

**Geneva Peacebuilding Platform Working Group
on Environment, Climate, Conflict, and Peacebuilding:
Briefing 2 with Beatrice Mosello, adelphi**

Date: 10 June 2020, 14:00

Location: Zoom

Attendees: 18 representatives of international organizations, research centers, and other bodies including IUCN, HD, DCAF, UNHCR, EarthJustice, and many more

Meeting Summary:

Beatrice Mosello joined the Working Group on 10 June 2020 to present on the risks posed at the nexus of climate change and human security, as well as to offer concrete ideas and examples on integrated responses to these challenges. This document briefly outlines the key points of the presentation and of the discussion among members.

Key Presentation Points:

- Climate change is a risk multiplier
 - 70% of the most climate-vulnerable countries are also identified as the most fragile countries
 - There is no simple causal link between climate change and fragility
 - Other increasing global pressures include
 - Increasing resource demand, Population growth, Uneven economic development, Environmental degradation, Urbanization
 - Climate change, together with the above pressures, threatens stability through different pathways, including
 - Local resource competition, Livelihood insecurity and migration, Extreme weather events and disasters, Volatile food prices and provision, Transboundary water management, Sea level rise and coastal degradation, and Unintended effects of climate policies
 - Beatrice provided countless concrete examples from across the world, many of which are outlined in the reports linked to below
- Integrated responses: What and how?
 - Most peacebuilding interventions do not explicitly take climate risks into account
 - Systemic risks require systemic responses that span across fields and integrate different types of responses (peacebuilding, humanitarian, security sector reform, climate change adaptation, etc.)
 - Integrated responses matter because
 - Of the Do No Harm principle, i.e., peacebuilding projects should not exacerbate current climate risks or accelerate climate crises

- Climate change adaptation can contribute to addressing root causes of conflict and fostering cooperation
 - Peacebuilding can improve social cohesion and inclusive governance for more effective and sustainable climate change adaptation
 - Entry points
 - 1. Improving natural resource access and management
 - Can bring previously conflicting groups together
 - 2. Climate-resilient and diverse livelihoods
 - 3. Peace-positive climate change adaptation
 - Can include livelihood support, mediation, and projects related to social cohesion
 - What should integrated programming do?
 - 1. Strengthen social cohesion within and between groups
 - 2. Work towards more inclusive, legitimate and efficient governance systems
 - 3. Address exclusion and marginalization
 - How can we do integrated programming?
 - 1. Proper analysis of climate-fragility risks
 - Mixed methods approaches that integrated short and long-term risk factors
 - 2. A robust theory of change
 - A clear view of desired outcome and required steps
 - 3. Implement in a participatory and conflict-sensitive way
 - Including from project inception and design to the end
 - 4. Measure results across different dimensions
 - Capture lessons learned from interventions
- Key links and resources
 - [Beatrice's presentation](#)
 - [Reports](#) on the Climate and Security Expert Network
 - [Paper](#) on Linking Adaptation and Peacebuilding
 - [Climate Diplomacy](#)
 - [Handbook](#) on Climate and Security Risks
 - [Toolkit](#) on Addressing Climate and Security Risks

Key Discussion Points:

- On geographic mapping tools
 - UNEP is starting work to systematically and geographically map fragility
- On how well-used these strategies are by major agencies
 - There has been a great increase in recognition and buy-in to this idea from agencies in the past 1-2 years, but there is still a long way to go
 - Climate Security Mechanism is a positive step
 - Rigorous monitoring and documentation is necessary
- On peace agreements
 - There is very little out there today in understanding the role of natural resources & climate change in peace agreements

- UNEP research has suggested that 40% of conflicts have a very specific link to natural resources, but less than 15% of the peace agreements actually address those natural resources
- Language to describe this nexus is important: these are more peacebuilding than security strategies
- Opportunities for further research
 - The human-rights dimension of integrated approaches
 - The biodiversity dimension of integrated approaches
 - The role of the security sector in integrated approaches

Speaker: [Beatrice Mosello](#) is a Senior Project Manager at adelphi where she specialises in natural resource governance and climate diplomacy. In this role, she focuses on water cooperation, and climate change adaptation and conflict. With her background in field research and operations, Beatrice's work aims at promoting peace, and economic and social development by encouraging the sustainable management and use of natural resources through locally owned and participatory processes that connect ground realities with policy processes.

adelphi: [adelphi](#) is a leading independent think tank and public policy consultancy on climate, environment, and dialogue. Their mission is to improve global governance through research, dialogue and consultation. They offer demand-driven, tailor-made services for sustainable development, helping governments, international organizations, businesses and nonprofits design strategies for addressing global challenges.

Geneva Peacebuilding Platform: [GPP](#) is a knowledge hub that connects the critical mass of peacebuilding actors, resources, and expertise in Geneva and worldwide. Founded in 2008, the Platform has a mandate to facilitate interaction on peacebuilding between different institutions and sectors, and to advance new knowledge and understanding of issues and contexts related to building peace. The Platform ensures the continuous exchange of information through seminars, consultations, and conferences, and facilitates outcome-oriented dialogues on peacebuilding practice.