



## Concept Note: TICAD VIII Official Side Event (virtual)

**Theme: How can the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus support addressing the impacts of climate change on conflicts and human mobility in Africa**

**9:00 AM-10:30AM Geneva time, 29 September 2022 (Thursday) via Zoom**

### **Background**

There is a growing concern that climate factors are exacerbating the existing humanitarian crises and conflicts across the world, especially in Africa. The 2022 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) underlines this correlation where extreme weather events such as floods and droughts have increased the severity of food insecurity in Africa and are increasingly driving displacement across the globe<sup>1</sup>. In the Yokohama Declaration 2019 which was adopted at TICAD 7, climate change is recognized as a possible cause of social instability which could affect peace and security in Africa and the importance of increased international efforts toward climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management at all levels was reiterated<sup>2</sup>.

Across Africa, water scarcity exacerbated by climate change is increasingly linked to communal tensions, in a growing number of countries including but not limited to Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Sudan<sup>3</sup>. These communal tensions flare up between different population groups, such as between herders and farmers or between the host community and migrant or refugee communities. In the Horn of Africa, the communities that were already struggling with conflicts and the lingering socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 have been further hit by a serious drought. The on-going drought has made at least 18.4 million people severely food insecure and millions more face dire water shortages<sup>4</sup>. Rapid-onset events are also causing devastating impacts across Africa. In 2021, floods were responsible for almost two thirds of 2.6 million people who were newly displaced in Sab-Saharan Africa as a result of disasters<sup>5</sup>. According to the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative (ACMI)<sup>6</sup>, by 2050, the share of internal climate mobility in the Africa continent's total population will increase significantly from 1.5% today to 4%.

Against this backdrop, the Egypt Presidency of the Conference of Parties 27 (COP 27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has set out "Climate Change and Sustaining Peace" as one of its thematic priorities for the upcoming COP in November 2022. The

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<sup>1</sup> IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Summary for Policymakers*.

<sup>2</sup> The Yokohama Declaration 2019 is accessible via the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website: [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_declaration\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Burkina Faso: ICRC article in June 2021 (<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/burkina-faso-water-scarcity-conflict>); Cameroon: UNHCR's article in March 2022 (<https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2022/5/626e42f2d/unhcrs-grandi-meets-cameroonians-displaced-conflict-scarce-resources.html>); Sudan: according to an IOM's intervention to diffuse community tensions over access to water in Gedaref state.

<sup>4</sup> OCHA. June 2022. Press release "Horn of Africa Drought: Humanitarian Update, 10 June 2022".

<sup>5</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. 2022. *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022*.

<sup>6</sup> ACMI is a joint undertaking of the African Union Commission (AUC), the UN, and the World Bank to support the efforts of the AUC and African nations to both harness the potential of mobility in the context of the climate crisis and to address climate-forced displacement and migration.



Third Edition of the Aswan Forum in Cairo in June 2022, of which Japan is a strategic partner, provided a high-level platform for dialogue among African countries and other stakeholders to deliberate on the interplay of climate vulnerability and peace, resilience and sustainability in Africa, including the climate-displacement nexus, ahead of COP 27. In late July 2022, IOM supported the Government of Uganda to host a Regional Inter-Ministerial Conference on “Developing an integrated approach to Climate Change induced migration in the East and Horn of Africa” in Kampala, which has resulted in the endorsement of the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change by the Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the East Africa Community (EAC) and the States of East and the Horn of Africa.

The importance of increasing the synergies between climate action and disaster risk management was recently reiterated at the 7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia in May 2022. At the session, the escalation of and the growing complexity of addressing disaster risks was recognized, where distinction between sudden on-set and slow on-set disasters was increasingly shown to be arbitrary and hence much greater convergence between the disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change constituencies was a standing point of action. Similarly, during the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) in May 2022, the adverse drivers of migration, particularly climate change (GCM objective 2), was referenced as a key driver of migration, yet mobility can also be used as a positive adaptation strategy to climate change. To achieve the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, especially poverty eradication, gender equality, strengthened resilience and climate change mitigation and adaptation, DRR, and environmental restoration, is critical to addressing structural factors and ensuring migrants are not pushed into unsafe routes and hazardous pathways.

Furthermore, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)<sup>7</sup> called for humanitarians to be regarded as part of the climate solution, citing that the top 12 most climate vulnerable countries experienced a 170 percent increase of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the past decade. Noting their immediate reach to the vulnerable communities in fragile and conflict affected states, they called for greater coordination across climate change, DRR, and Humanitarian, Development and Peace nexus (HDPN).

From the viewpoint of human security, Japan places importance on the idea of HDPN and is seamlessly extending support for peacebuilding and the prevention of the recurrence of conflicts and support for poverty reduction and economic development in countries and regions where humanitarian crises have arisen due to the conflicts<sup>8</sup>. At the same time and starting from the first World Humanitarian Summit 2016, importance of collaboration across HDPN and its operationalization have been discussed in different occasions, while the twin resolutions on Sustaining Peace adopted by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly in 2016 broadened the effort to include Peace in the triple Nexus.

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<sup>7</sup> IASC. June 2022. Deputy Principals Meeting “*Background document: IASC’s Response to the Climate Crisis*”

<sup>8</sup> White Paper on Development Cooperation 2020 ‘Japan’s International Cooperation’



### **Objectives**

Building on the discussions on “Deepening sustainable and resilient society” through climate actions and DRR and “Peace and Stability” at TICAD 7, this side-event provides a platform to deepen an understanding of the linkage between human mobility, climate change and disaster risks in fragile and conflict-affected countries and how the HDPN approach could be leveraged for addressing the interlinkage and supporting Africa’s own efforts for sustainable peace and stability. The side-event will highlight:

- The African Union’s initiatives to address the issue in reference to the deliberations at the 2022 Extraordinary AU Humanitarian Summit and Pledging Conference<sup>9</sup> and at the Third Edition of the Aswan Forum;
- Japan’s cooperation with Africa in supporting the HDPN approach in climate-vulnerable, fragile and conflict-affected countries; and,
- Initiatives and good practices from the four regions of Africa to address the linkages between human mobility, climate change, disaster risks, fragility and conflicts, linking to the Egyptian Presidency’s initiative on “Climate Change and Sustaining Peace”.

### **Format**

The event will take place in English and French and will last 1.5 hours. Interpretation will be provided in Arabic, English and French.

### **Agenda (on the next page)**

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<sup>9</sup> At the Conference, African leaders deliberated on their efforts for addressing the humanitarian challenges unfolding in Africa, which have been exacerbated by climate change among other factors, including the identification of durable and sustainable solutions from a viewpoint of post-conflict recovery and peace and development nexus (<https://au.int/en/newsevents/20220526/african-union-extraordinary-humanitarian-summit-and-pledging-conference>).



**Zoom link:** <https://zoom.us/j/93126208074?pwd=ODEwdGVLektPSFp5cjVVZUkramZOUT09>

<p>9:00-9:15 AM (15 minutes)</p>	<p>Moderator: Ms. Aissata Kane, Senior Regional Advisor for Sub-Saharan Africa, IOM</p> <p><b>Opening remarks and Keynote speakers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ms. Amy Pope, Deputy Director General – Management and Reform, IOM</li><li>• H.E. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment, the African Union</li></ul>
<p>9:15-10:15 AM (60 minutes)</p>	<p><b>Panel Session (Presentations and discussion)</b></p> <p>Panel chair: Ms. Aissata Kane, Senior Regional Advisor for Sub-Saharan Africa, IOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• H.E. Ambassador Ahmed Abdel-Latif, Director-General of the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding</li><li>• Ms. Margaret Athieno Mwebesa, The Commissioner of Climate Change Ministry of Environment, the Government of Uganda</li><li>• Prof. Paul Tchawa, Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, the Government of Cameroon</li><li>• Mr. Livaharimanitra Rajaonarisoa, Cadre d'Appui technique DAPRNE, Point focal SADC du MEDD, the Government of Madagascar</li><li>• Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Senior Director / Head of Office of Peacebuilding, Governance and Peacebuilding Department, JICA Headquarters</li></ul>
<p>10:15-10:30 AM (15 minutes)</p>	<p><b>Discussion / Q&amp;A</b></p> <p><b>Closing Remarks</b></p>