

GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



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Climate Security

Peace Positive Programming in GCF MENA Projects

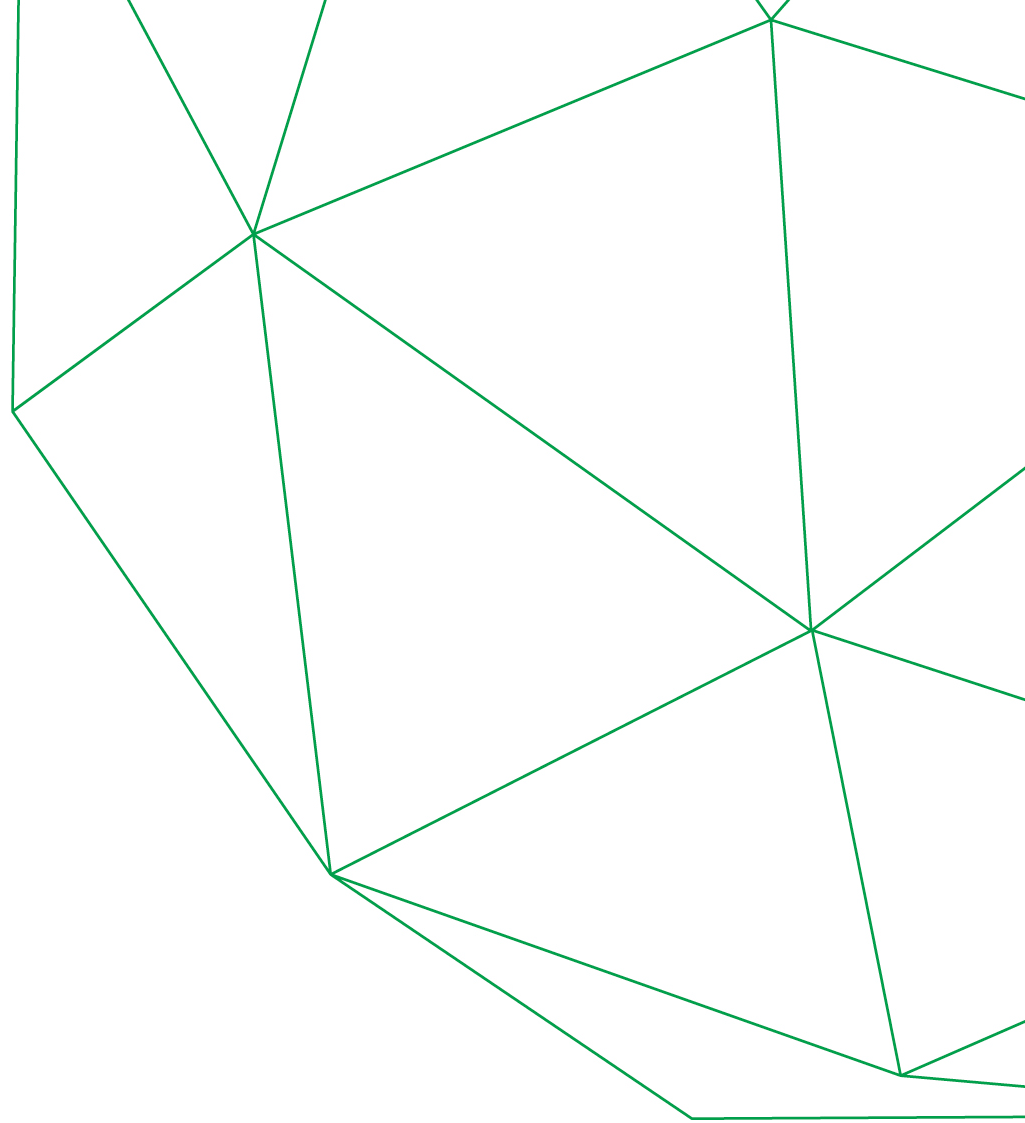
Alliance Bioversity International – CIAT // CGIAR Focus Climate Security

Cesare M. Scartozzi / Postdoctoral Fellow / c.scartozzi@cgiar.org

Salma Kadry / Climate, Peace and Security Specialist / s.kadry@cgiar.org

Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco

24–28 June 2024



Program



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Introduction to the topic:

- Introduction to Climate Security Challenges in MENA region – 10 min.
- Climate Finance, vulnerability, and insecurity– 10 min.
- Pause and reflect – 5 min.

Tools and Practices:

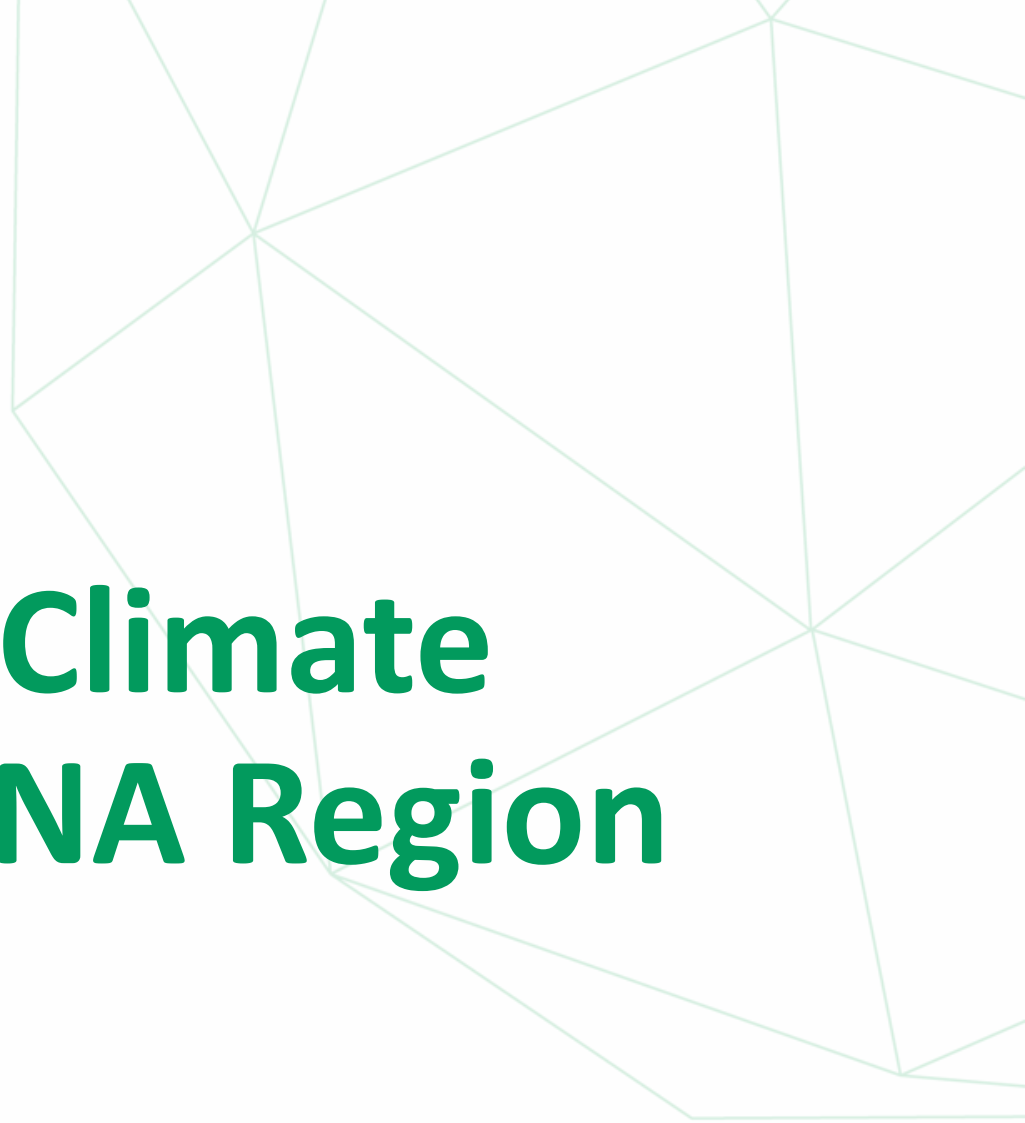
- Tools and Practices for Peace Positive Programming – 10 min.

Workshop: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into MENA region projects

- Introduction – 5 min
- Groupwork – conflict sensitive measures – 15 min.
- Presentation/discussion – 5 min
- Groupwork – peace positive interventions – 15 min.
- Presentation/discussion – 5 min



We encourage questions, insights, and feedback at any time through this workshop.



Part 1.

Introduction to Climate Security in the MENA Region



What does Climate Change mean for Peace, Security and Stability in the MENA Region?

Climate Change Impacts



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The region is warming nearly two times faster than the global average

Acceleration of extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes, floods, sandstorms, landslides)

Sea-level rise

The Maghreb is the second most coastally eroding region, following South Asia (WB, 2021)

Heatwaves & Sandstorms in Egypt



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Air, river navigation suspended in Aswan due to dust storm

BY Egypt Today staff

Sun, 17 Mar 2024 - 09:06 GMT



A dust storm hits Aswan governorate- Upper Egypt- - Youm7/ Abdullah Salah

Egypt's Temperature Reaches All Time High Of 50.9°C

Recent days have seen extreme temperatures in Egypt's southern regions, with Aswan recording notably high heat. This increasing tendency of heat waves highlights a concerning pattern. Experts blame local environmental conditions in addition to global climate change for these occurrences. The main cause of the global temperature rise is greenhouse gas emissions, which are increasing due to global warming.



Arkaprovo Roy | Updated Jun 8, 2024, 06:14 IST



Gulf Floods



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Heavy rains kill 18 in Oman as flash floods lash UAE

Rescue teams search for two missing people in Oman as bad weather disrupts travel in the United Arab Emirates.



Oman floods kill 16 including schoolchildren

AFP, Monday 15 Apr 2024

Flooding in Oman has killed at least 16 people, many of them schoolchildren, authorities said following the discovery of the bodies of a child and three adults on Monday.



Heavy floods hit Dubai, airport as Oman toll rises to 18

Dubai (AFP) – Torrential rain flooded roads, homes and malls and briefly halted operations at Dubai's airport as storms lashed the Gulf on Tuesday, after leaving at least 18 dead in Oman.

Issued on: 16/04/2024 - 13:55 Modified: 16/04/2024 - 17:48 ⌚ 2 min



Yemen Floods



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سيول وفيضانات وانهيارات أرضية تضرب حزموت باليمن

18 أبريل 2024 - 07:10 بتوقيت أبوظبي



سكاي نيوز عربية - أبوظبي



Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco | 24-28 June 2024

الأخبار العالمية

تحذيرات أممية من خطر الفيضانات في اليمن



Coastal Erosion



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Figure 4: Coastal Erosion Hammamet Beach, Tunisia



Note: Orange shows the beach in 2019; light green shows the beach in 2006.



Peace, Security and Stability in the MENA region

Security perspective




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The MENA region is home to a number of **fragile and conflict-affected countries**

Several countries in the Middle East that are **the largest hosts of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world**

War-related environmental degradation and destruction of agriculture lands, contamination of water and soil, GHGs emissions and air pollution, and weaponization of natural resources (water and energy)



**How does (climate change)
and (peace, security and
stability) intersect?**

Water Insecurity

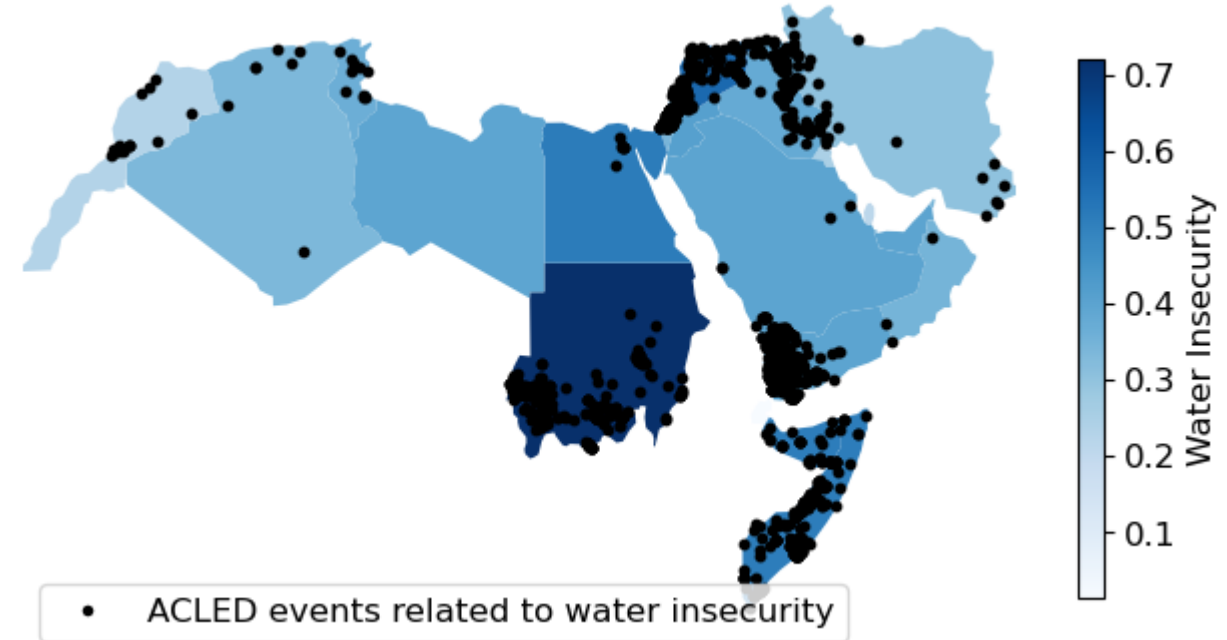


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- Most of the countries in the region are water-scarce, and up to 60% of its people live in high or extremely high water-stressed areas.
- The region is home to 12 of the 17 most-water-stressed countries in the world.
- Nearly 40% of the MENA region's population lives in rural areas, meaning that the livelihoods of millions of people are intrinsically linked to the availability of water supply for agricultural and pastoral economic activities.
- In Yemen, agriculture and fishery are the two most important economic sectors. 90% of water is used for agriculture. Climate change aggravates the water crisis and this has a direct impact on livelihood security and economic resilience.
- Livelihood loss and competition over diminishing resources are among drivers/accelerators to conflict.

Water Insecurity (ND-GAIN 2021)



Data from [CSPD.CSO.CGIAR.org](https://cspd.cso.cgiar.org)

Food Insecurity

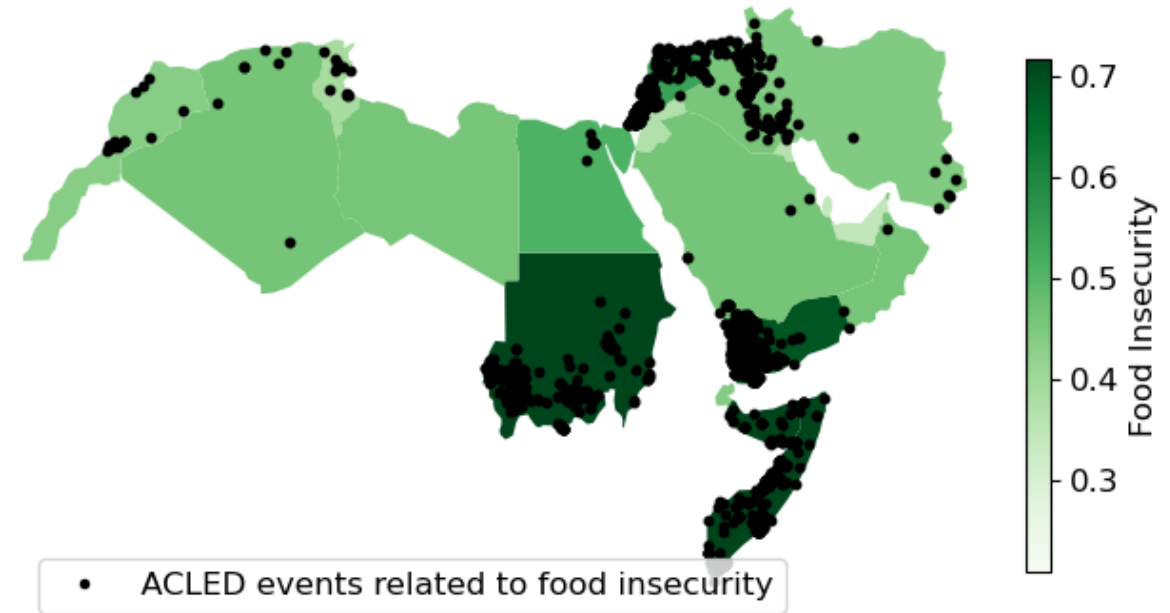


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- The region is reliant on food imports and conventional agricultural techniques.
- Many countries depend on imports for [30-35 percent](#) of their food supply.
- Cereals constitute a major component in the diets of the Arab region populations, and cereal import dependency is [well over 50 percent](#)—by far the highest globally.
- The agricultural sector claims around [85 percent of total water withdrawals](#) in the region.
- Despite only hosting about 6% of the world's population, it accounts for 12.2% of the global undernourished population.
- The region faces a mix of dependency on food imports that are susceptible to price volatility and trade disruptions as well as jeopardized agriculture production due to higher temperature and changes in water availability, both in terms of rainfalls and freshwater resources.
- Depleting water resources and productivity of agriculture lands can become sources of conflict and community tensions.
- Both climate change and conflict aggravate food insecurity.

Food Insecurity (ND-GAIN 2021)



Data from CSPD.CSO.CGIAR.org

Migration and Displacement



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- Climate change will reconfigure the human mobility map of the region.
- In North Africa alone, “internal climate migrants” could number as many as 19.3 million by 2030.
- There is diversity across the migration patterns (rural-rural, rural-urban, trapped population, returnees, cross-border migration)
- This might aggravate urban fragility.
- Risk of tensions between migrants and host communities.
- Gendered experiences and journeys of migration.

People and communities are **NOT** affected equally





Part 2.

**Climate Finance in the MENA
region and its intersections with
conflict and fragility**

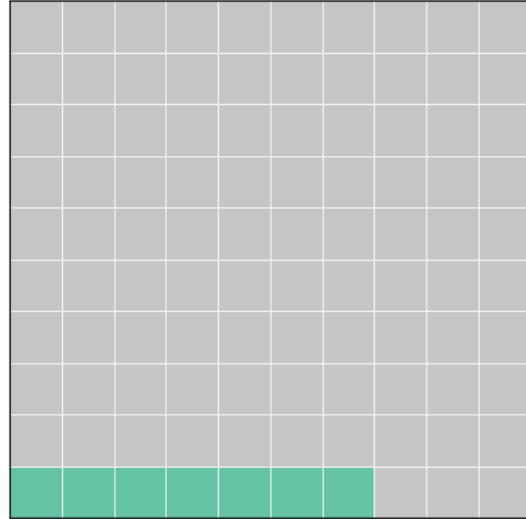
Approved Funding to MENA (GCF+GEF+AF)



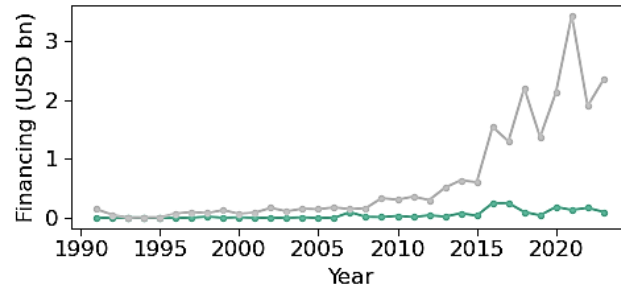
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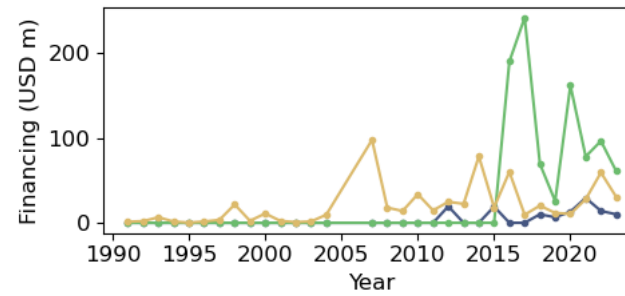
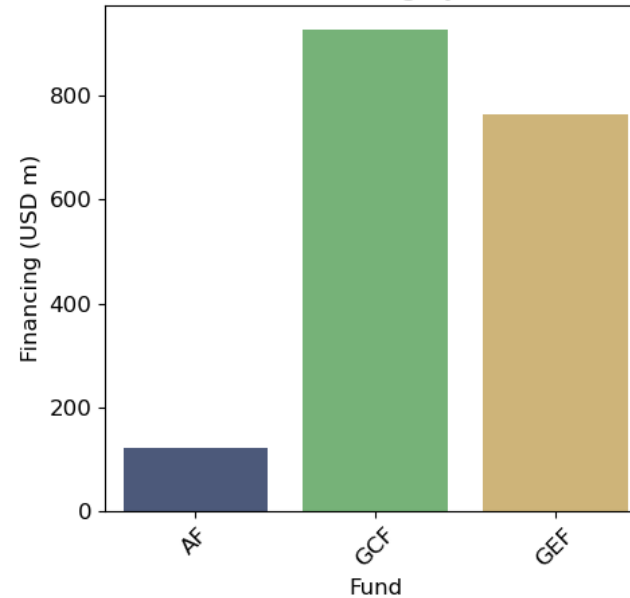
Tot. Financing



MENA: 7.1% (\$1.81bn)
Other Regions: 92.9% (\$23.68bn)



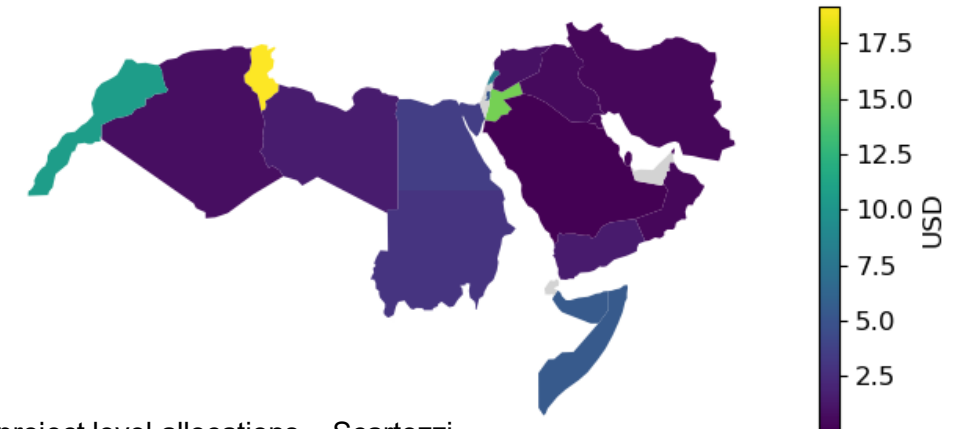
Total Financing by Fund



Approved Finance (AF+GEF+GCF)



Approved Per Capita Finance (AF+GEF+GCF)



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Data: estimate of disaggregated project level allocations – Scartozzi et. al., 2024. Working paper on UNFCCC financial mechanisms.

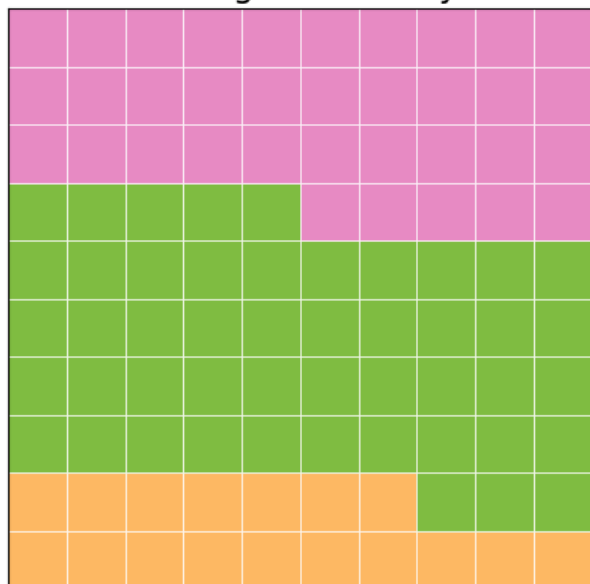
Approved Funding to MENA by GCF



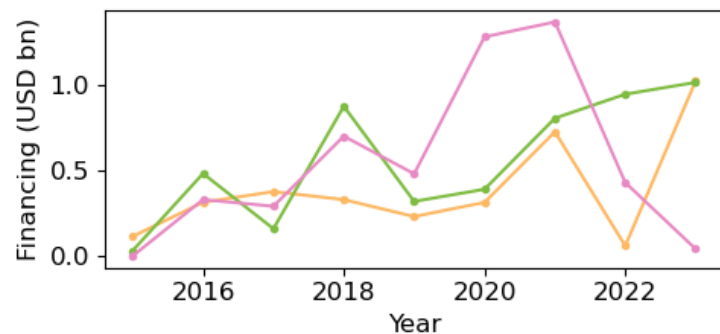
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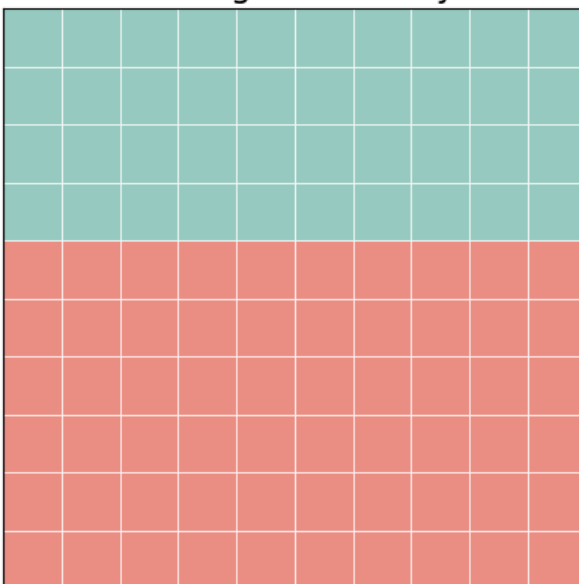
GCF Financing to MENA by Theme



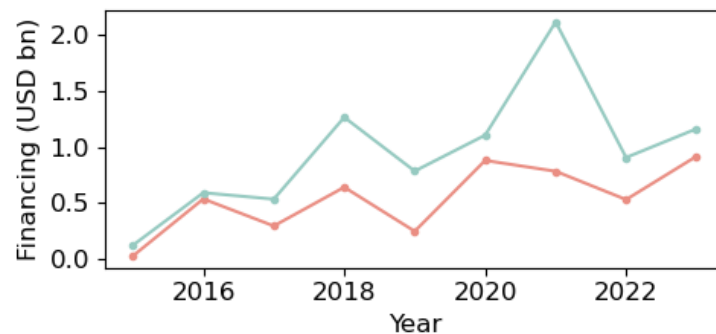
Adaptation: 17.4% (\$0.16bn)
Cross-cutting: 47.4% (\$0.44bn)
Mitigation: 35.2% (\$0.33bn)



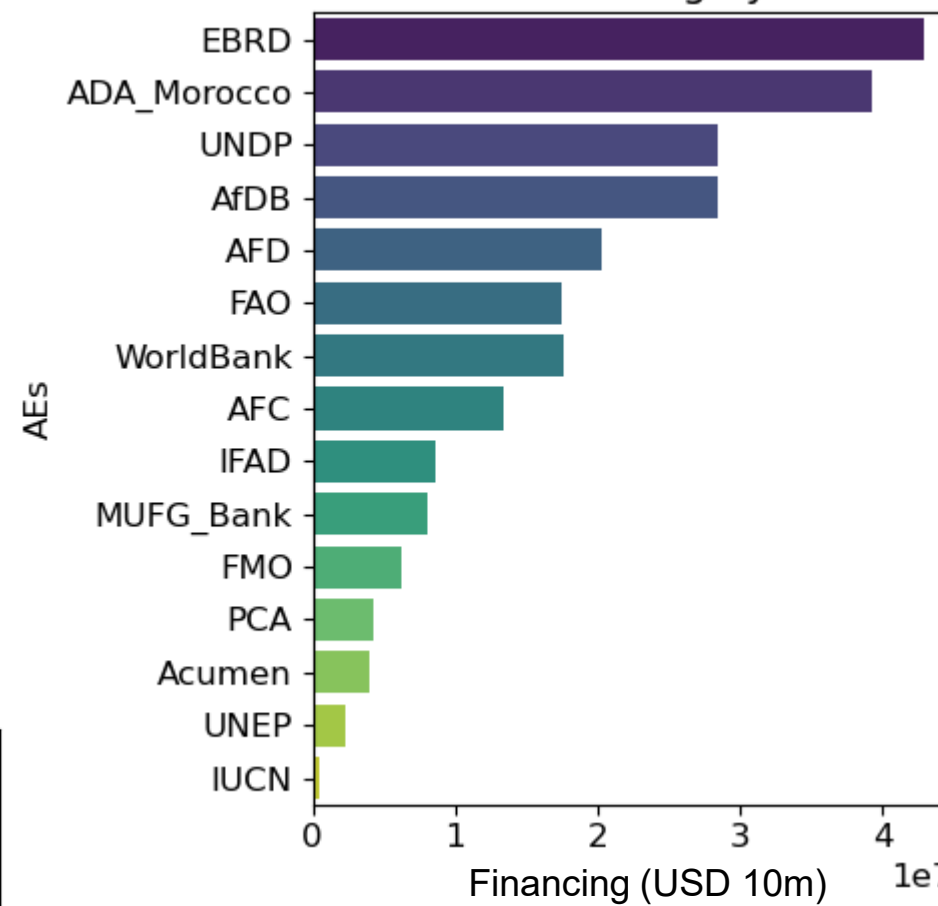
GCF Financing to MENA by Sector



Private: 60.0% (\$0.56bn)
Public: 40.0% (\$0.37bn)



Total Financing by AEs



Data: estimate of disaggregated project level allocations – Scartozzi et. al., 2024. Working paper on UNFCCC financial mechanisms.

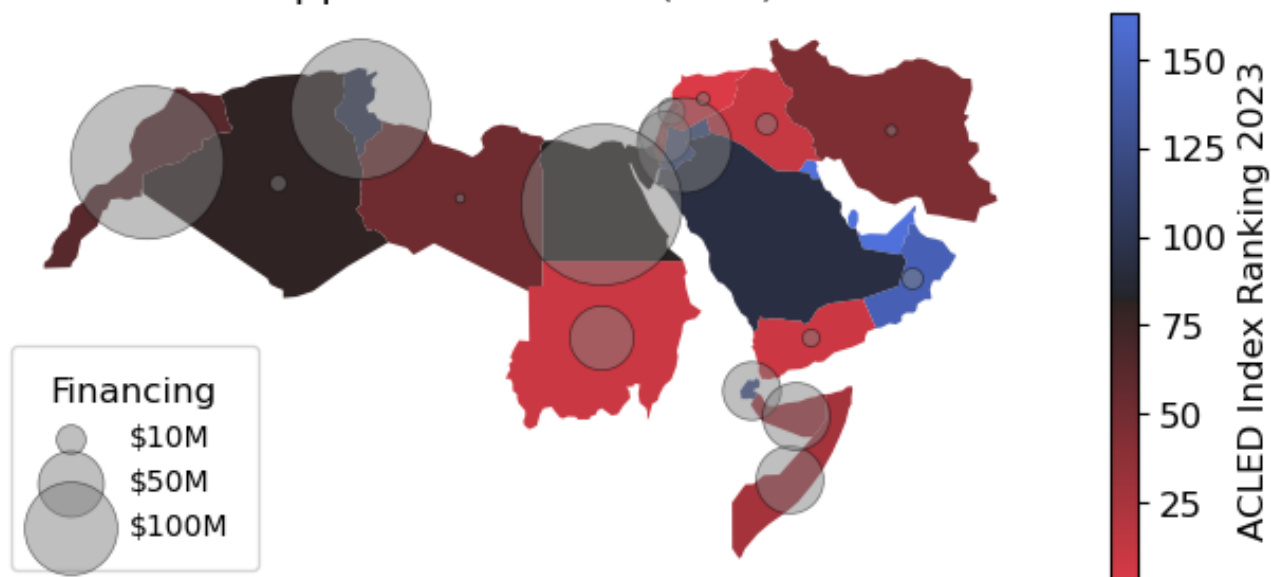
Allocated funds by GCF to FCS



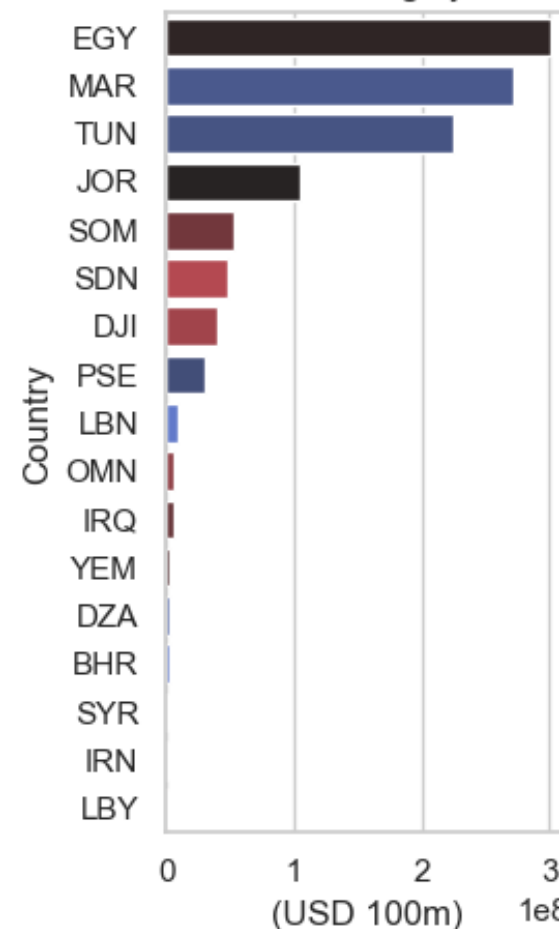
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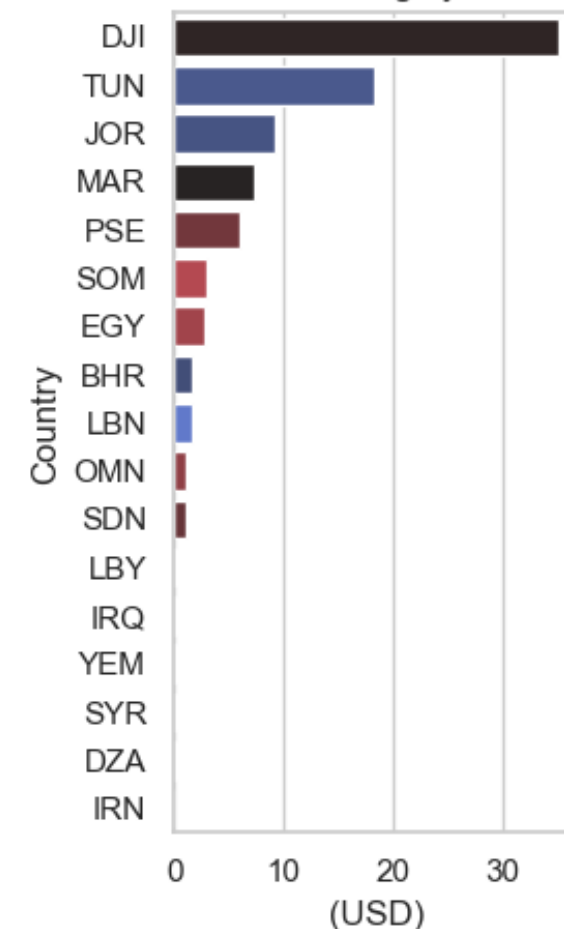
Approved Finance (GCF)



Total Financing by GCF



PP Financing by GCF



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Data: estimate of disaggregated project level allocations – Scartozzi et. al., 2024. Working paper on UNFCCC financial mechanisms.

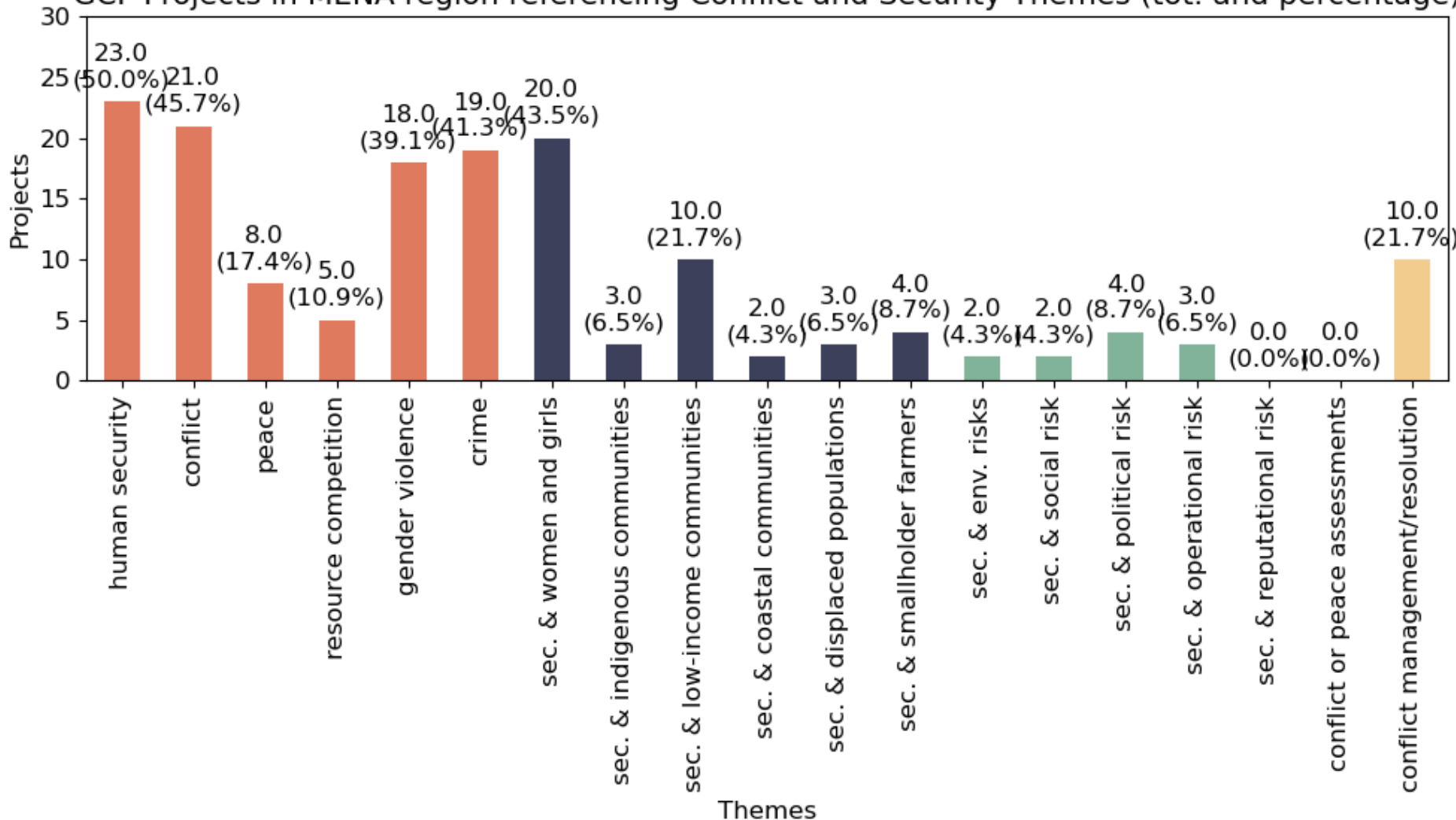
Project level data on conflict sensitivity



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GCF Projects in MENA region referencing Conflict and Security Themes (tot. and percentage)



CLIMATE POLICY
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1469306.2023.2212640>

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Conflict sensitive climate finance: lessons from the Green Climate Fund

Cesare M. Scartozzi

Postdoctoral Fellow, CGIAR (Alliance Bioversity & CIAT), Rome, Italy

ABSTRACT
This study examines the state of integrated climate-security programming in the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and evaluates whether its operational activities and portfolio are conflict-sensitive and peace-responsive. Using a novel natural language processing method, the analysis draws on a comprehensive dataset of 1,704 documents published by the GCF from January 2012 to February 2023. The findings indicate that while the GCF adheres to conflict sensitivity principles, it falls short in implementing effective conflict governance practices. This oversight leads to the systematic underestimation of conflict risks, potentially exposing GCF projects to unforeseen operational challenges. On a positive note, the analysis also reveals signs of progress in integrated climate security programming in the GCF, primarily thanks to initiatives by the Board and Accredited Entities. Overall, this study offers novel insights into the work of the GCF that have potential practical implications for practitioners working in climate finance.

KEYWORDS
Green Climate Fund; climate finance; climate change; conflict sensitivity; security; ESS


ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 12 November 2021
Accepted 6 May 2023

1. Introduction
The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a key mechanism in addressing climate change, providing funding for climate-related projects around the world. However, as its portfolio expands, so does the risk of implementing projects in conflict-affected or insecure areas. Among the 154 countries in the UNFCCC (Non-Annex I Parties) that are eligible to receive funds from the GCF, many face compounded climate security challenges. Research has shown that nearly 40 percent of the 1.3 billion people exposed to climate hazards globally live in conflict-affected or fragile contexts (Läderach et al., 2021). This striking statistic highlights the conflict dimension as an ever-present operational reality in climate finance, emphasizing the need for conflict-sensitive approaches. Funding projects in conflict areas, as illustrated by the history of international aid, can be challenging due to security risks and the persistence of political economies of war. Moreover, climate policies do not occur in a

CONTACT Cesare M. Scartozzi contact@scartozzi.eu Alliance Bioversity & CIAT, Via di San Domenico, 1, 00153 Rome, Italy
This article has been corrected with minor changes. These changes do not impact the academic content of the article.
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Scartozzi, C. M. (2023). Conflict sensitive climate finance: Lessons from the Green Climate Fund. *Climate Policy*.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1469306.2023.2212640>

- 1. Not only we need to increase allocations to FCS, but we also need to make sure that projects are conflict sensitive and contributing to peace.**
- 2. Climate impacts do not happen in isolation, and they require context specific and integrated solutions.**
- 3. If conflict sensitive, climate interventions can be a key entry point for peace and resilience in the region.**
- 4. Conflict sensitivity = awareness of the operational context. We need conflict assessments in FCS countries!**



Part 3.

Tools and Practices for Peace Positive Programming

Defining terms



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- **Peace-positive climate action:** Efforts to address climate change while fostering peace and stability, integrating conflict-sensitive programming into climate initiatives.
- **Conflict-sensitive programming:** An organizational process using context knowledge to minimize violence and maximize peace, ranging from 'do-no-harm' practices (e.g., conflict assessment, safeguards) to 'do-good' opportunities (e.g., peacebuilding, peace co-benefits).

Rationale for conflict sensitivity in Climate Finance



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Operational reality of climate finance:

1. The geographies of climate **vulnerability, conflict, and fragility** are closely intertwined.
2. Vertical climate funds allocate significant and increasing **resources to fragile and conflict-affected states** (FCAS), but few funded activities include conflict assessments or specific conflict management strategies.

Policy goals and processes:

- **UNFCCC/Paris Agreement:** Aim to increase financial resources for countries particularly vulnerable to climate change and with significant capacity constraints.
- **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:** Commitment to leave no one behind.
- **COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery, & Peace:** Call for bold collective action to build climate resilience quickly and at scale in highly vulnerable countries and communities, especially those threatened by fragility, conflict, or severe humanitarian needs, including Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Rationale for conflict sensitivity in Climate Finance



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1. Conflict sensitivity in climate finance can:

- Minimize **operational risks** for implementing entities/partners,
- Minimize **reputational risks** for donors and IFIs,
- Increase the **delivery of funds** to fragile and conflict affected settings.

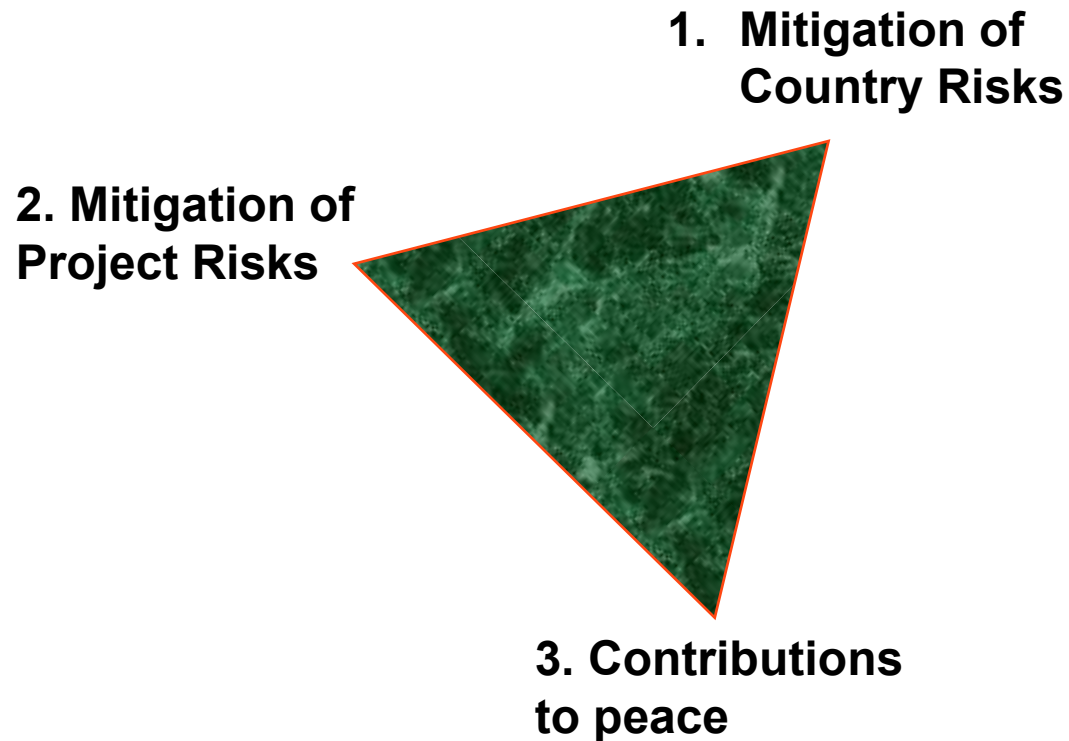
2. Peace positive interventions can:

- Increase the **paradigm shift** of projects via ancillary, peace-sustaining co-benefits,
- Extend the **project lifespan** by improving local ownership and resilience,
- Help **meet the needs** of fragile and conflict affected countries by aligning with national peacebuilding and stabilization priorities.

Key principles for programming



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1. **Conduct a conflict assessment** specific to the project location to understand local peace and conflict dynamics.
2. **Prepare for potential disruptions** due to local conflicts or challenges to maintain a stable project environment.
3. **Align the project with local power dynamics** to ensure it contributes positively to peace and stability.
4. Consider **how your project might influence local peace and stability** to prevent unintended consequences.
5. Develop a **conflict-sensitive exit strategy** to ensure long-term sustainability and a positive legacy.
6. Seek **expert advice to enhance the peace co-benefits** of your project and identify innovative approaches.

Tools and guidelines



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CSPDxCF

RISK ANALYSES AND GUIDANCE TO ADDRESS PROJECT CHALLENGES AND HARNESS OPPORTUNITIES THAT FOSTER PEACE

The Climate Security Programming Dashboard for Climate Finance (CSPDxCF) is an all-in-one solution for preliminary conflict-sensitive assessments and tailored guidance, targeting projects funded by international financial institutions and climate funds.

Get Started

Learn More

©Neil Palmer(CIAT)



Green Climate Fund Module

The first add-on module to be implemented in CSPDxCF aims to further assist project developed in the Green Climate Fund (GCF). As part of this module, we developed a thematic series of eight Guidance Notes for Peace-Informed Programming in the GCF. These notes provide sectoral guidance tailored to the GCF's Result Areas. Recognizing the complex nexus between climate change and peace, the series aims to provide actionable strategies to assist both Accredited Entities and Direct Access Entities to understand and manage project risks as well as to maximize opportunities to promote peace.



Health, Food, Water



Livelihoods



Infrastructure and Built
Environment



Ecosystems



Energy



Transport



Buildings, Cities,
Industries



Forest and Land Use

<https://cspd.cso.cgiar.org/>



Part 4.
**Workshop: Integrating
Conflict Sensitivity into
MENA region projects**

Instructions



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Workshop: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into MENA region projects

Agenda:

1. Introduction – 5 min
2. Groupwork – conflict sensitive measures – 15 min.
3. Presentation/discussion – 5 min
4. Groupwork – peace positive interventions – 15 min.
5. Presentation/discussion – 5 min

Purpose: Brainstorm, discuss, and provide creative and out of the box solutions on how to integrate conflict sensitive measures and peace positive interventions in GCF concept notes.

Note: The output of the discussions will be anonymized and collected in a blog post.

Scenario for Group 1



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Title: Strengthened resilience of livelihoods through climate-smart diversification

Country: Republic of Iraq

Sector: Public sector

Theme: Adaptation

Results areas: Most vulnerable people and communities; Health and well-being, and food and water security

Financing: USD 20million

Abstract: Over the past decade, climate change impacts have been strongly visible in Southern Iraq. They range from heatwaves and erratic precipitation which significantly affects crop productivity, rural livelihoods and food security. With this in mind, **this project aims at building adaptive capacities of vulnerable households - including women-headed households - to the adverse impacts of climate change through climate-smart livelihood diversification.** To achieve this, the project will support climate-resilient income generating activities, such as henna production, mushroom production, tunnels for vegetable production, and date pressing and processing. The project will also deliver start-up packages and provide training and mentoring to beneficiaries to ensure the success and sustainability of their projects. This could include trainings on financial literacy, marketing and business development. The project will be executed by an IGO along with the Ministry of Environment.

Scenario for Group 2



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Title: Strengthen the capacities of sub-national authorities in climate resilience and crisis preparedness in a protracted displacement context

Country: Yemen

Sector: Public sector

Theme: Adaptation

Results areas: Most vulnerable people and communities

Financing: USD 30 million

Over the past years, Yemen has become increasingly vulnerable to water scarcity and declining water resources due to a combination of climate change (esp. related to precipitation and drought patterns), crisis impacts (esp. damages, pollution and limited water resource management capacities) and demographic trends (population growth), leading to increasing pressure on water supply services and the sustainability of water dependent livelihoods, especially agriculture as well as migration to neighboring rural areas in search of livelihood opportunities. This is leading to disruptions to livelihoods and daily activities as well as increasing tensions between migrants and host communities due to the heightened competition over shrinking resources. This is happening in a larger context of protracted displacement due to conflict, climate change and lack of absorptive capacity and crisis response. With this in mind, **this project aims to strengthen the capacities of sub-national authorities by supporting them in developing a climate change vulnerability assessment and crisis preparedness plan to better anticipate and respond to climate-related disasters and associated risks.**

Scenario for Group 3



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Title: Enhancing Water Security and Agricultural Resilience in Arid Regions

Country: Jordan

Sector: Public sector

Theme: Adaptation

Results Areas: Most vulnerable people and communities; Health and well-being, and food and water security

Financing: USD 25 million

Abstract: Jordan faces significant challenges due to water scarcity exacerbated by climate change, resulting in reduced agricultural productivity and threatening the livelihoods of rural communities. This project aims to enhance water security and agricultural resilience in the arid regions of Jordan by implementing innovative water management techniques and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. To achieve this, the project will focus on three main components: **Advanced Water Harvesting Techniques:** Introduction of rainwater harvesting systems, construction of small-scale water reservoirs, and rehabilitation of traditional water conservation methods to ensure a reliable water supply for irrigation and household use. **Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices:** Training farmers in drought-resistant crop varieties, efficient irrigation techniques such as drip irrigation, and organic farming practices to improve soil health and crop yields. This component will also include the establishment of demonstration farms to showcase best practices. **Capacity Building and Community Engagement:** Providing training and resources to local communities, especially targeting women and youth, to build skills in sustainable agriculture and water management. This includes workshops on financial literacy, cooperative formation, and marketing strategies to enhance economic opportunities. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with local NGOs and international partners. The ultimate goal is to build resilient livelihoods, reduce water stress, and improve food security for the most vulnerable communities in Jordan.

Group discussion – Part 1



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Conflict-sensitivity (Group Discussion 15 mins):

1. What are the potential conflict and fragility risks that this project entail?
2. How can this project contribute to the mitigation of conflict and fragility risks?
3. In your design and planning phases of this project, what are the steps that you would take to ensure that this project is conflict-sensitive?

15 minutes to discuss practical steps and concrete action points.

5 minutes to present and discuss your work

Use CSPD for guidance:
<https://cspd.cso.cgiar.org>



Group discussion – Part 2



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Peace-positive outcomes (Group Discussion 15 mins):

1. What are the possible peace benefits that this project may bring (e.g. economic resilience, women empowerment and gender equality, social cohesion)? (Discuss all possible aspects: economic, social, gender, demographic, environmental, governance and security, etc.)
2. In your design and planning phases of this project, what are the steps that you would take to ensure that this project contributes to peace and community resilience?

15 minutes to discuss practical steps and concrete action points.

5 minutes to present and discuss your work

Use CSPD for guidance:
<https://cspd.cso.cgiar.org>

