

IFAD

Climate change and migration: causes or effects of fragility?

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25 February 2019



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IFAD in two minutes

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IFAD in two minutes

01

An IFI and specialized UN Agency



02

Agriculture and rural development focus, with a specific mandate to reduce rural poverty



03

Agriculture as a business: Investing in rural people for improved food security and nutrition



04

176 Member states



05

210 ongoing programmes and projects in 100 countries valued at US\$6.6 billion in IFAD financing (for a total investment of US\$ 15 billion)



06

US\$ 46.8 billion invested to date with an outreach of 400 million people



07

IFAD11 target is US\$ 3.5 billion during 2019-2021



IFAD and the Agenda 2030



understanding fragility

state and society towards fragility

what is a fragile state?

“Fragile states are those where the state power is unable and/or unwilling to deliver core functions to the majority of its people: **security, protection** of property, basic public **services** and essential infrastructure.”

(DFID-OECD, 2005)

“A fragile region or state has weak capacity to carry out basic governance functions, and lacks the ability to develop mutually constructive relations with society. Fragile states are also more **vulnerable to internal or external shocks** such as economic crises or **natural disasters**.”

(OECD, 2012)

IFAD definition

“Fragility is a condition of high vulnerability to **natural and man-made shocks**, often associated with an elevated risk of **violence and conflict**. Weak governance structures along with low-capacity institutions are a common driver and consequence of fragile situations. Fragile situations typically provide a weaker enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable rural transformation and are characterized by protracted and/or periodic crises, often with implications for smallholder agriculture and food security.”

IFAD's strategy for engagement in countries with fragile situations, 2016

understanding fragility

Fragile situations affecting households


the focus on fragility rather than on states allows to appreciate the global spill-over effects

poverty

food insecurity and malnutrition

poor access to natural resources

conflict and violence

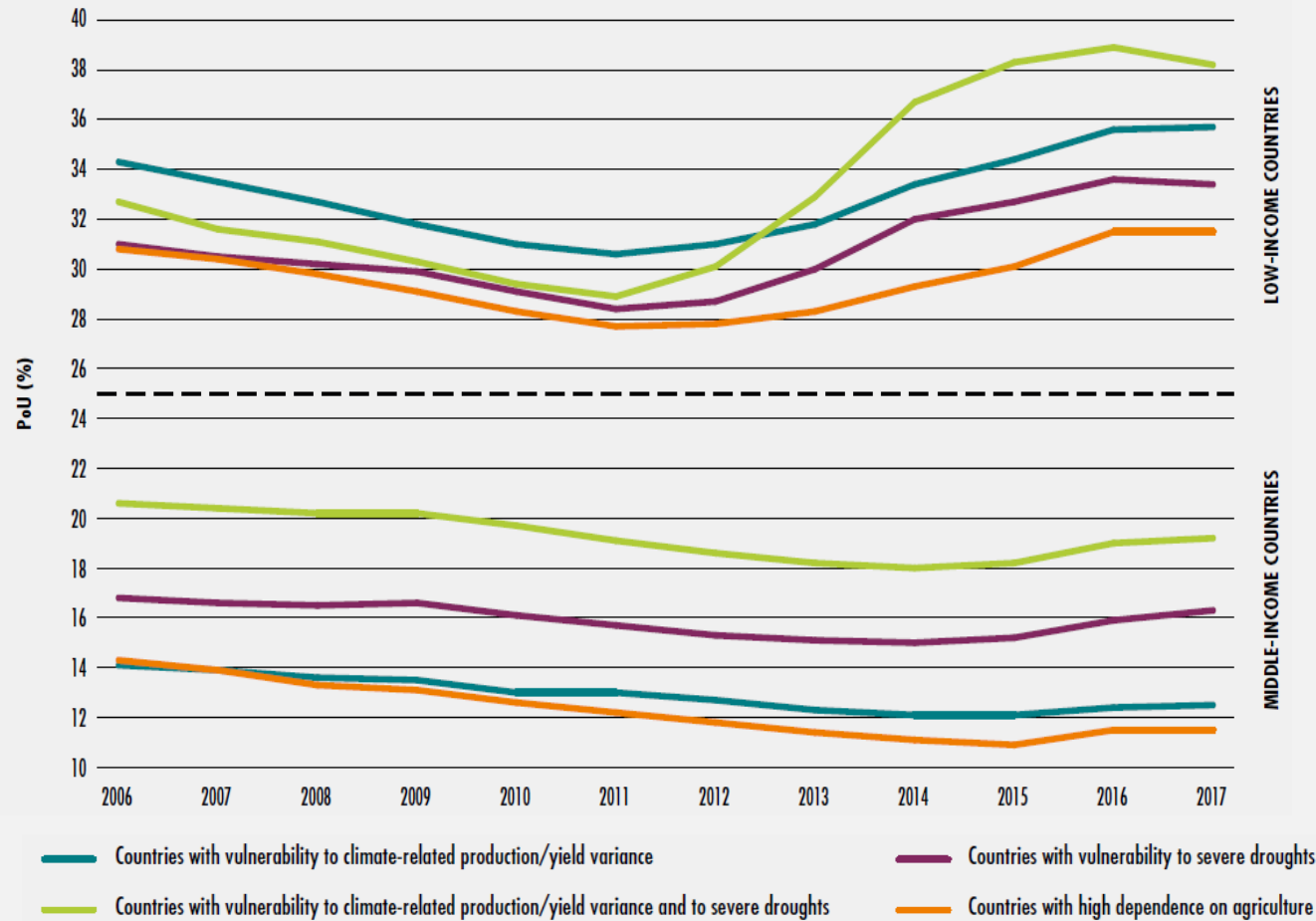


these are all key DRIVERS for fragility at the individual and households level

the key drivers of fragility

poverty ↔ food security

- while poverty is often the main driver of food insecurity and malnutrition, hunger and malnutrition also result in the inability to escape poverty
- the vast majority of poor people live in countries that are considered fragile, environmentally vulnerable, or both
- exposure and vulnerability to shocks can prevent people from moving out of poverty, or make them fall back into poverty.



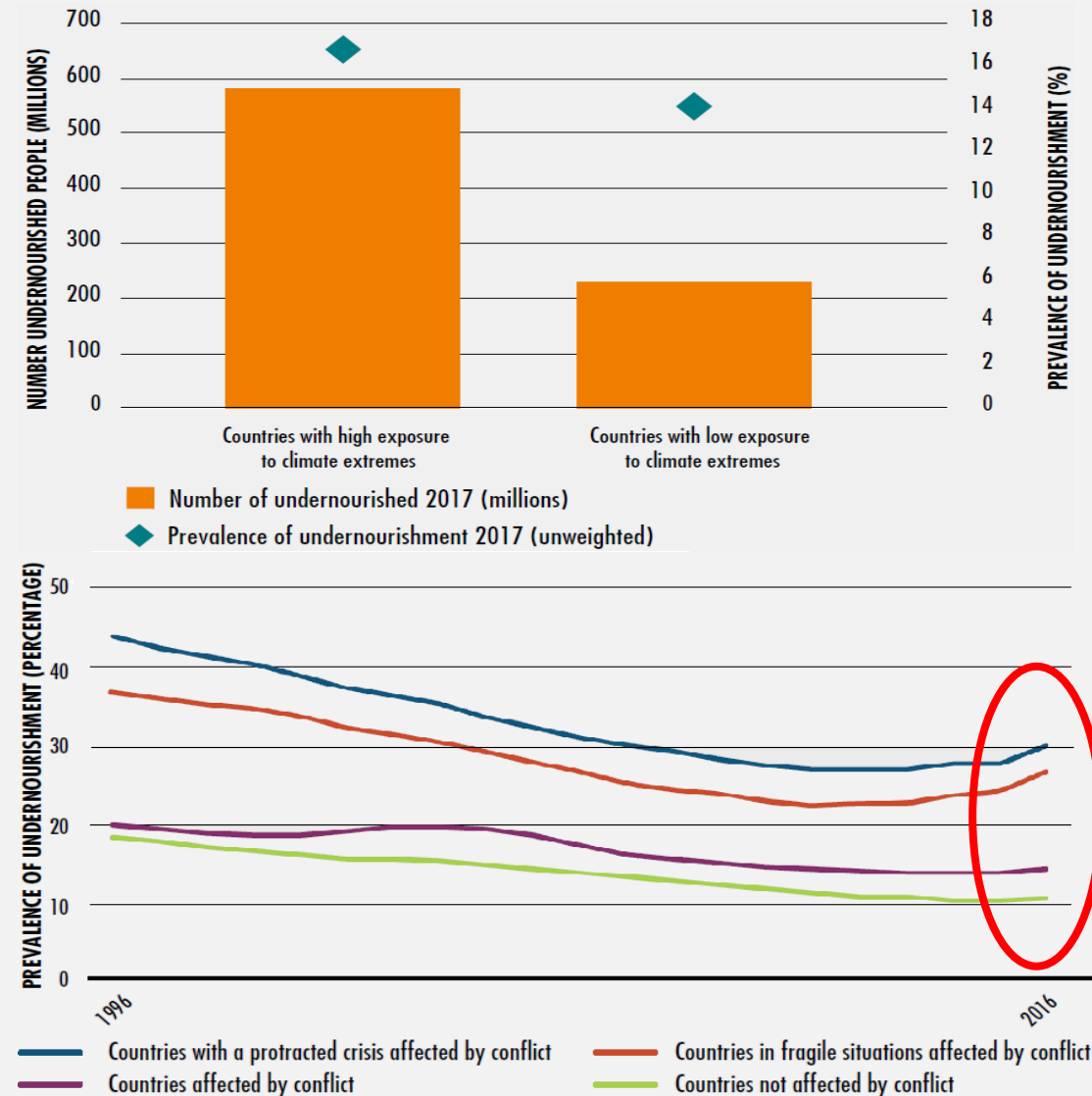
source: *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, FAO, 2017*

		Climate change scenario				
		No climate change	Low-impact		High-impact	
		Number of people in extreme poverty	Additional number of people in extreme poverty due to climate change			
Socio-economic Scenario	Prosperity	142 million	+3 million		+16 million	
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Poverty	900 million	+35 million		+122 million	
			Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
			-25 million	+97 million	+33 million	+165 million

the key drivers of fragility

climate change ↔ food security

- hunger is significantly worse in countries with agricultural systems that are highly sensitive to rainfall and temperature variability and severe drought, and where the livelihood of a high proportion of the population depends on agriculture.
- climate variability and extremes are a key driver behind the recent rise in global hunger and one of the leading causes of severe food crises.
- world hunger is on the rise: the estimated number of undernourished people increased from 804 million in 2016 to 821 million in 2017. Much of the increase in hunger can be traced to a rise in conflicts, often exacerbated by climate-related shocks.
- according to a recent IPCC report, if temperatures rise by 1.5 °C this century above pre-industrial levels, 122 million additional people could experience extreme poverty by 2030, mainly due to higher food prices and declining health.



migrating to escape from fragility

DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

- income differences, poverty and food security
- demographic asymmetries
- environmental factors
- conflict and protracted crises
-

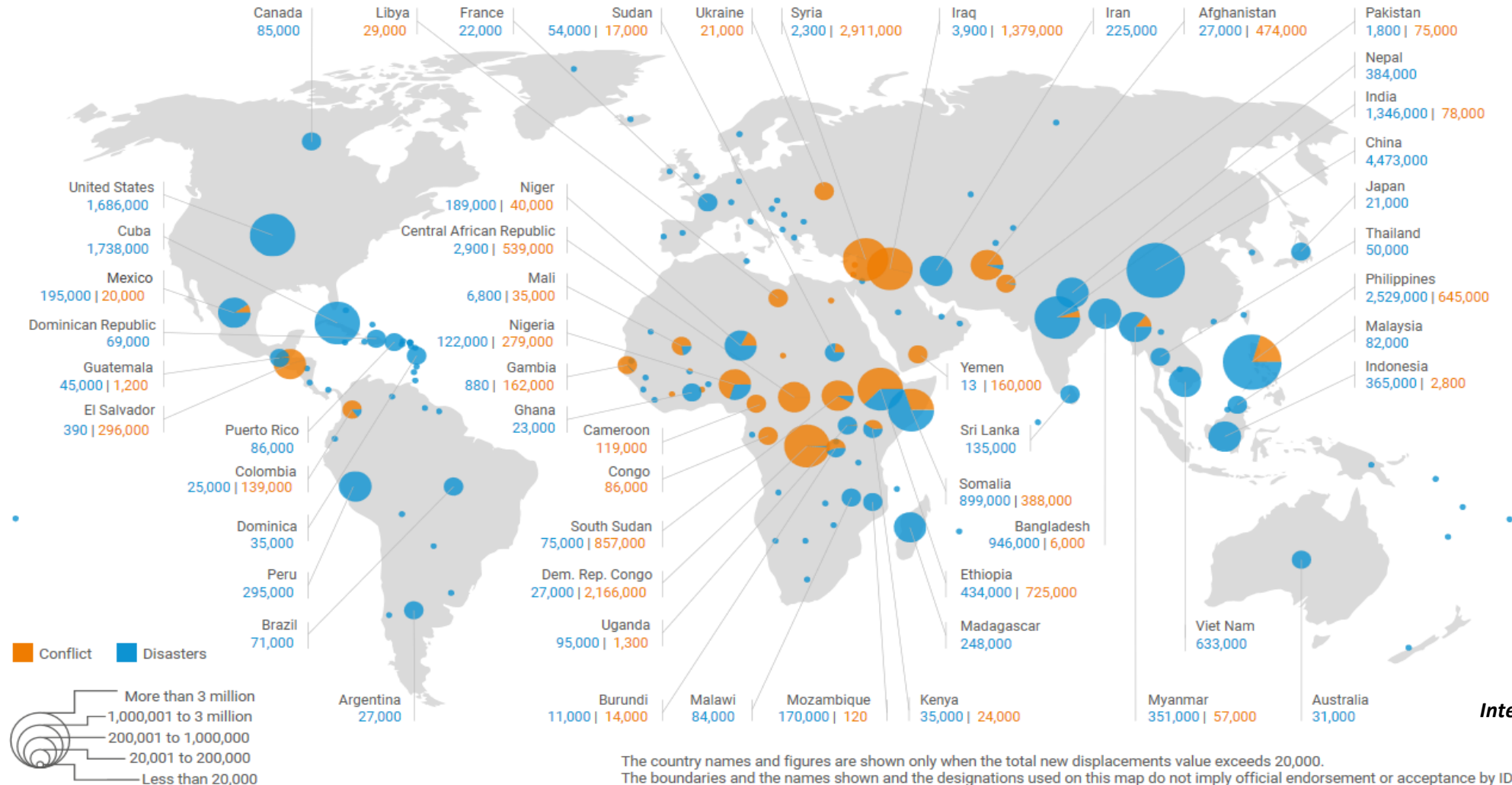
MIGRATION PATTERNS

- international and internal migration
- rural-to-urban and urban-to-rural migration
- voluntary and forced migration
- IDPs, asylum seekers and refugees
-

...migration can be a form adaptation to fragility and a source of opportunities

migrating to escape from fragility

new displacements by conflicts and natural disasters in 2017



Source: *Global Report on Internal Displacements 2018*, IDMC, 2018

The country names and figures are shown only when the total new displacements value exceeds 20,000. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

migrating to escape from fragility

environmental migration and the nexus with conflicts

climate change is a driver of conflict stressors

two major impacts:

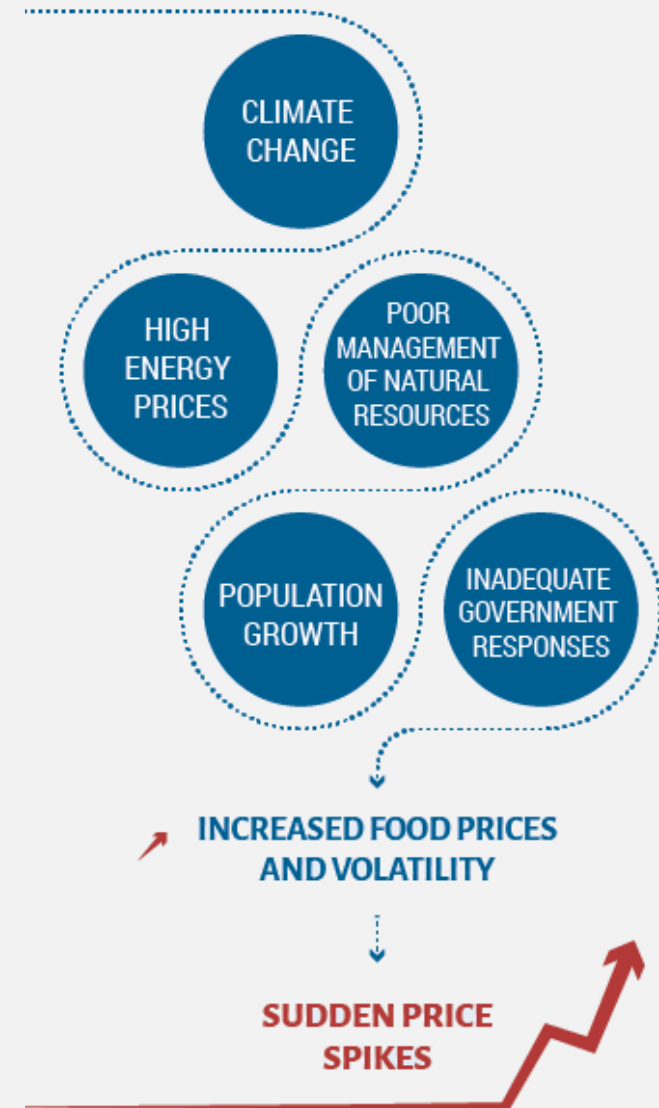
- interruption of resource supply leading to greater resource scarcity
- increased natural disaster risk and population displacement

Somalia

Approximately 100,000 people perished and 4 million were displaced by 2011 and again Somalia had close to 900,000 people displaced solely due to the drought between November 2016 and August 2017.

Sudan – Darfur

Between 1970-1980s, prolonged droughts and environmental degradation, among other factors, forced about 4 million Sudanese, mainly from the north, to take off in search for more favourable conditions. As resources became scarcer, land less fertile and demand ever increasing, tensions between farmers and pastoralists reached new highs and could not be mitigated through traditional means.



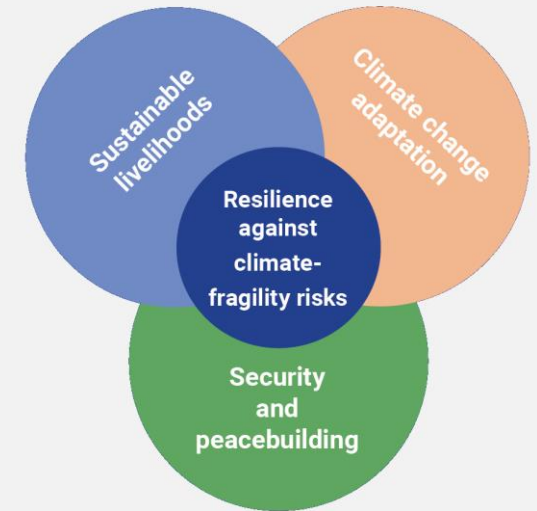
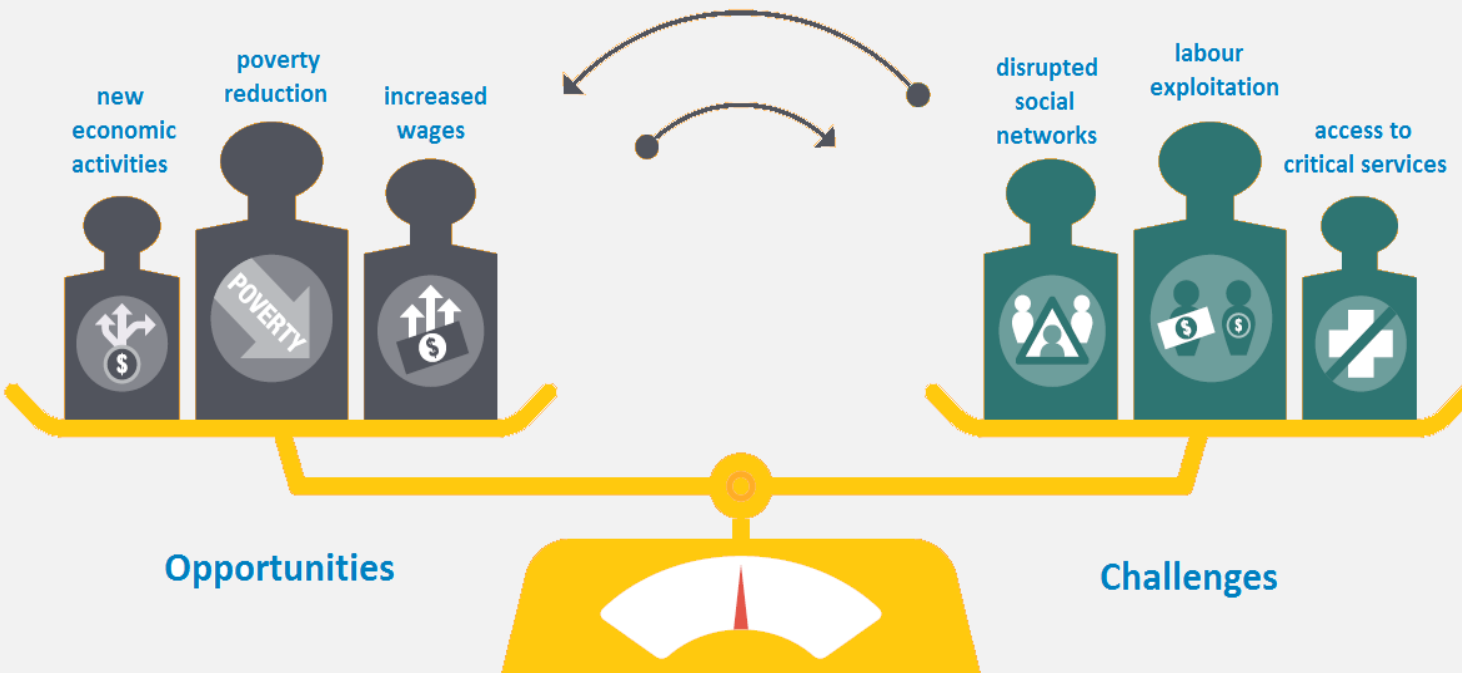
migrating to escape from fragility

environmental migration: challenge or opportunity?

diaspora and the remittances can contribute to sustainable livelihoods of people, including those living in fragile situations

US\$ 445 billion
to 144 receiving countries in 2016

▲51% decade growth
(2007-2016)



the international community plays a catalytic role in addressing challenges of environmental migration by reducing causes of fragility and triggering investments for improved livelihoods

“We must understand climate change as one issue in a web of factors that can lead to conflict. Within this web, climate change acts as a threat multiplier, applying additional stress on prevailing political, social and economic pressure points.”

Amina Mohammed, UN Deputy Secretary General, July 2018

IFAD's strategic objectives and focus on climate

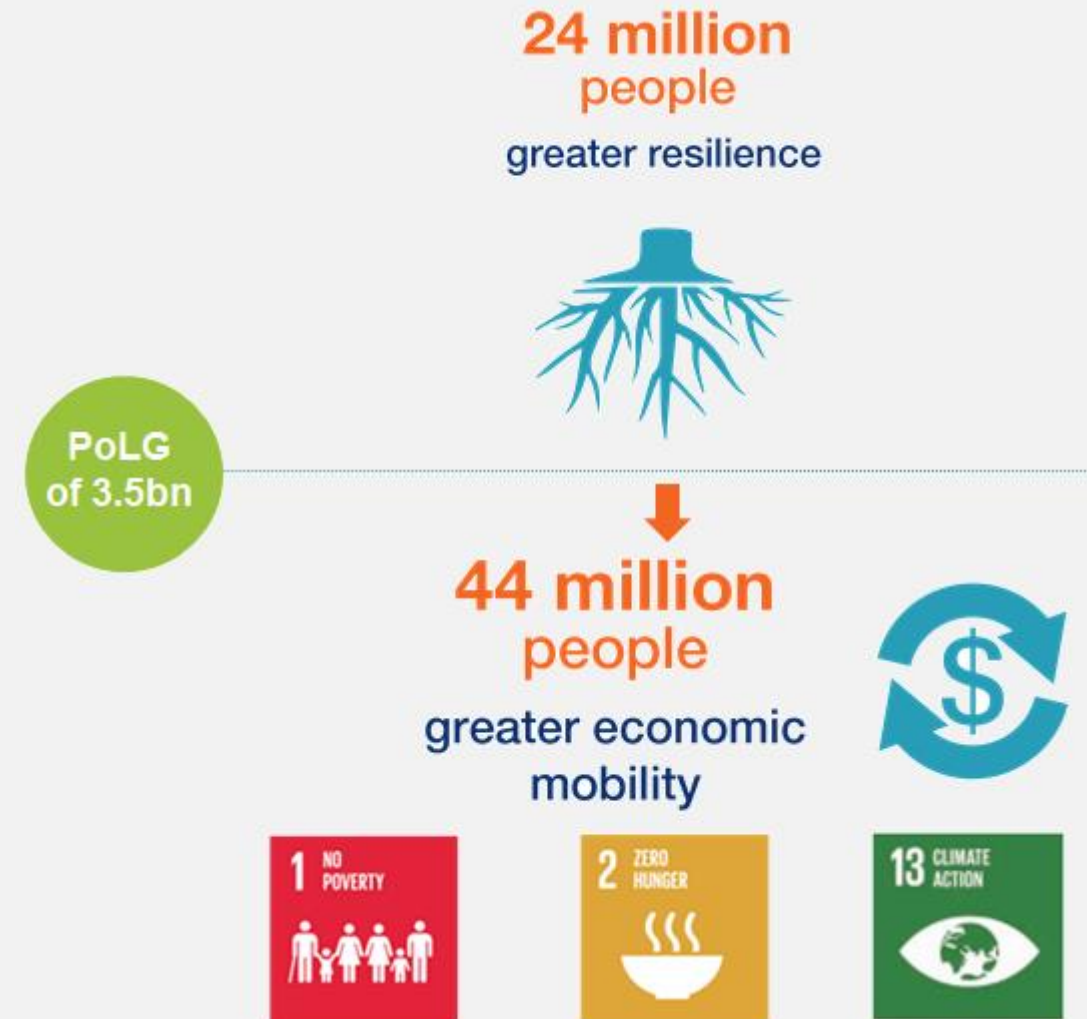
IFAD has ambitious goals for its climate work

reaching out to **more smallholders** to increase resilience: **at least a quarter of investments** to be climate-focused by 2021.

increasing **national capacity** to deliver on the Paris Agreement and SDG 13; Stepping up **advocacy** in global forums and climate financing commitments

expanding partnerships, including with the **private sector**, in order to bring innovative climate finance and services to smallholders

reforming policies and mechanisms to reflect a **climate lens**; strengthening **mainstreaming** with nutrition and women's and youth empowerment



global results: ASAP (2012-2018)

Key dimensions

financial mobilization



\$720 million mobilized
Leverage 6.5x

outreach



~ 2.0 million smallholders
in 40+ countries

impact



30 million tonnes of CO2
equivalent sequestered

outcomes



climate risk ↓ 100K households;
20+ policy dialogues

immediate actions



support
implementation of
portfolio



continue to improve
tools and knowledge



scale up new
programmes &
investments

moving forward

new **financial**
mechanisms and
partners - Expand
outreach (6 million;
450K households)

better **data and**
tracking; Expand
policy advocacy –
NDCs and national
capacity

regulating access to land and water resources in Sudan

challenges

- droughts and protracted conflicts have hit livelihoods of IDPs, small-scale farmers and livestock herders in the rain-fed sector
- low and variable agricultural productivity due to erratic climate conditions, degraded soils and poor skills

IFAD's strategy in Sudan

- fostering community dialogue on natural resources management
- increasing productivity through environmentally sustainable practices and distribution of improved seeds

actions

- establishing **Community Development Committees** as coherent and cost effective governance framework for natural resources
- supporting **Conflict Resolutions Centres** along state-crossing livestock routes
- assisting village-based savings and credit groups of women and men to access micro-loans for basic agricultural inputs (**ABSUMI**)

SPOTLIGHT ON RESULTS: SUDAN

Poverty rates have declined sharply as a result of 10 years of work in Sudan. The Western Sudan Resources Management Programme focused on **natural resource management, water supplies, microcredit and women's empowerment.**



From 2006 to 2016:

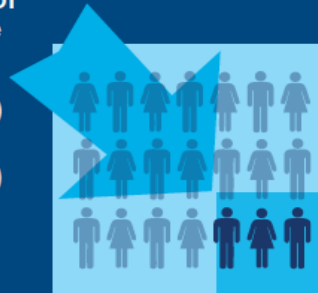
Percentage of **extremely poor** people in the area fell from

17% to 1.3%



Percentage of **poor people** fell from

68.4% to 27.5%



ABSUMI supported Aisha Adam Mohammed to improve her household's food security and resilience to climate change. Aisha, a 60-year-old farmer, used an loan to buy a few sheep and goats when the programme first started in her village six years ago. Since then, she has built up her stock and today owns nearly 100 animals. Selling young livestock brings in a regular income, and she is now financially secure for the first time in her life.



building resilience of extremely poor farmers in Somalia

challenges

- natural disasters have exacerbated already low crop yields and extended extreme poverty in rural areas
- a severe drought in 2011 led to famine over 2.1 million people and 236,000 undernourished children
- long-term civil conflicts have reduced by 70-80% the fertile irrigable land

IFAD's strategy in Somalia

- improving access to water, strengthening the natural resource base and building rural financial services
- promoting pro-poor investment mechanisms in rural areas
- supporting diaspora in becoming agents of development through remittances

actions

- building **sand storage dams** to hold and absorb floodwater to be used as water resource for farming
- empowering **Women's Savings and Credit Groups** for some 800 women to get literacy classes and trainings on access to finance
- promoting **agribusiness investment opportunities** in rural areas and encouraging cross-border diaspora investments

In the village of Aada, woman herder used to walk long distances, sometimes the whole day, to get water. Now fetching water is as easy as it takes just a few minutes, thus enabling simple households activities like washing, cooking and cleaning. Further to that, women have become interested in farming.





Thank you!