



Mapping exercise

Key climate security actors and frameworks in Eastern Africa

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Key actors mapping

Regional cooperation on climate, peace and security in IGAD region

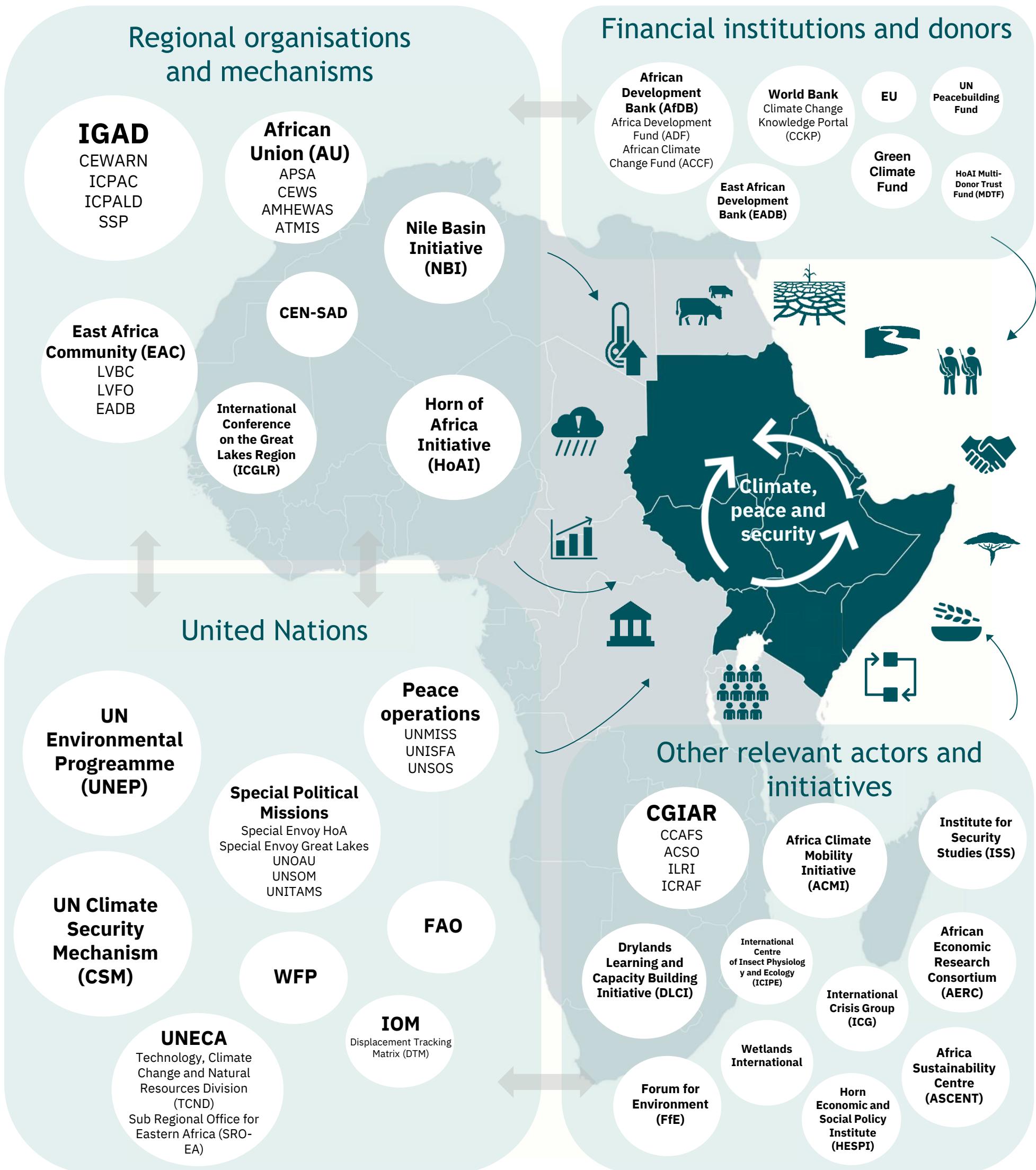


Figure 1: Key climate security actors in Eastern Africa

Introduction

Eastern Africa has long faced severe climate impacts, particularly in the form of extreme weather events such as droughts, heatwaves, and floods. In countries like South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya amongst others, both slow- and fast-onset climate and environmental shocks have compounded existing fragility and increased risks of violent conflict. Countries in the region consistently score low in terms of vulnerability¹ and readiness² to respond to climate pressures. The effects of climate change, particularly a decrease in overall precipitation and an increase in rainfall variability, only make existing fragility worse. In 2022, a multi-year episode of drought led to a sixth consecutive failed agricultural season, pushing millions of people across the region at the brink of famine. Since 2020, extreme food and water scarcity have killed an estimated 8.9 million livestock.

Due to this extensive experience and long history of climate vulnerability, Eastern African countries have often spearheaded efforts in preventing and responding to climate-related security risks. Over the years Eastern Africa developed relatively strong institutional capacities, regional mechanisms and expertise around the climate-peace-security nexus. Despite this progress, some key challenges remain.

The aim of this mapping exercise is to provide an overview of relevant actors and frameworks focusing on the interlinkages between climate, peace and security in Eastern Africa so that opportunities, challenges, entry points and targets for greater resource and capacity engagement can be targeted. It was developed by adelphi under its Weathering Risk initiative, in close collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), more specifically its Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD). In this report Eastern Africa will refer to the countries covered by IGAD.³

This mapping exercise briefly describes actors, mandates, functions, strategies, and policies that seek to address climate-related security risks in the IGAD region. The focus is primarily on institutional bodies, i.e. multilateral and regional organisations, though some key actors outside this space, such as nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and academic institutions, are also included. While acknowledging the critical role of national governments and security forces, regional and local authorities, as well as traditional and customary governance systems in addressing climate-related security risks, these were excluded from the scope of this mapping exercise. Finally, the aim of this paper is to inform ways forward in addressing regional coordination challenges and to promote an effective regional response to climate-related security risks.

¹ Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure.

² Readiness measures a country's ability to leverage investments and convert them to adaptation actions. ND-GAIN measures overall readiness by considering three components – economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness.

³ These include Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

Mapping of climate security actors

African Union

The main African Union (AU) policymaking organ shaping the organisation's climate security policy is the Peace and Security Council (PSC)⁴, which is the key pillar of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Climate change and security is one of PSC's standing thematic agenda items that is increasingly receiving attention from the highest level of decision makers. Since 2016, the PSC has addressed the nexus between climate change and security in Africa from various perspectives through numerous sessions dedicated to the theme, which underscored the importance of a common position for Africa on climate change, peace and security.

The AU has shown notable global leadership on how to integrate the climate-peace-security nexus. In the absence of leadership on climate security at United Nations Security Council (UNSC) level, the AU has repeatedly stepped up to drive action forward. In September 2022, one year after a UN resolution on climate security was vetoed in the UNSC, the AU PSC released a communiqué on the need for an informed climate-security-development nexus for Africa.

The discourse around climate security within the AU is rapidly evolving, and notable progress has been made in strengthening the AU's institutional approach to addressing the climate and security nexus at different levels. One key pillar of the APSA which is integral to the AU's work on climate security in Eastern Africa is the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), which aims to prevent and foresee conflict by providing timely information on potential, current and post-conflict threats to peace and security. The CEWS Methodology is based on data-driven analysis of indicators, including on environment and climate. This discursive momentum has also led to the recent launch of the Africa Multi-hazard Early Warning and Early Action System (AMHEWAS) in the AU Commission, marking a notable step forward in improving continental early warning capacity on disaster risks for early action, which eventually aims to inform climate security responses at the regional level.

In addition, the development of the AU Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032) is another positive step taken by the AU. Despite it lacking region-specific strategic outlines, this framework envisions a sustainable, prosperous, equitable and climate-resilient Africa. It prioritises improving sustainable livelihoods through adaptation capacities and low emissions which should eventually build the resilience of African communities, ecosystems and economies. All these aspirations, including the promotion of technology transfer and capacity-building, will enhance climate resilient and development pathways in support of the Sahel and the continental green transformative agenda in general.

Apart from overarching strategies and policies, the AU developed over the years a series of important climate-related frameworks that focus on specific topics. One example is the Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (2013), which has provided an important added value in drawing linkages between climate change and security, as well as in creating improved living and working conditions of pastoral communities in Africa, and in deepening and consolidation of peace, security and democracy. Similarly, the Great

⁴ Amongst the PSC's 15 elected member states there are three seats reserved for Eastern Africa.

Green Wall initiative, which started in 2007, aims to vegetate and bring life to the Sahel region, including IGAD countries like Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia, as a way to address climate change and its impacts, including drought, famine, conflict and migration. It also aims to promote food security and jobs, and improved living conditions.

At the country level, the AU has deployed one multidimensional peace operation in Eastern Africa: the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). It became operational in April 2022 under authorization of the AU and mandated by the UNSC. However, it has no explicit mandated activities related to climate security.

Regional multilateral organisations and mechanisms

IGAD

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) that compose the AU. Established in 1986 as the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), the organisation has always had a strong climate and environmental focus. In 1996, IGADD was renamed to IGAD and its regional mandate got expanded to include peace and security as well as social and economic development. With the climate-peace-development nexus deeply entrenched in IGAD's mandate and mission, it is one of the key actors in Eastern Africa working on climate security.

Over the years, IGAD has developed several initiatives that focus on climate, peace and security in the region. Within IGAD's Peace and Security Division, the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) focuses on conflict prevention through early warning and response mechanisms. Its scope of work involves analysing and sharing information related to violent conflicts, including those that are climate-driven and induced, as well as developing case scenarios and formulating response options. Similarly, IGAD's Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) provides climate services that include climate information-sharing, as well as climate forecasting and early warnings. Its scope of work covers the areas of agriculture, food security, water, and disaster risk management, which are presented on the East Africa Hazards Watch, an interactive multi-hazards risk information system.

The climate security agenda at IGAD is led by both ICPAC and CEWARN, who work closely with Member States' ministries of defence, foreign affairs, interior, and climate change and environment. Since December 2022, ICPAC has also deployed IGAD's first climate security officer. In 2022, ICPAC and CEWARN identified four climate security pathways as priorities for the region, which include food and water security, climate-induced mobility, historical grievances and cultural practices, and governance and fragility.

IGAD also established specialised entities that focus on thematic issues closely related to climate security. Of note is ICPALD (see case study below) and the IGAD Land Governance Unit, which focuses on land access and rights issues as part of the governance and fragility pathway. The Security Sector Program (SSP) focuses on maritime security, transnational organised crime, counterterrorism, and capacity building of security institutions, in which climate-related security risks are considered as a cross-cutting topic. Over the years, IGAD developed numerous strategies, policies and studies that focus on the climate-peace-security nexus (see annex II).

Case study: ICPALD Cross-border programming to address Climate security risks for pastoralists

ICPALD works primarily on livestock and dry-land management, but also on closely related topics such as climate security, adaptation, and resilience. For example, ICPALD has been working with national governments in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda for the development of national strategies on resilient and sustainable livestock to effects of climate change. Over the past decade, ICPALD also conducted a series of studies and surveys to inform its regional programming, and has identified several challenges and fragility drivers for pastoral areas. A selection of ICPALD's work in this area is outlined below:

- In 2017, ICPALD and CEWARN conducted a conflict analysis in the cross border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (IGAD Cluster 1, 2 and 3). The study was supported by the World Bank-funded “Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience” Project (RPLRP) and “Pastoralism and Stability in Sahel and Horn of Africa” project (PASSHA). It identified key conflict hotspots, actors and drivers of conflict and was later followed up by a perception survey on pastoralism and stability that facilitated the design of conflict sensitive tools to inform the climate resilience programming at ICPALD.
- In 2018, IGAD and the European Union (EU) under its Trust Fund launched the project “Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana and Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia” (SECCCI). The SECCCI project highlighted the need for longer-term projects to address the climate and security-related challenges faced by pastoral cross-borders communities. Implemented in new and complex contexts, SECCCI further concluded that conducting an institutional, conflict sensitivity and project landscape analysis at the design stage will contribute to a successful implementation of future projects. Such analyses could be done through a stakeholder mapping exercise to be conducted during the project's inception phase and would benefit from existing experiences and partnerships on the subject.

Figure 2: Cross border programming to address Climate-security risks for pastoralists

Horn of Africa Initiative

The Horn of Africa Initiative (HoAI) was established by the World Bank, African Development Bank and the European Union in collaboration with IGAD, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia with the aim of deepening regional cooperation and integration on development in the Horn of Africa. Building resilience to climatic shocks as well as conflict, displacement, and development of the borderlands, is one of its four working pillars. Some of its priority focus areas under this pillar include strengthening resilience against desert locust upsurges and other transboundary threats, promoting resilience of borderlands, providing support to agropastoralism, and building capacities for groundwater management. The HoAI's Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) has a specific

focus on climate resilience, with projects aimed at developing effective mitigation practices and adaptation mechanisms, including innovative climate financing instruments.

East African Community (EAC)

The East African Community (EAC) has several specialised institutions that, though not explicitly drawing linkages to climate-related security risks and environmental peacemaking, have mandates that focus on climate adaptation, green growth and sustainable water management. The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is mandated to coordinate sustainable development and management of the Lake Victoria Basin. The LVBC include Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, as well as the IGAD member states Kenya and Uganda. The LVBC Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) strategy is built on seven thematic areas, with climate change adaptation and resilience considered as a cross-cutting theme across all seven areas. The Water Information System (WIS) also considers several climate- and weather-related indicators. Similarly, the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO), which consists of the same member states, is mandated to coordinate the management and development of fisheries and aquaculture resources in the EAC.

Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership that provides an important platform to strengthen cooperation between countries⁵ along the Nile Basin. Its core functions relate to facilitating cooperation and strengthening water resource management and development. One of the initiative's key goals is to strengthen basin countries' resilience to climate change impacts. The NBI also recognises the urgent need to implement effective adaptation, given that impacts of climate change are transboundary in nature and solutions to impacts in one country could lie in another country. Lack of cooperation could increase the risk of conflict and/or suboptimal utilisation of the shared water resources.

While its policies are not enforceable, NBI has a number of tools at its disposal to support evidence-based decision-making, including hydrometeorological systems, satellite observation, and water resource assessment and monitoring. The Initiative has fostered multiple working agreements with other regional organisations, including the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and IGAD, which provide vertical linkages to broader political fora to support sustainable and cooperative water governance.

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

This Inter-governmental body includes four member states from the IGAD region: Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. Its Peace and Security Programme is committed to ensuring sustainable peace and security in the whole Great Lakes Region. Although ICGLR does not have an explicit focus on climate and environmental security, its legally binding Pact on Security, Stability and Development lists 10 protocols, including one on the illegal exploitation of natural resources. Furthermore, the ICGLR Peace and Security Programme recognises the risk of environmental conflicts and the negative effects of climate change on human security. Finally, ICGLR's Humanitarian Social and Environment Issues Programme aims to promote policies to prevent and respond to natural disasters.

⁵ These include Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

The Eastern African member states of the Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN-SAD) include Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan. Despite the CEN-SAD emphasising regional security as one of the key areas for deepened cooperation amongst member states, few concrete activities have been undertaken and no clear linkages with climate and environmental security have been drawn.

United Nations

In terms of regional cooperation within the UN system, the two most overarching UN entities working on climate security in Eastern Africa are arguably the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM).

A key milestone for UNEP's engagement on climate security was the 2015 report A New Climate for Peace, which identified seven key compound climate and fragility risks that should form the basis for united action. UNEP's Africa Office is based in Nairobi and coordinates the UN's overall work around climate and environment across the continent and in Eastern Africa more specifically. Its Environment Security programme focuses on understanding how environmental degradation and climate change interact with peace and security dynamics – both negatively and positively – and, based on that understanding, ensuring that effective measures are put in place. To achieve these goals, UNEP supports local organisations and UN partners across Eastern Africa with analysis and capacity-building, as well as in designing and implementing solutions. While UNEP does not have its own country programmes or projects, its role is to mainstream climate and environmental security across the UN system.

Similar to UNEP's role, the UN's Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) fulfils a global advisory and coordinator function around climate security. It was born out of the recognition that effectively addressing the complexities of the climate-peace-security nexus requires cross-pillar and systemic collaboration. As a joint initiative carried out by multiple UN entities⁶, the CSM's main goal is to support UN country teams, governments and regional organisations in their work relevant to climate security. This includes building capacity, conducting risk assessments and supporting the development of strategies and policies.

The CSM facilitates the deployment of seconded staff within regional UN organisations to provide additional backstopping and technical expertise on climate security. For example, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (SEHoA) has a climate security advisor who is seconded by UNEP and operates under the umbrella of the CSM. Similarly, the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) have seconded climate security advisors amongst their staff who are deployed through the CSM. Their responsibilities are to mainstream climate and environment throughout the missions' work, coordinating with UNCT and partners around the topic, as well as supporting the respective governments in climate action plans and policies.

Despite ongoing efforts of UNEP and the CSM, UN political and multidimensional missions active in Eastern Africa have differing levels of capacity and readiness to address climate-related security risks in their areas of operation. This mainly depends

⁶ These include UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and UNEP.

on the extent to which their mandates include climate-related language, but also on how advanced they are in mainstreaming it at the strategic and operational levels. For instance, UNSOM was among the first special political missions to receive climate-related language in its mandate, reflecting Somalia’s acute vulnerability to the impact of climate change. It was also the first UN missions to deploy a climate security advisor. Similarly, UNMISS’s mandate has one of the most explicit climate-related language of all multidimensional peace operations, and in 2022 it followed UNSOM by deploying its first mission-based climate security advisor.

Nonetheless, most of the other political and stabilisation missions active in Eastern Africa have not undertaken many activities around climate security. This is in line with the often vague language in their mandates (see table 1). For example, the strategy of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes (SEGL) mentions two climate-related mandated activities: (1) promoting initiatives aimed at mitigating the negative effects of climate change on peace and security, and (2) supporting the countries in the region in strengthening their anticipation and shock absorption capacities, including for climate change-induced natural disasters. More concrete steps the missions could take to implement these activities are not specified.

Mission	Type of mission	Preamble language		Operational language		
		Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on stability.	Emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the government and/or the UN.	Promote initiatives aimed at mitigating the negative effects of climate change on peace and security. Encourage and support efforts aimed at protecting biodiversity and environmental conservation and strengthening forest governance and bioenergy management.	Mandates the mission to support or assist the host government and/or UN country team on issues related to climate change.	Mandates the mission to assess the risks of climate change.
UNSOM	SPM	X	X		X	
UNITAMS	SPM	X	X			
UNMISS	PO	X	X			X
UNISFA	PO					
SEGL	SPM	X		X		
SEHoA	SPM		X		X	X

Figure 3: Inclusion of climate-related language in mandates of UN Peacekeeping Missions (PO) and UN Special Political Missions (SPM) as of December 2022 (Source: adelphi and [International Peace Institute \(IPI\)](#))

The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) focuses on broad areas of work, including on climate, peace and security in Eastern Africa. This happens primarily through its Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resources Division (TCND) and the Sub Regional Office for Eastern Africa (SRO-EA). Although the organisation primarily has a convening role, it also functions as a think tank and supports the operational level on climate-related matters in Eastern Africa.

Looking at UN funds, programmes and specialised agencies active in Eastern Africa, climate security is not systematically mainstreamed, although the topic has gained traction in recent years as needs become more urgent and more climate funding becomes available. Some of the UN funds, programmes and agencies have dedicated personnel focusing on climate security, either explicitly or more indirectly as part of other responsibilities. For instance, the World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have climate experts at the national and sometimes even sub-national level, as well as climate advisors at their regional offices for Eastern Africa. They all look at the linkages between climate, environment, food systems and human security.

Another important actor in Eastern Africa is the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for East and the Horn of Africa. Climate-induced migration and displacement is anchored in the three key focus areas on which IOM works in Eastern Africa: crisis response, migration management, and data production and research. For example, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) uses multiple climate and environmental indicators in its knowledge products, such as a human mobility snapshot on drought in the Horn of Africa and the report on human mobility in Garissa County, Kenya, which both provide analysis on population mobility dynamics due to drought.

Finally, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), as part of the founding partners of the CSM, has been actively engaged on climate security in Eastern Africa, including through its Climate Promise initiative, in which it aims to support countries on their national climate pledges and in addressing the risks of climate change. UNDP also produces relevant knowledge products, such as a recent study on access to climate finance in conflict-affected and fragile contexts, which has a specific focus on the Horn of Africa.

Financial institutions and donors

Amongst the numerous financial institutions active in Eastern Africa, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has been at the forefront of mainstreaming climate change and green growth in its portfolio, committing to incorporating climate-informed design into all of its investments. For example, its African Climate Change Fund supports African countries, including in Eastern Africa, to build their resilience to the negative impacts of climate change and in transitioning to sustainable low-carbon growth.

Similarly, the East African Development Bank (EADB), which is part of the EAC, has been active in mainstreaming climate change into development work, including by facilitating the endorsement of a recent Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Climate Change & Environment, signed by numerous IGAD member states.

The World Bank also funds numerous climate-related programmes and initiatives in Eastern Africa. As stipulated in its Climate Change Action Plan (2021-2025), for countries dealing with fragility, conflict, and violence, the World Bank prioritises resilience building, with a particular focus on the nexus of climate and other risks. It also launched a Climate Change Knowledge Portal, which provides data at the country level on historical and future climate, vulnerabilities, and impacts. The World Bank has also developed in-depth Climate Risk Country Profiles, including for Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. Another significant source of climate-related public funding in Eastern Africa is the Green Climate Fund, which finances numerous projects throughout the region.

Finally, the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) have both started to address the links between climate change, fragility and conflict, including by focusing on Eastern Africa. Both institutions have acknowledged the risks of climate change to peace, and play a key role in making sure that UN peacebuilding efforts in the region are climate-sensitive and that integrated programmatic responses address climate-fragility risks. Nearly all IGAD member states, except from Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Kenya, received significant PBF funding that directly or indirectly aimed to address climate fragility risks.

Other relevant actors and initiatives

Several non-governmental organisations and partnership initiatives have a particular and relevant focus on climate, peace and security in Eastern Africa. For instance, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) has a well-developed portfolio of projects that focus on interlinkages between climate security, food systems, and climate adaptation and resilience. As part of its latest flagship initiatives, CGIAR developed a climate security focus, in which it aims to align evidence from the fields of climate, land and food system sciences with peacebuilding efforts. CGIAR's Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) programme, which ended in 2022 and became the ClimBeR initiative in 2023, also launched the Climate Security Observatory (CSO). Its function is to generate evidence from, amongst other regions, Eastern Africa to inform climate security-sensitive interventions. The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), which works under the CGIAR umbrella and is co-hosted by Kenya and Ethiopia, has a strong regional focus on Eastern Africa with climate security as a cross-cutting topic across its different research programmes on livestock systems and livelihoods security. Other relevant research organisations which are part of the CGIAR network include the Kenya-based institute World Agroforestry (ICRAF), which works closely with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). Both organisations closely look at the linkages between climate change and livelihoods derived from forestry and agroforestry.

In the past few years Eastern Africa has been the primary geographic focus area for the International Crisis Group's (ICG) work on climate security, with recent case studies focusing on Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan. Wetlands International focuses on the conservation and restoration of wetlands in Eastern Africa. As a member of the Water, Peace and Security (WPS) partnership, it has focused on water security projects in Kenya and Ethiopia.

The Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative (DLCI) works specifically on dryland management in Kenya and the Horn of Africa. It has a strong focus on conflict prevention and resolution, and also included conflict sensitivity as part of its mandate in supporting community-centred policy and practice on dryland management.

The Africa Climate Mobility Initiative (ACMI) is a joint undertaking launched by the AU Commission, UN, and World Bank. This initiative is designed to support the efforts of the AUC and African nations to both harness the potential of mobility in the context of the climate crisis, as well as to address climate-forced displacement and migration. Amongst its key goals is to advance data-based comprehensive solutions to support people-centred adaptation to climate mobility, protect those on the move, and strengthen the resilience of African communities confronting the climate crisis.

There are a wide range of other climate research organisations based in Eastern Africa that focus either at the national, regional or continental level (see annex I).

Conclusion

This mapping exercise lays out key actors and frameworks that focus on climate security in Eastern Africa, through which adelphi and IGAD hope to inform ways forward in addressing the climate-peace-security nexus in the region. This paper could directly complement existing policy recommendations brought forward by IGAD and help to link relevant actors. It could also inform efforts to clarify and streamline mandates, develop joint strategies and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms.

IGAD as an organisation has long been trailblazing efforts to address interlinkages between climate and environmental fragility, food and livelihoods insecurity, violent conflict and displacement. Eastern Africa has, compared to other regions across the continent, arguably some of the most developed early warning and response mechanisms for climate insecurity. Learning from IGAD could therefore inform thought- and policy processes in other regions across the continent and globally. Nonetheless, efforts to enhance regional effectiveness along the climate-peace-security nexus could be further streamlined as numerous challenges amongst climate security actors remain, including:

- a lack of shared understanding and common position;
- poor awareness and technical capacities;
- overlapping roles and mandates, institutional siloes and duplication of efforts;
- translating strategies and policies at the operational level;
- insufficient institutional focal points and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms;
- inadequate legal mechanisms and
- poor access to climate finance, including climate security funding gaps.

The 2022 ministerial request from IGAD Member States to establish a regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism was a critical step in making policy frameworks more effective on the ground. If designed and implemented well, this mechanism may be an excellent way to strengthen climate security coordination and learning. Underpinning this regional coordination mechanism with thematically focused Communities of Practice, such as the Climate Security Community of Practices already set up by ICPALD, can help inform practitioners and policymakers on lessons learned. Such Communities of Practice should be embedded in the technical and working level, and focus on documenting and disseminating successes as well as failures of programmes that link resilience to climate change with conflict resolution and management.

These regional coordination initiatives also help build functional and operational linkages with other climate security actors and networks, both within as well as outside Eastern Africa. While IGAD has already established some partnerships, including with the AU, the UN, the EU and bilaterally, there are multiple new opportunities to work together on climate security. For example, there may be shared interest for an IGAD-NATO collaboration, but also with non-state actors (see annex I). IGAD as a multilateral organisation maintains a very state-centric approach on climate security in the region. Engagement with non-state actors such as NGOs, civil society, academia, or the private sector often remains limited, hampering effective coordination in the regional response. Revamping IGAD's current engagement with non-state actors through more systematic dialogue and collaboration can create a space that encourages CSOs to table issues important to the communities they represent.

Annexes

Annex I: List of national and regional climate research organisations based in Eastern Africa

Name	Location	Type of institute	Geographic focus	Thematic focus area
Environment for Development (Efd) Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Academic	Ethiopia	General; agriculture and forestry; energy
Forum for Environment (Ffe)	Ethiopia	NGO	Ethiopia	Agriculture and forestry; energy
Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute (HESPI)	Ethiopia	Think tank	Ethiopia /regional	Agriculture and forestry
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Ethiopia/Kenya	Think tank	National/regional/continental	Agriculture and forestry
Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)	Sudan	NGO	Sudan	Agriculture and forestry
Environment for Development (Efd) Uganda	Uganda	Academic	Uganda	General; agriculture and forestry; energy
Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)	Uganda	Academic	Uganda	General; agriculture and forestry; energy
Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute Kabanyolo (MUARIK)	Uganda	Academic	Uganda	Agriculture and forestry
Africa Center for Energy and Mineral Policy (ACEMP)	Uganda	NGO	Uganda	General; agriculture and forestry; extractive industries
African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS)	Uganda	Think tank	Uganda/regional/continental	Agriculture and forestry
Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)	Uganda	Think tank	Uganda	General; extractive industries
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)	Uganda	Think tank	Uganda/regional	Agriculture and forestry
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRl)	Kenya	Public institution	Kenya	General; Marine and fisheries
Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	Kenya	Public institution	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry; extractive industries; energy
Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)	Kenya	Public institution	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry; extractive industries; energy
Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative (DLCl)	Kenya	NGO	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry
Wetlands International	Kenya	NGO	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry
Kenya Climate Innovation Center	Kenya	Think tank	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry; energy
Environment for Development (Efd) Kenya	Kenya	Academic	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry; energy
Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRl)	Kenya	Public institution	Kenya	Agriculture and forestry
Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG)	Kenya	Think tank	Kenya	General; energy
Sustainable Environmental Development Watch (SUSWATCH)	Kenya	NGO	Kenya	General; agriculture and forestry; energy

World Agroforestry (ICRAF)	Kenya	Think tank	National/regional/continental	Agriculture and forestry
Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCA)	Kenya	Academic	Kenya/ Eastern Africa	General; agriculture and forestry; energy
Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies	Kenya	Academic	National/regional	Agriculture and forestry; energy
TradeMark East Africa	Kenya	NGO	National/regional	General
Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)	Kenya	NGO	National/regional	General
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	Kenya	NGO	National/regional/continental	Agriculture and forestry
African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD)	Kenya	NGO	National/regional	Agriculture and forestry
African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS)	Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional	General; agriculture and forestry
African Forest Forum (AFF)	Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional	Agriculture and forestry
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)	Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional	General; agriculture and forestry
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)	Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional	Agriculture and forestry
African BioGenome Project (AfricaBP)	Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional	Agriculture and forestry
Africa Sustainability Centre (ASCENT)	Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional/continental	General
Institute for Security Studies (ISS)	Ethiopia/Kenya	Think Tank	National/regional/continental	Peace and security

Source: adelphi and the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](#)

Annex II: recent IGAD policies, reports, declarations and studies on climate, peace and security

- Communiqué of the 48th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers (30 November 2022)
- Communiqué on the High Level Inter-Ministerial Event on Climate Change, Peace, and Security at the Margins of COP27 (7 November 2022)
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- Climate Security Policy Brief (3 November 2022)
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