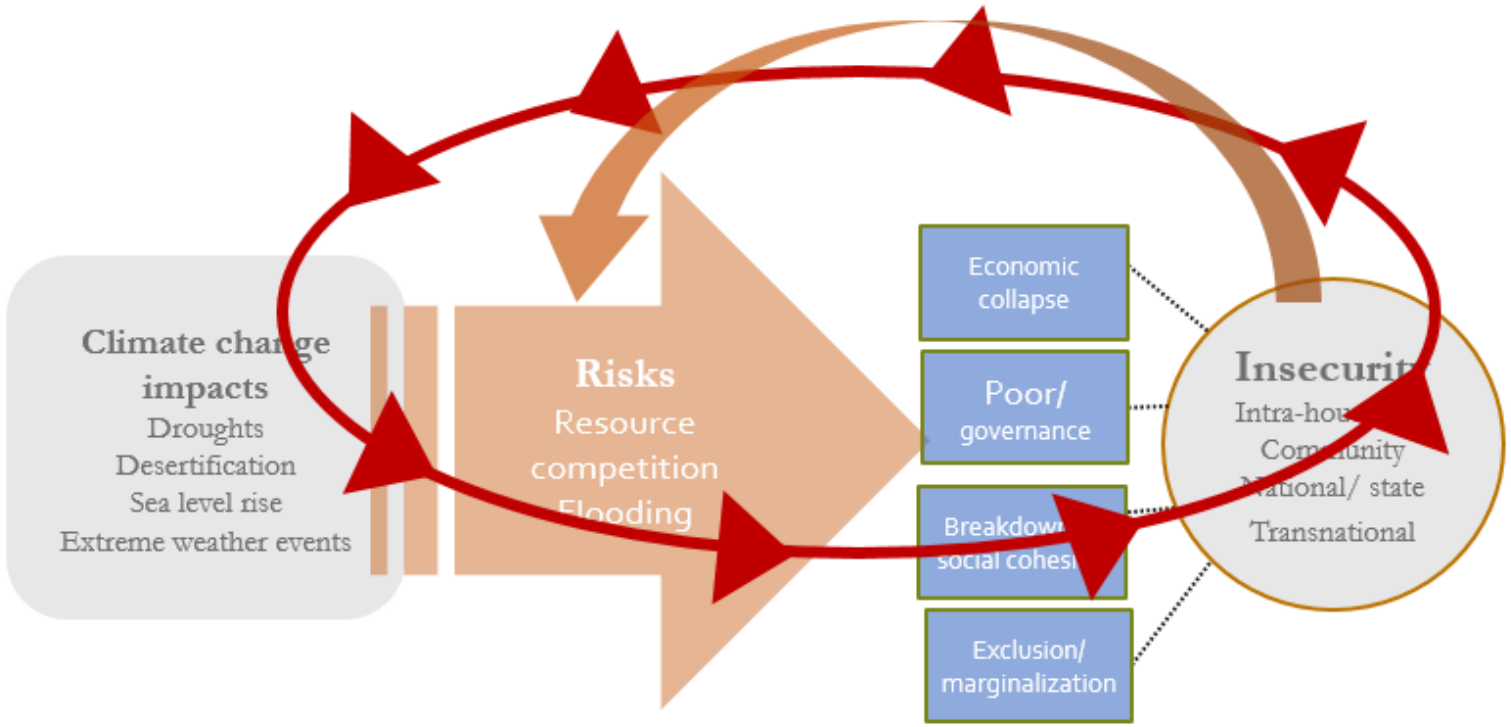
WHAT DO THE PROJECTIONS MEAN?

Increased climate shocks **WILL** happen, likely leading to;

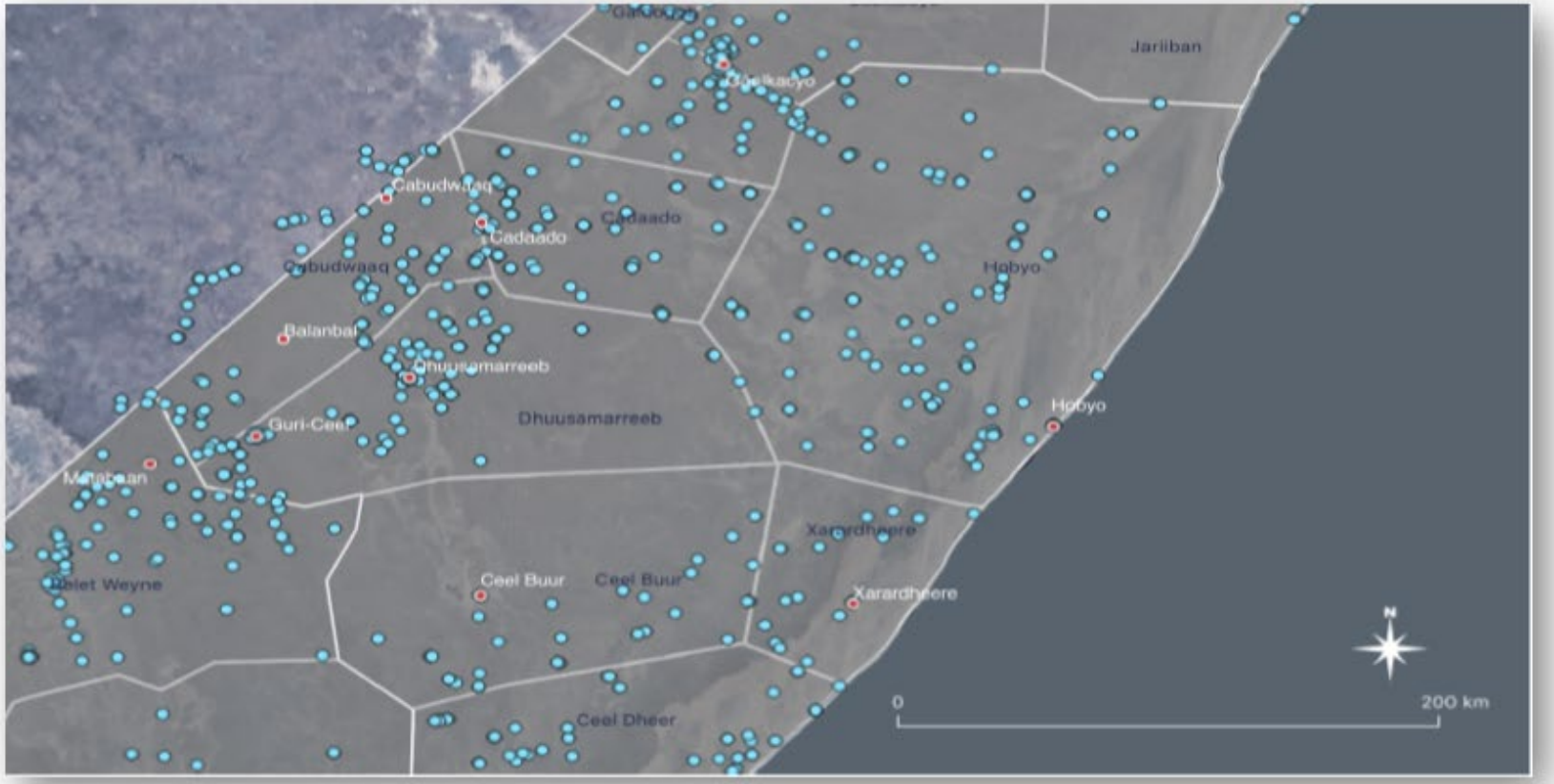
- ✓ More climate-related **deaths,** humanitarian disasters and human suffering
- ✓Increased **displacement** into already over-burdened and under-resourced urban areas
- ✓More **competition** over scarcening natural resources
- ✓Lack of assistance from the government can increase **reliance** on other actors
- ✓**Social disparities** (gender inequality) widening


Climate change impacts
Droughts
Flood
Extreme weather events
Charcoal & Felling Trees
Risks
Resource competitio n
Flooding
Migration
Economic collapse
Poor/ limited governance
Breakdown of social cohesion
Exclusion/ marginalization
Insecurity
Intra-household
Community
National/ state
Transnational

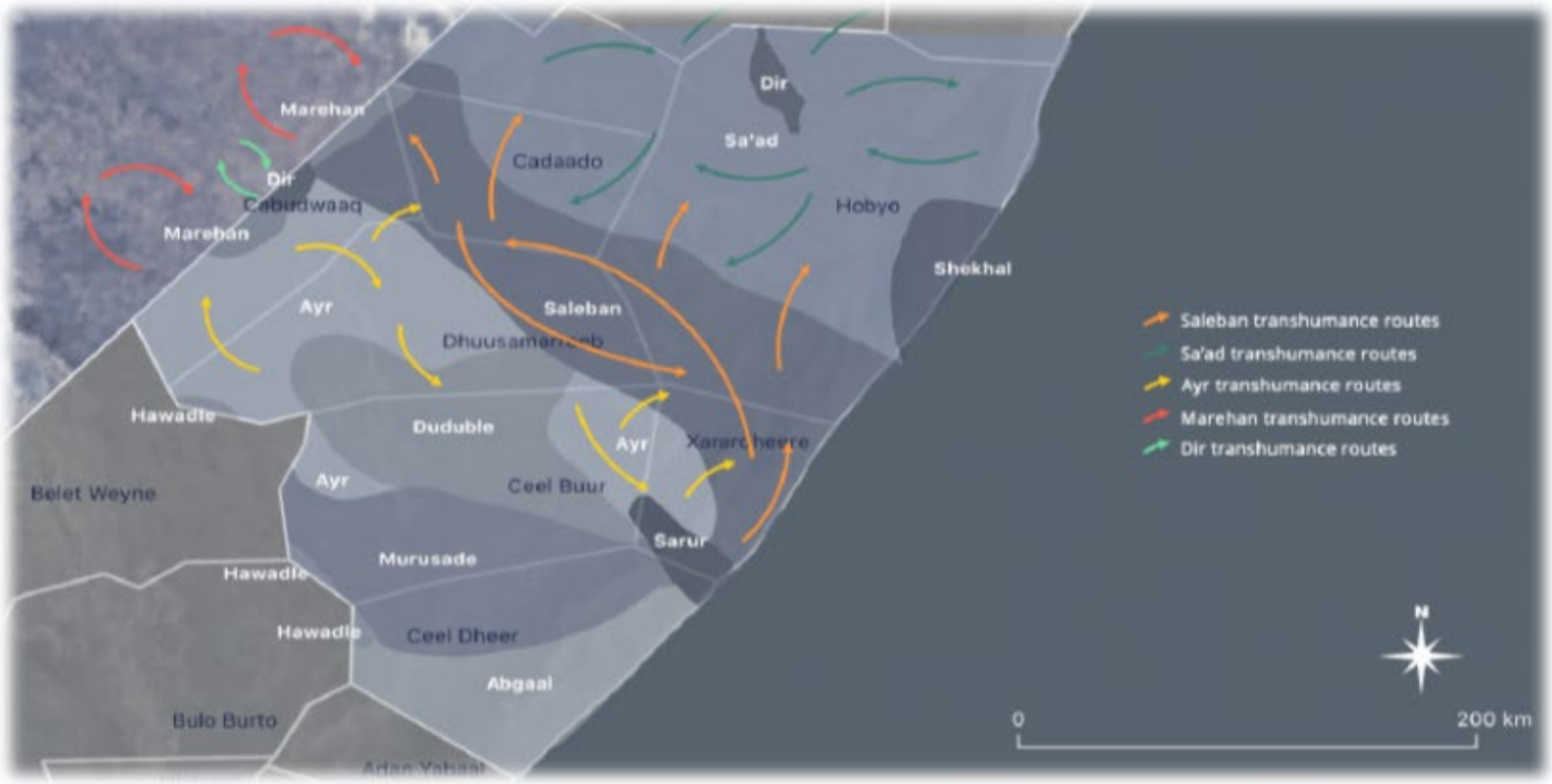
Climate Change & Security are **Interconnected**



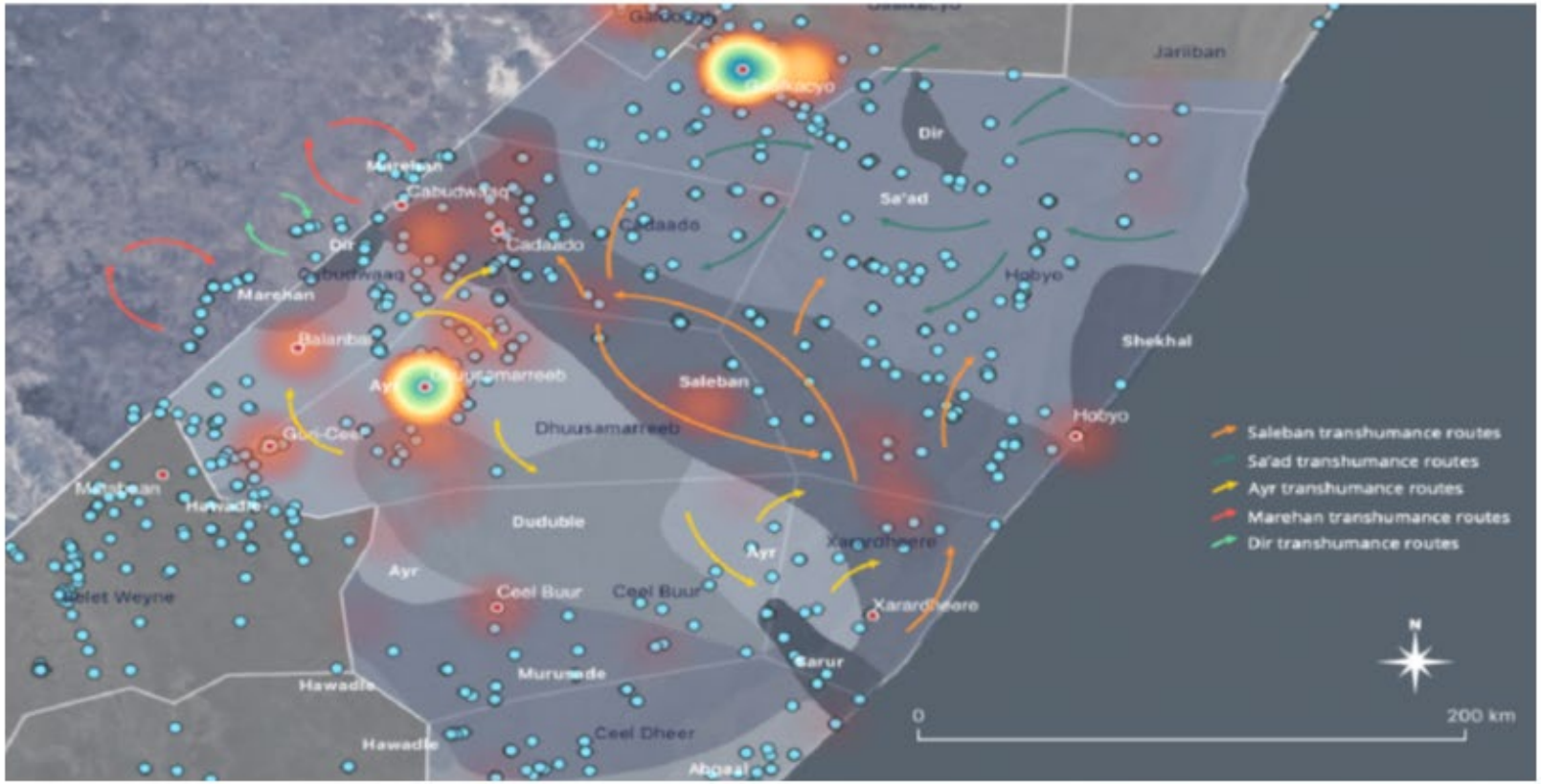
Galmudug has 823 water wells



Clan-based disputes in Galmudug



Integrated map of water points & land disputes and major clashing areas



PATHWAYS

1) Livelihood - Competition over resources such as WATER and GRAZING LANDs.

2) Migration – Movement of populations due to climate shocks, leading to urbanization and further competition over land – Leads to Maladaptation – charcoal tree chopping and loss of knowledge around range land management. Also leads to international migration and international insecurity.

3) Armed Actors – Legitimacy over land and water and providing legal services to communities. – Environmental Governance. Taxation over natural resources is key – Charcoal, Sugar and Water Trucking – Environmental Policing. Cutting of trees to defeat AS is a key approach. Using Natural Resources as a Control – bombing/polluting water wells – Securing natural resources as well as the buildings during stabilization. Lack of alternatives can sometimes lead to recruitment and more radicalization.

4) Political Elite – Communities having biggest impact of climate change but have the least finance as its kept in the hands of the few.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Climate change awareness and the impacts in competition over resources
- Environmental peacebuilding and building on Natural Resource sharing agreements.
- Nature based Solutions on water management and restauration of eco-systems as part of peacebuilding
- Carbon market opportunities for income for conflicting communities.