

Environmental Issues and Mine Action Working Group  
Sept. 6. 2023, 12:00-13:00 CET

# Climate Security Programming in Climate Finance: Entry Points for Mine Action Organizations.

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FOCUS  
Climate Security



ClimBeR: Building Systemic  
Resilience Against Climate  
Variability and Extremes



INITIATIVE ON  
Fragility, Conflict,  
and Migration



# Today's Agenda

1. CGIAR Initiatives on Finance 4 Peace.
2. Setting the Scene
3. Overview of Climate Finance.
4. Entry Points and Bottlenecks
5. Q&A Session.

*Questions, insights, and feedback are encouraged at any time through this presentation.*

# Part 1. About CGIAR

**CGIAR** is a global partnership that unites international organizations engaged in research about food security. CGIAR research aims to reduce rural poverty, increase food security, improve human health and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources.

## CGIAR Focus Climate Security



### POLICY 4 PEACE



Articulating the role of food systems in a climate crisis for policies and frameworks

### PROGRAMMING 4 PEACE



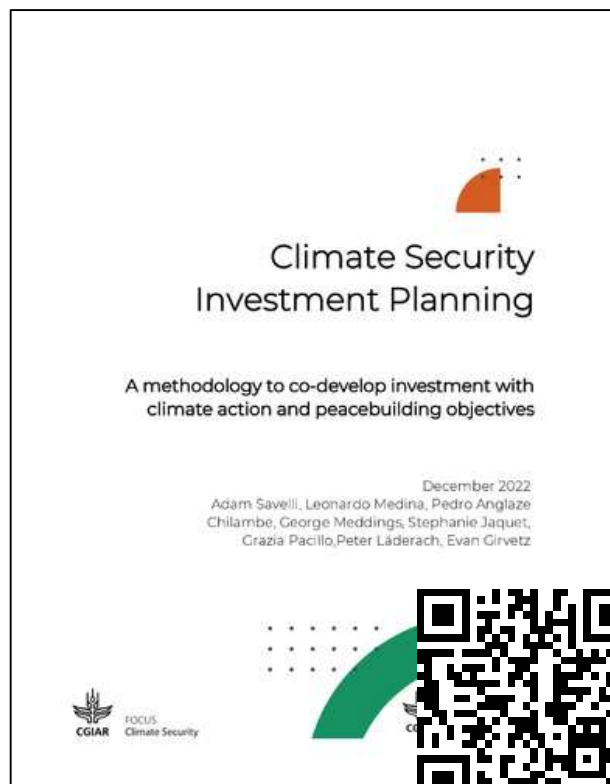
Developing peace sensitive operations for millions of beneficiaries

### FINANCE 4 PEACE



Leveraging finance by aligning objectives and incentives along the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus.

# Finance 4 Peace: Programming



1. Climate Security Investment Planning Methodology.
2. Workshop and capacity building.
3. Early Warning System for Accredited Entities at the Green Climate Fund (GCF): Integrated Climate Security Assessment Toolkit (ICSAT). Launch in Dec. 2023.
4. GCF Proposal on Climate Smart Villages.
5. Advocacy on conflict-sensitive climate finance.





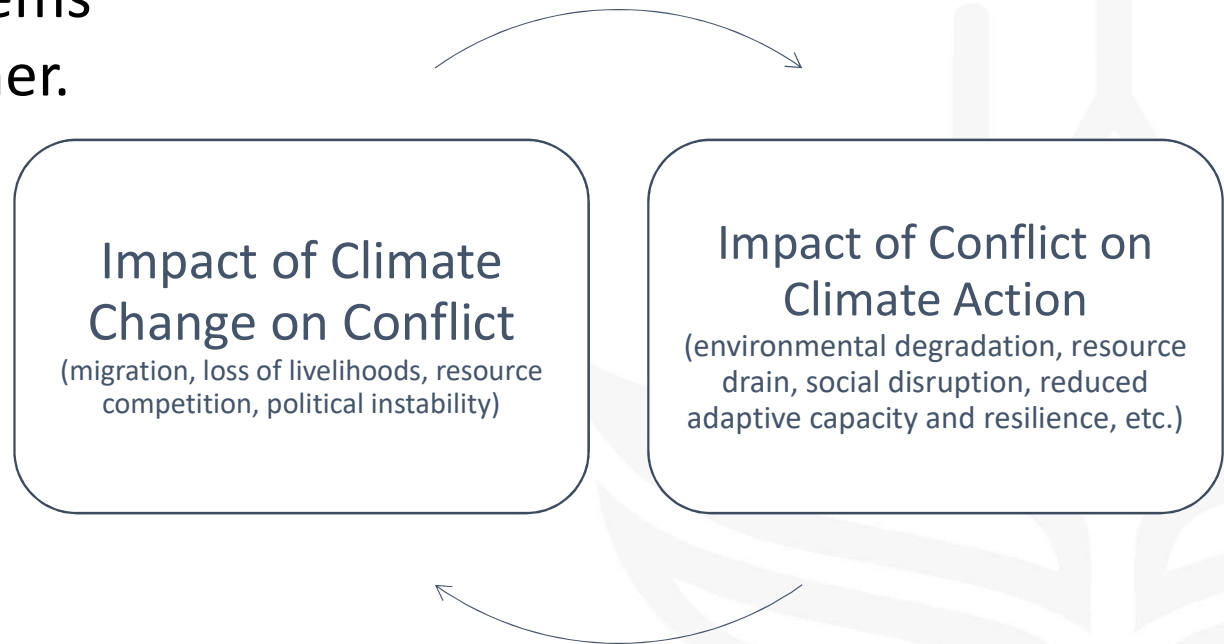
## Part 2. Setting the Scene

***Integrated climate-security programming*** is the holistic approach of embedding both climate and security considerations into the entire lifecycle of projects—from design and implementation to evaluation. This strategy aims to guarantee that climate finance initiatives are not only environmentally sustainable but also **conflict sensitive**.

***Conflict-sensitive programming*** can be defined as an organizational process where knowledge of the operational context is used to minimize violence and maximize peace. Conflict sensitive practices exist on a spectrum between 'do-no-harm' (e.g., conflict assessment, safeguards, redress mechanisms, etc.) and harness opportunities to 'do-good' (peacebuilding, peace co-benefits, etc.).

# Climate Security Nexus

Climate change and conflict are multi-dimensional problems that exacerbate each other.



# Climate Finance and Security Nexus

Recent literature on climate finance has highlighted that a **lack of conflict sensitivity** in climate finance can:

- Increase **operational risks** for implementing entities,
- Increase **reputational risks** for donors and IFIs,
- Impair the **delivery of funds** to FCS.

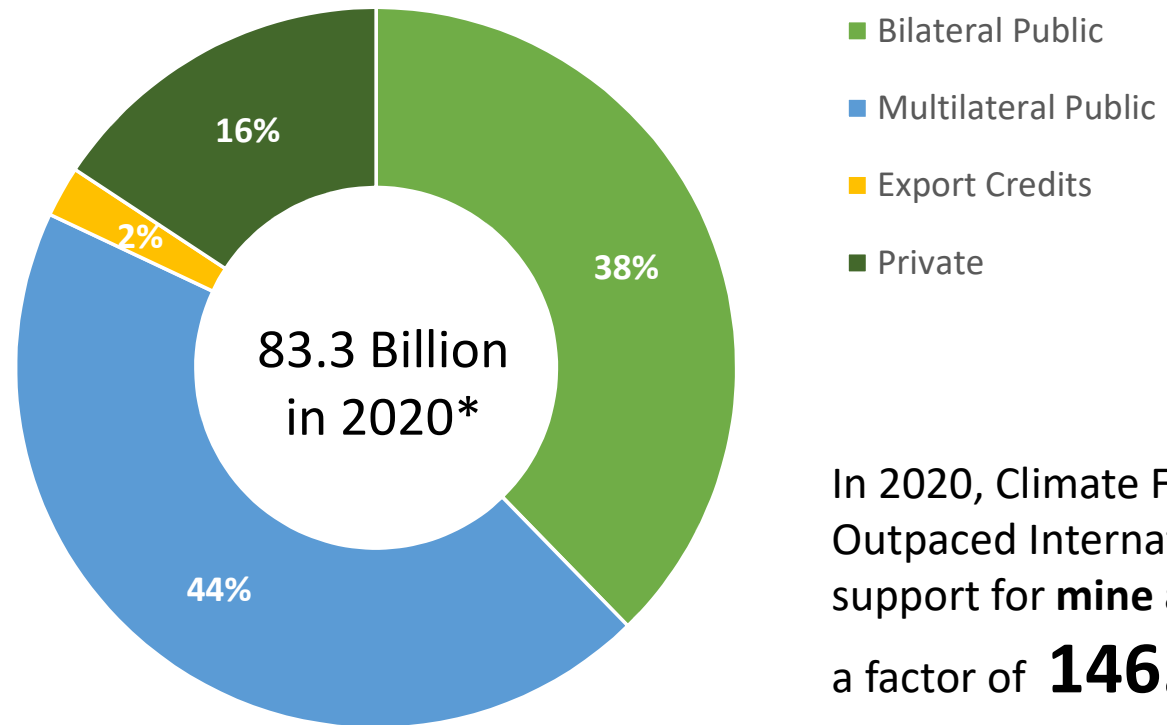
and **peace responsiveness** can:

- Increase the impact of projects via ancillary, **peace-sustaining co-benefits**,
- Help IFIs better meet **countries' needs**.



# Part 3. Climate Finance Overview

## Mobilized Funds



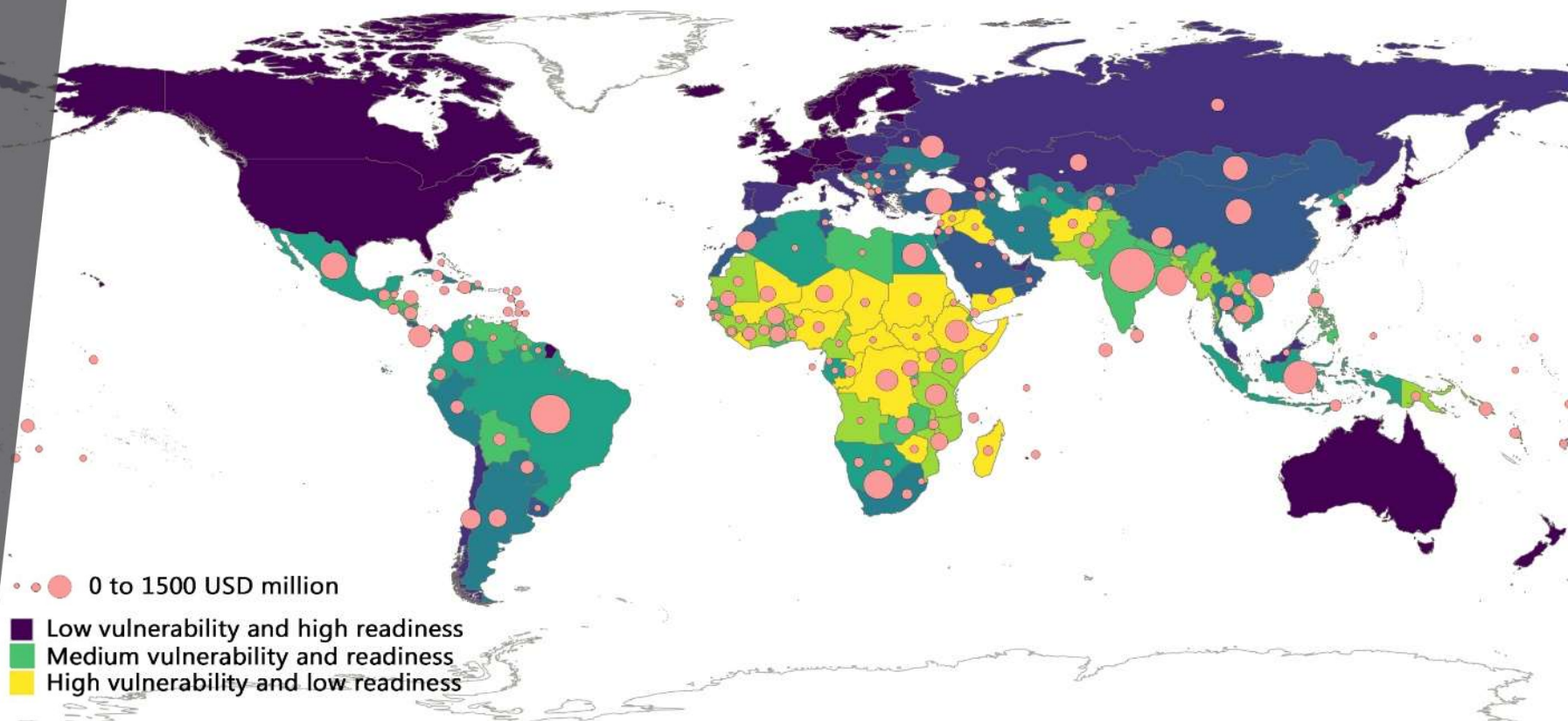
In 2020, Climate Finance Outpaced International support for **mine action** by a factor of **146.9.\*\***

**COP21 Objective:** USD 100.000.000.000 per year.

\*Source: OECD (2022), Aggregate Trends of Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2020

\*\* Landmine Monitor 2022

## Part 3.1 Public Finance Flows

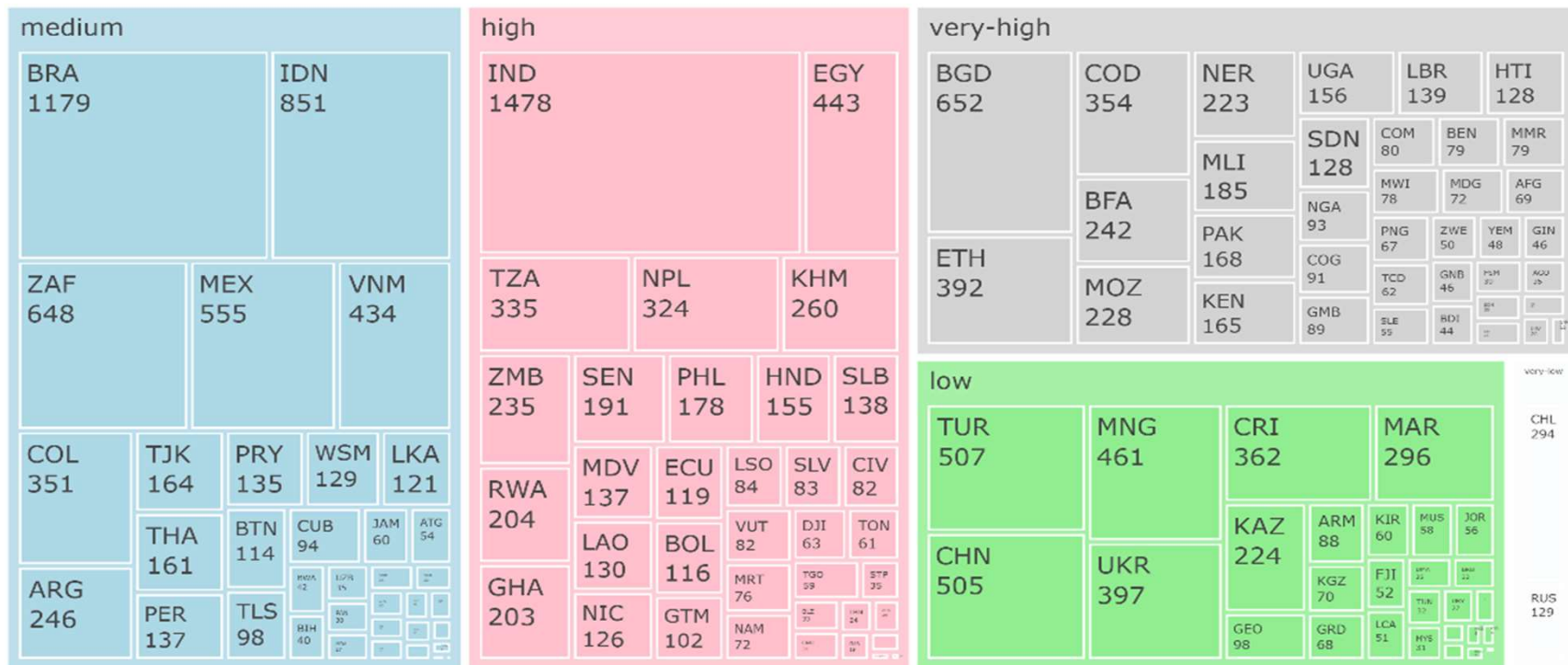


WORKING PAPER: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/127580>

Sources: ND-GAIN, ACLED, CFU, GCF, AF, GEF, CIF

# Where is Public Finance Going?

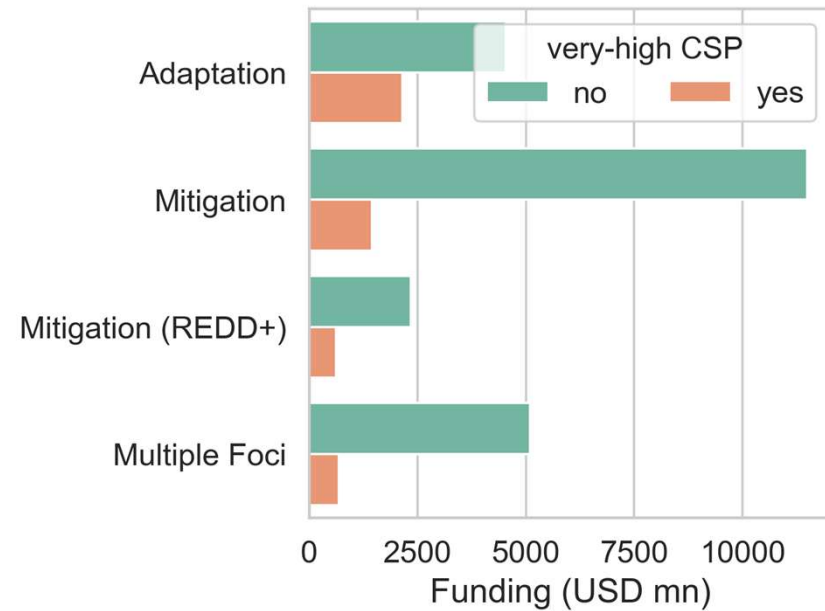
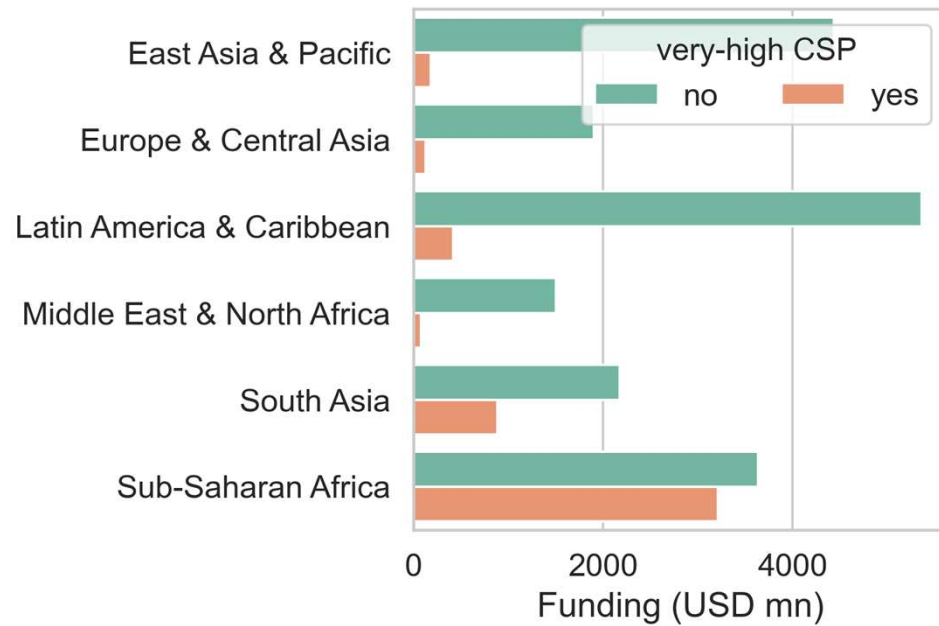
Allocation of funds (USD mn) & Exposure to Climate Security Risks



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# Where is Public Finance Going?

Allocation of funds (USD mn) & Exposure to Climate Security Risks (CSP)



WORKING PAPER: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/127580> Sources: ND-GAIN, ACLED, CFU, GCF, AF, GEF, CIF

# Considerations on Public Finance

1. Multilateral climate funds are operating in Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCS).
2. But countries with high levels of exposure to climate security risks receive significantly less funding per capita than more stable countries.
3. Conflict and political fragility seem to be a potential barrier to access multilateral climate finance.



Part 3.2  
GCF  
Portfolio  
Review

## *About the Research*

**Research Questions:** 1) To what extent are the GCF **portfolio and operations** conflict sensitive? 2) How does the GCF **operationalize** conflict sensitivity in its projects?

**Method:** Automated content analysis + Natural Language Processing.

**Data:** 1,704 operational and project-level documents published by the GCF between January 2012 and February 2023

<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Cesare-M-Scartozzi>



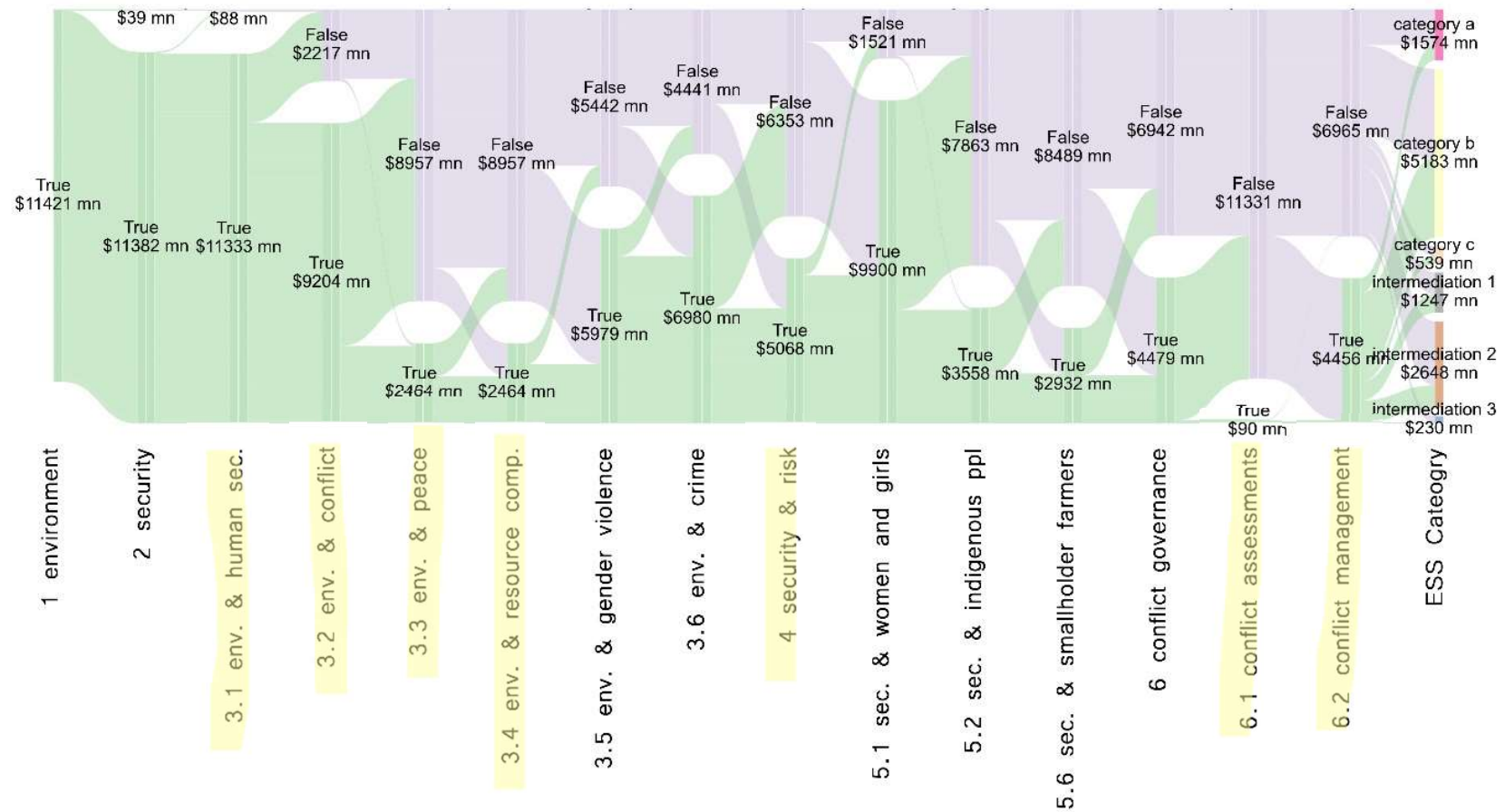
# Exposure to Conflict in GCF Portfolio



The Green Climate Fund (GCF) portfolio shows moderate exposure to security and conflict risks, with around **USD 8.5 billion** allocated to countries affected by organized violence between 2015 and 2020.

- Funded Projects
- Readiness Activities
- Conflict Intensity
- 0 to 524 million USD

# Conflict Sensitivity in GCF Projects (i)



## Conflict Sensitivity in GCF Projects (ii)

- GCF projects are increasingly adopting a conflict-sensitive approach.
- Approximately **USD 4.5 billion** worth of projects already includes elements of **conflict management**, indicating a promising shift towards a more peace-oriented programming.
- Unfortunately, **conflict assessments** are only included in a minority of projects, amounting to around **USD 90 million**.

Part 4.  
Entry points &  
bottlenecks for  
**Mine Action**



# Entry Points (i)

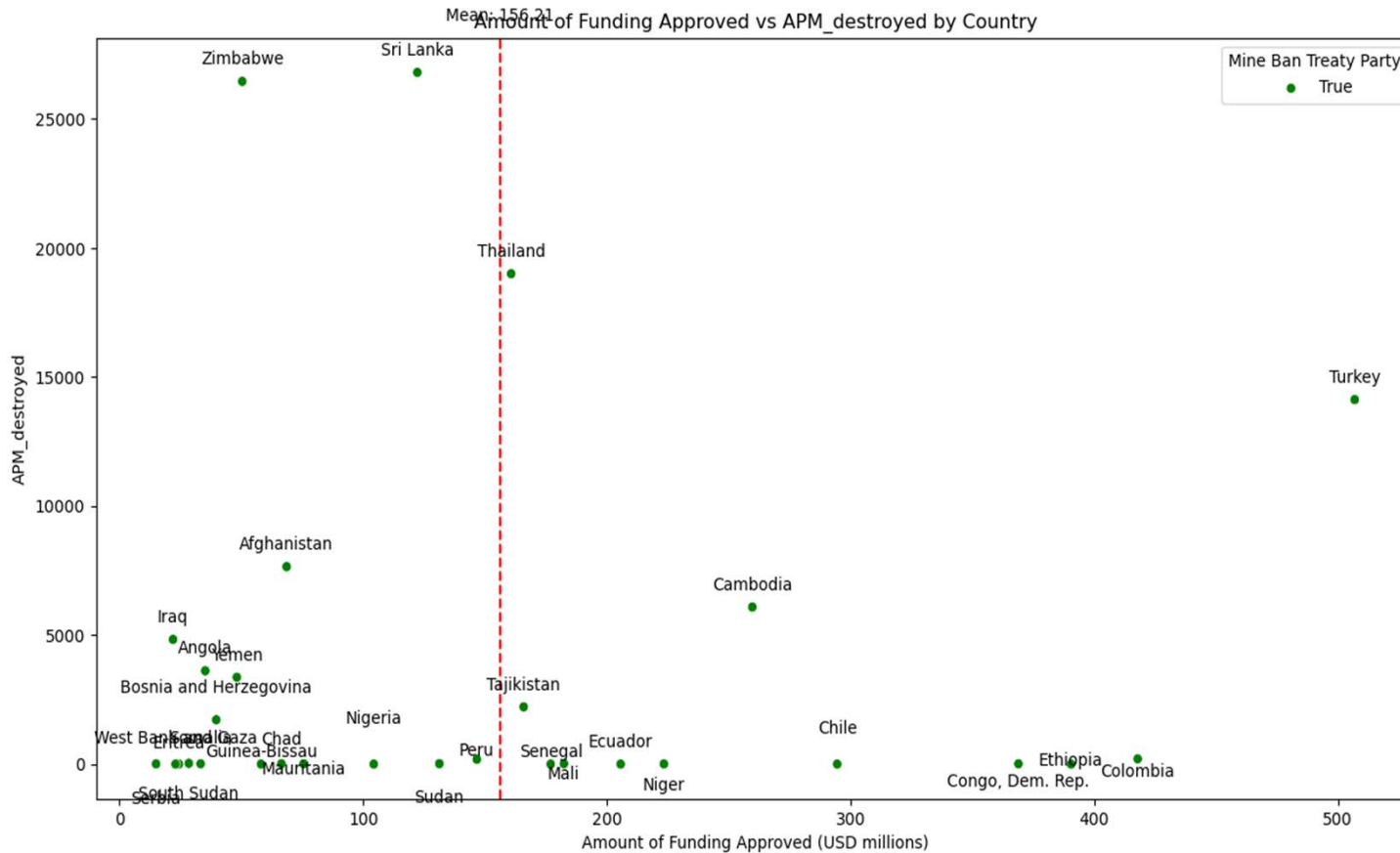
## 1) Investment Criteria in Multilateral Funds:

- **Impact potential** & paradigm shift (peace co-benefits of land use release processes),
- **Needs of recipient country** (reaching conflict affected populations, mine action as a prerequisite for climate action),
- **Efficiency** and effectiveness (reducing operational risks).

## Entry Points (ii)

- 2) **Accredited Entities** that operate in peacebuilding,
- 3) **Peacebuilding finance** that invests in climate adaptation (e.g., Peacebuilding Fund)
- 4) **Windows of opportunities** during institutional reforms in IFIs,
- 5) **Cross-cutting** climate action.
- 6) **Readiness** finance

# Entry Points (iii)



Countries with more than 1000 APM destroyed in 2022 and more than 50 million in Climate Funding Approved: **Afghanistan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Zimbabwe.**

# Bottlenecks

1. Focus mismatch (policy frameworks & objectives),
2. Temporal mismatch between mine action and climate finance,
3. Donor priorities and political barriers,
4. Lack of risk appetite,
5. Lack of peace responsiveness in multilateral climate funds,
6. Lack of “climate sensitivity” in peacebuilding organizations.

Download our  
research on the GCF:



[https://www.researchgate.net/  
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# Thank you for listening

Follow our research at:

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