

CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY: UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED LENS

Use a gender and social inclusion lens. Specify answers to the questions below for different groups of women, men, girls, and boys. Remember to consider other relevant factors of identity, including ethnicity, religious association, socio-economic status, age, etc.

CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS	AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES	COPING CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE	CONSEQUENCES FOR PEACE AND SECURITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ What disasters such as droughts, storms and floods are affecting the population? ➔ What are the longer-term effects of climate change in the region (e.g. temperature increase or sea-level rise)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ How do women and men use resources and for what purpose? ➔ How are natural resources managed or controlled? Who is excluded from management processes? ➔ How has climate change affected access to, availability, and quality of resources? ➔ How has conflict affected access to, availability, and quality of natural resources? ➔ Have disputes over natural resource access, use, or control contributed to triggering or perpetuating the conflict? If so, in what ways? ➔ When disputes arise, who is responsible for resolving them? Who is excluded from conflict resolution? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ What kind of livelihoods are different groups (women, men, ethnic identity, etc.) relying on? ➔ How has climate change and environmental degradation affected the livelihoods of different groups? ➔ How has conflict affected the livelihoods of different groups? ➔ How are the impacts of climate change affecting the movement of people (this includes movements such as displacement, seasonal migration and long-term migration)? ➔ How are different livelihood practices contributing to environmental degradation (e.g. mining or woodcutting)? ➔ How is the government responding to the situation? What is the impact of their response? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ What role does natural resource degradation play in existing conflict dynamics? ➔ What role does livelihood insecurity play in the existing conflict dynamics? ➔ How does climate change challenge the ability of the government to fulfill its role? ➔ How are the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation exacerbating marginalisation or exclusion of certain groups? ➔ What attempts, if any, have been made to prevent or resolve conflicts? What mechanisms have been used and who has been involved? Who has been excluded?
CONSIDER CLIMATE STRESSORS/SHOCKS	CONSIDER THE GROUPS OF NATURAL RESOURCES	CONSIDER THE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES	CONSIDER THE CONFLICT DYNAMICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Sudden onset: hurricanes, cyclones, tropical storms, wildfires, heatwaves, drought ➔ Slow onset: Desertification, sea level rise, salinization, shifting seasonal rainfall patterns, temperature increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Land (an economic asset and intrinsically tied to culture, heritage, identity and community) ➔ Renewables (agriculture crops, livestock, non-timber forest products, and water) ➔ Extractives (industrial and artisanal mining, commercial forestry, oil and gas) <p>Tip! Women and men often have different natural resource management roles and responsibilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Animal husbandry ➔ Agriculture ➔ Transhumance ➔ Mining ➔ Fishing and hunting ➔ Trade <p>Tip! These practices will change depending on the context of your assessment (e.g. rural vs. urban areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ What are the root causes of the conflict? ➔ Who are the main conflict actors? ➔ What are the effects of the conflict? ➔ What contributes to conflict resolution or prevention?