



Research Insights on Climate, Peace, and Security in Ethiopia

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Agenda

- ❖ Tools and Innovations
- ❖ Climate security observatory
- ❖ Successful collaborations

Tools and Innovations



The diagram illustrates the flow from drivers to interactions and then to conflict. Drivers are categorized into four groups: Social (Poverty/inequality, Crime, Discrimination, Ethnic tension), Economic (Volatile markets, High prices), Institutional/Political (Weak governance, Failing institutions, Fragility, Poor infrastructure), and Environmental (Pollution, Degradation, Resource scarcity, Climate change). These drivers lead to interactions, which in turn lead to conflict. Conflict is further categorized into Types (Ethnic, Crime, Ideology) and Level (Intra, Inter, Internal, Non-violent, Violent).

Climate Security
CGIAR Climate Security Explorer

Searchable database on CGIAR's contribution to peace

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The screenshot shows a dashboard with various data visualizations, including a line graph at the top, a world map, and several bar charts. The text 'SUBSEQUENT PEACE' is visible on the right side of the dashboard.

Climate Security
Climate Security Dialogues

Interactive dashboard to monitor climate security debates in digital spaces

[READ MORE](#)



A person is shown holding a smartphone in a field of green plants, likely using a mobile application for agricultural monitoring.

Climate Security
Climate Security Observatory

An online platform supporting climate security-sensitive decision making

[READ MORE](#)



Two hands are shown pointing at a data table or spreadsheet, with one hand holding a yellow highlighter.

Climate Security
Climate Security Index

Creating a measure for climate security – sensitive decision-making, programming and finance

[READ MORE](#)



A group of people are sitting around a table in a meeting, engaged in discussion. One person is speaking into a microphone.

Climate Security
Governance Coherence Toolkit

Raise awareness amongst policymakers at the national- and regional-level regarding the importance of climate security risk detection and management

[READ MORE](#)



A person is shown holding a smartphone in a field of green plants, likely using a mobile application for agricultural monitoring.

Climate Security
Climate Security Sensitiveness Toolkit

A Programming Assessment Toolkit for Conflict-Sensitive Climate Action in Agriculture

[READ MORE](#)

<https://cso.cgiar.org/#/LandingPage>

CGIAR Climate Security Observatory

Climate Security Observatory

A decision support tool helping stakeholders understand and respond to climate-related security risks



Get Started



FOCUS
Climate Security



INITIATIVE ON
Climate Resilience



INITIATIVE ON
Fragility, Conflict,
and Migration



INITIATIVE ON
Livestock and Climate



AgriLAC Resiliente:
Resilient Agrifood Innovation
Systems in Latin America and
the Caribbean



How does climate worsen the root causes of conflict? *(Programming)*



Where are the most vulnerable areas to climate induced insecurities and risks?

(Targeting and geographical prioritization)



Who are vulnerable groups to climate and security risks that should be targeted?

(Targeting and prioritization)

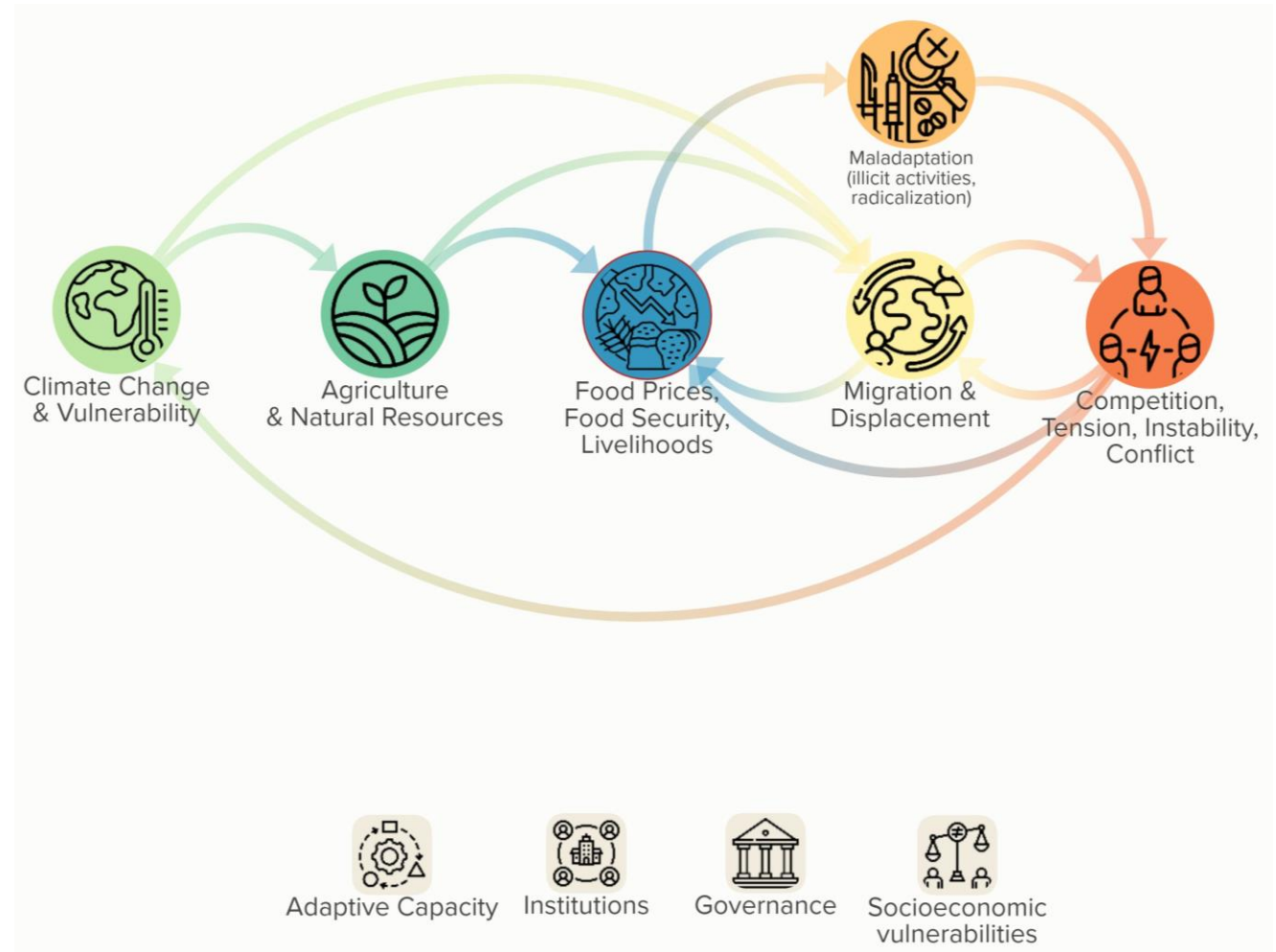


What needs to be done to break the cycle between climate and conflict?

(Programming and prioritization)

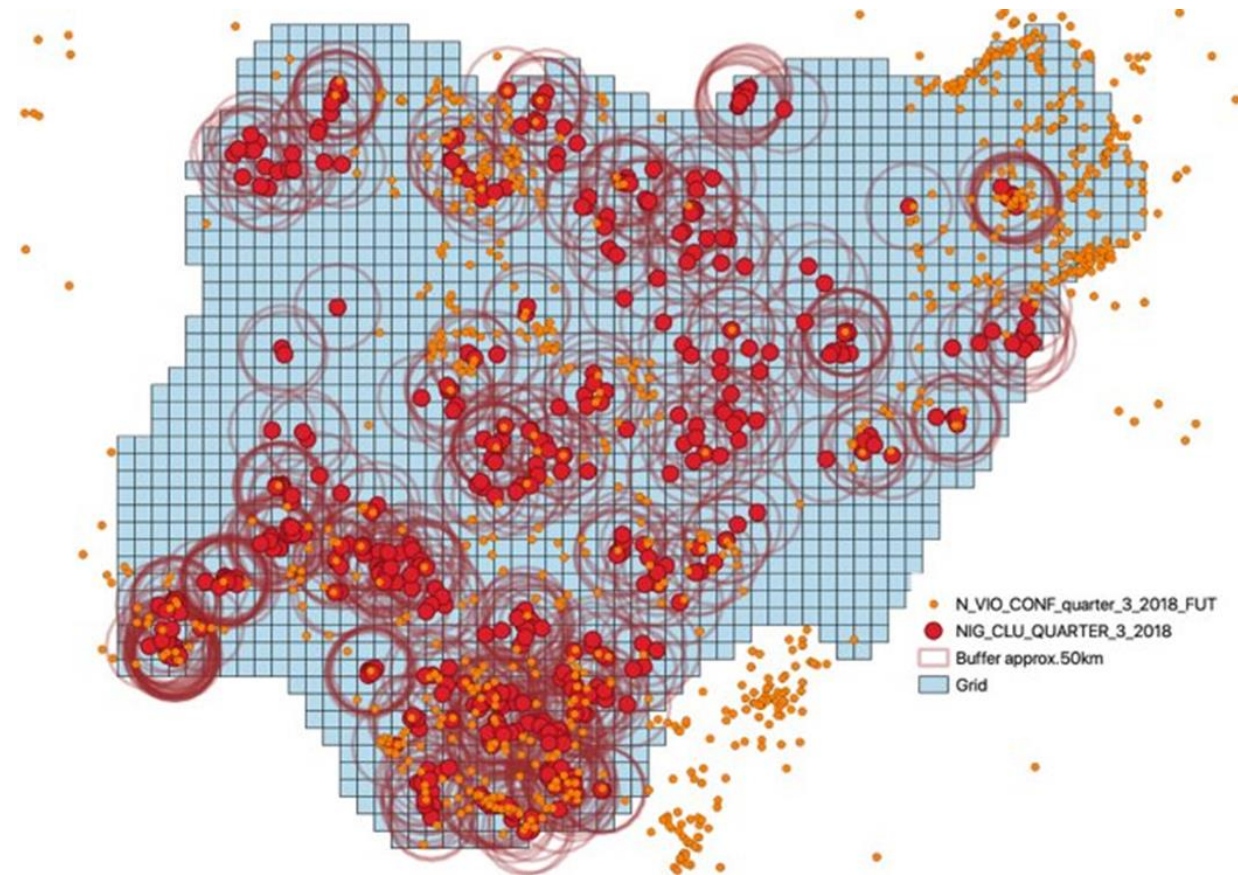
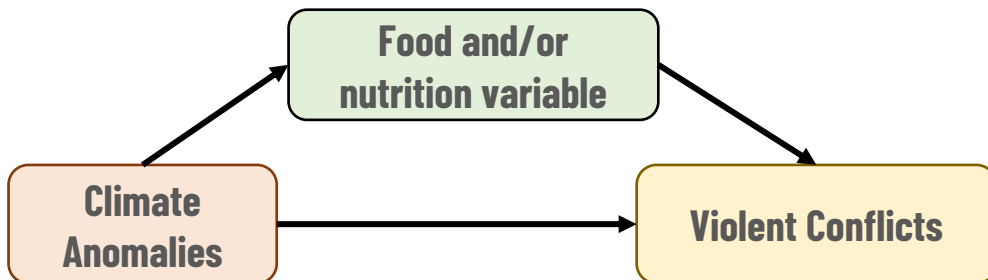
HOW - Climate Security Pathway Analysis

- Climate Security Pathway Analysis explains how different climatic, socio-economic, political, & cultural factors interact with each other, cascading effects that climate variability and extremes may have on conflict risks and outcomes.

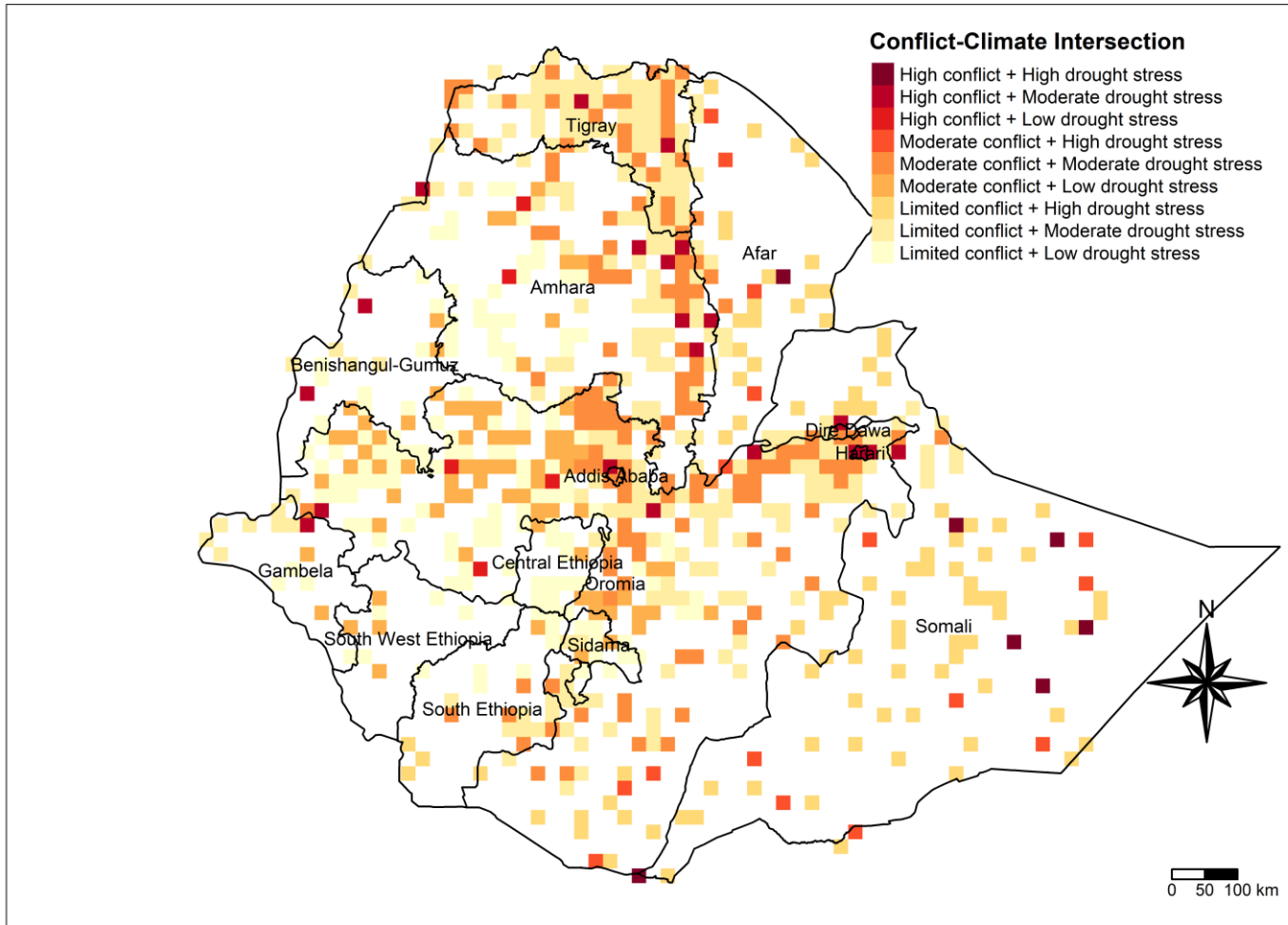


HOW - Econometric analysis

- EA => used to understand the linkages related to climate-vulnerable food, land, and water systems, helping to quantify the Climate-Security Nexus.
- Focuses on testing whether & how climate variability and conflict risk are correlated using an analysis of localized food and nutrition insecurity dynamics. We do so by combining :
 - Socio-demographic data (household-level; food and nutrition security; Food prices)
 - High-resolution climatic data to capture the presence of climate anomalies
 - Conflict Data (ACLED)
- A causal mediation model is used to distinguish the direct and indirect mechanisms that link climate variability to insecurity and the risk of conflict.



WHO & WHERE - Spatial analysis



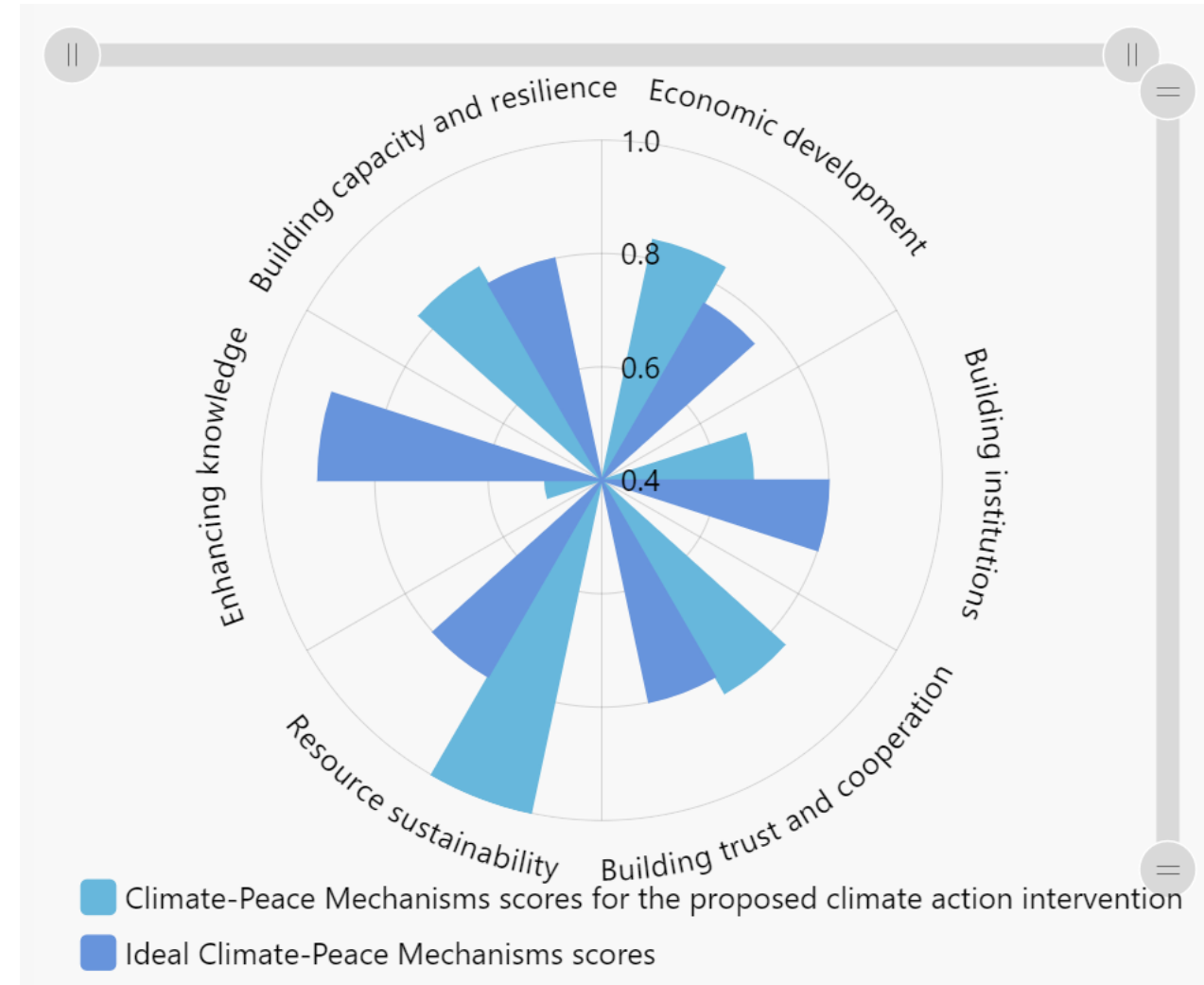
Events	Fatalities	Zones	SEV	Livelihoods
93	980	Jarar	I+U	Agropastoral
28	469	Jarar	I	Pastoralism
25	454	Korahe	I+U	Pastoralism
105	826	Korahe	I	Agropastoral Pastoralism

I: Inequality; **U:** Undernutrition

- ❖ Examines geographical patterns, relationships and trends to map where hotspots of climate hazards, conflict and socioeconomic vulnerabilities are and who lives there.
- ❖ Techniques used include GIS, remote sensing and geo-statistics.
- ❖ We use open-source data such as WorldClim, CHIRPS, TerraClimate & AgERA5 climate data, ACLED conflict events, IOM DTM migration dataset etc.

WHAT: Climate Security Sensitivity Tool (CSST)

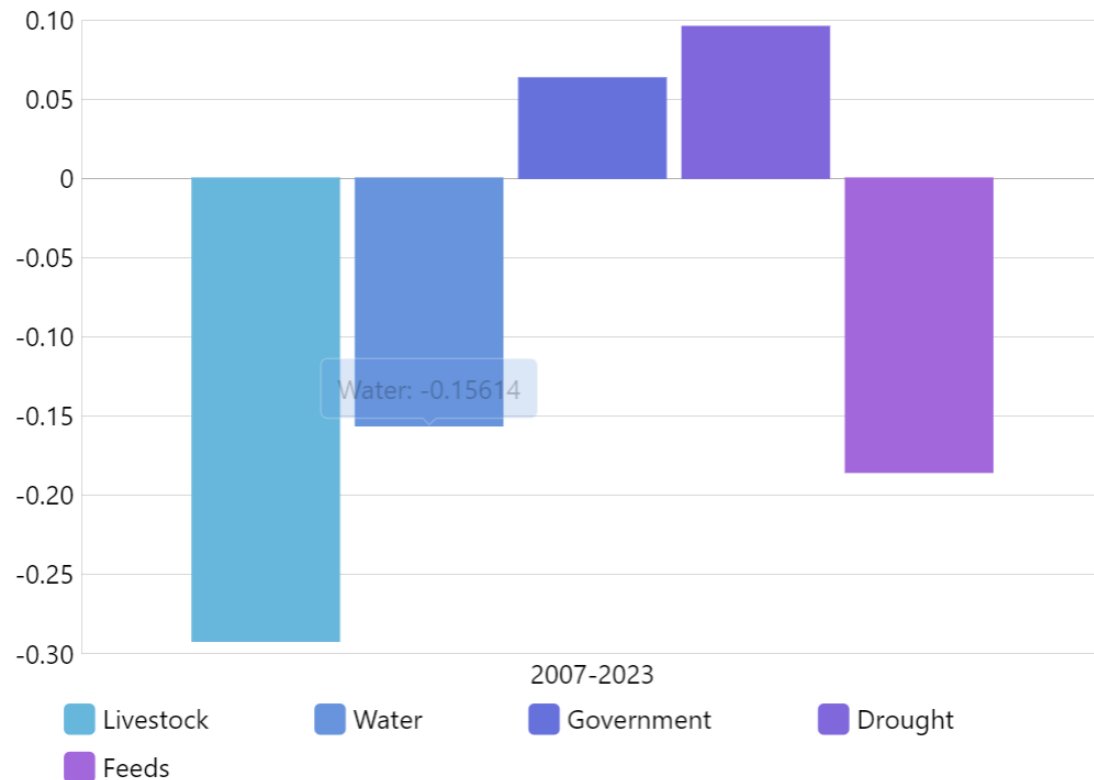
- CSST is a programming tool for conflict-sensitive & peace-responsive assessment of climate action in agriculture.
- It has three main steps:
 1. Context definition: Location drivers of conflict & insecurity
 2. Scoring system: Score each Climate-Peace Mechanism as fulfilled (1)/partially fulfilled (0.5)/fulfilled (0).
 3. Results: Compare ideal CPM scores with CPM scores delivered by the proposed intervention



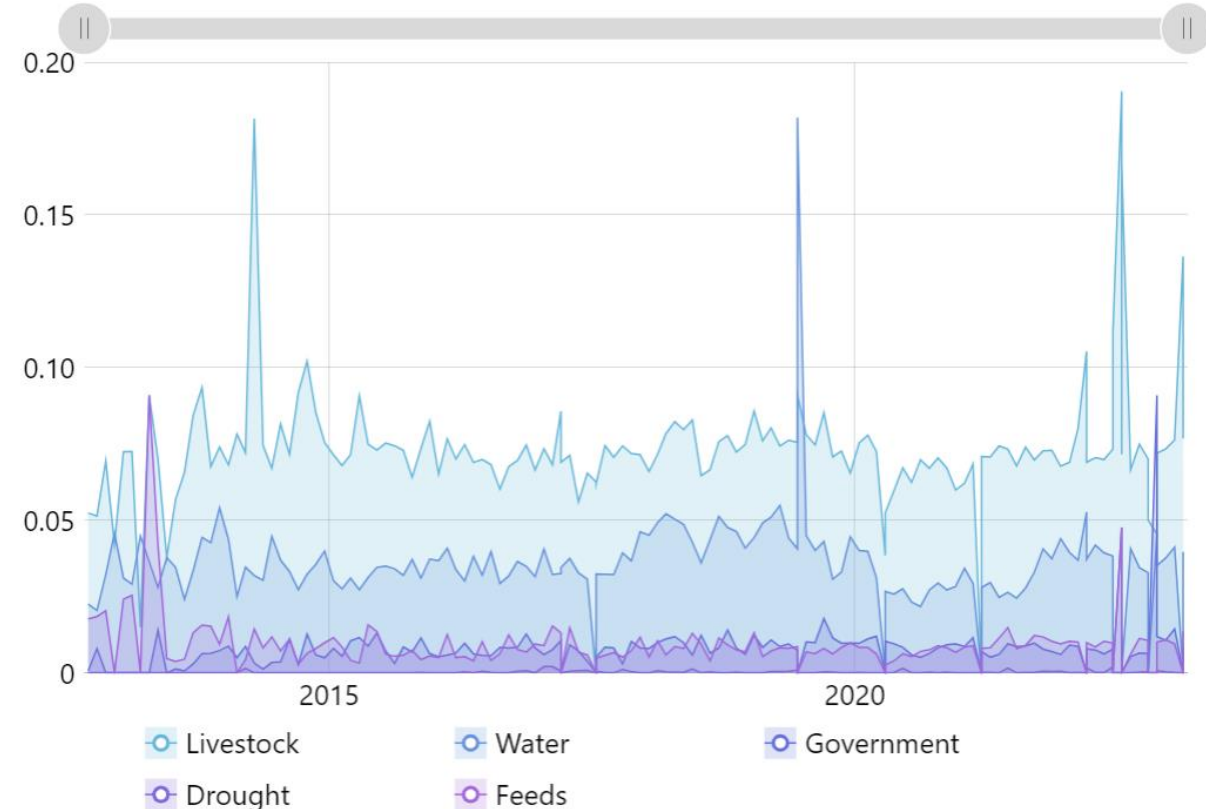
WHAT: Social Media Analysis

- Objective: identify trends, narratives and dynamics present in online environments that generate knowledge to specific problems society face and address policy gaps.

6 months Tweet Sentiment



Prevalence online mapping

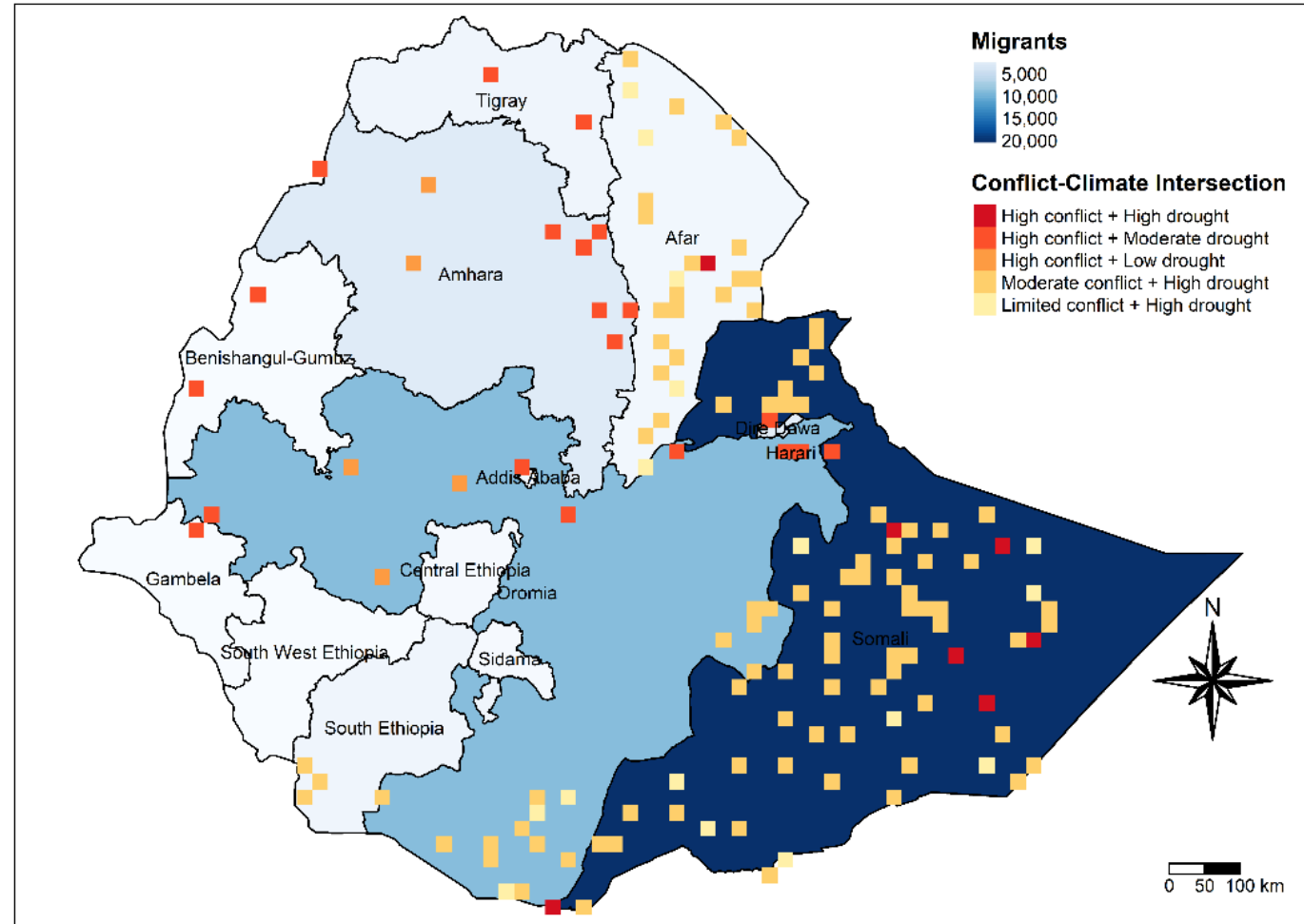
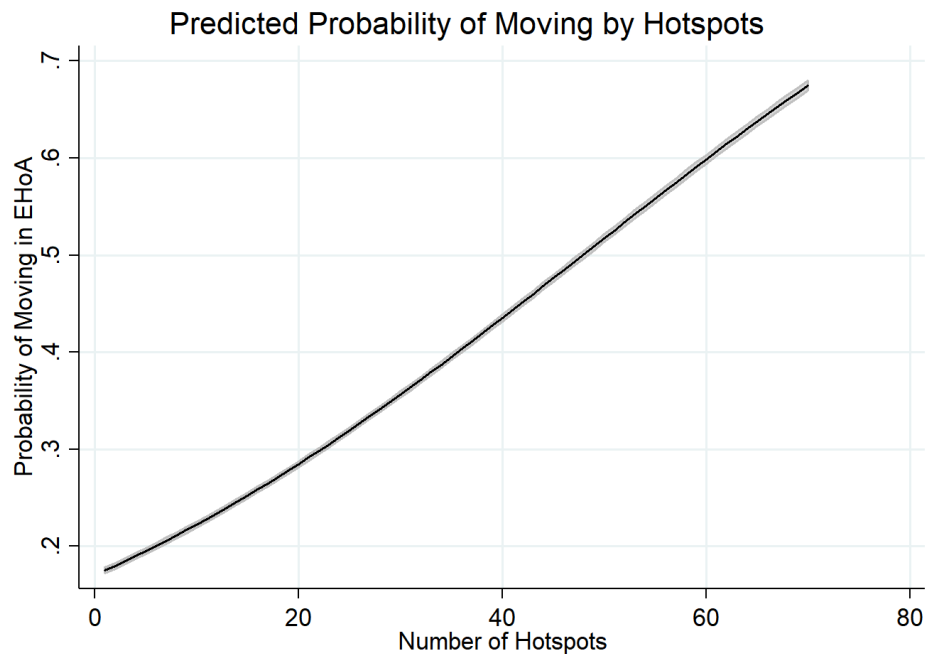


Examples of successful collaborations

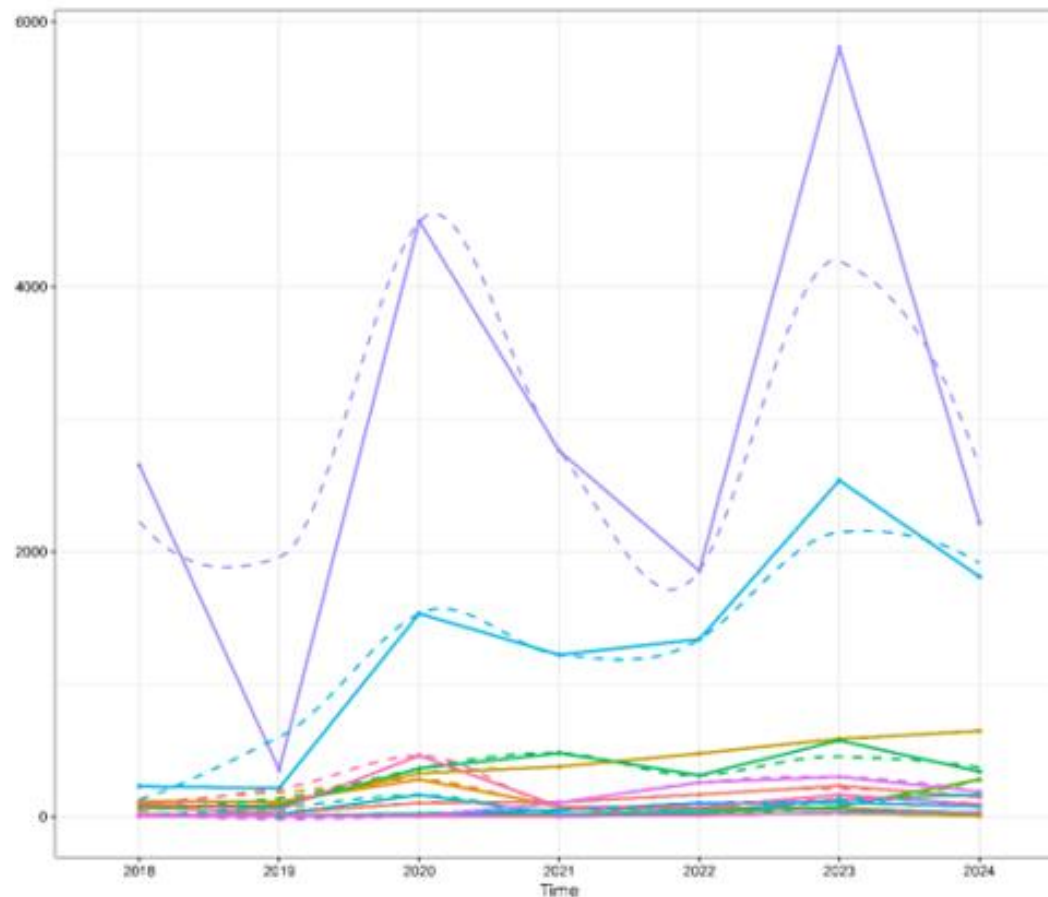


Intersections of Climate, Security, and Migration in Ethiopia

- Secondment agreement between ABC & IOM.
- Research approaches are combined to explore the intricate relationships between migration and climate, peace, and security in Ethiopia and the broader East and Horn of Africa (EHoA)



Intersections of Climate, Security, and Migration in Ethiopia



Reason to migrate - 2023 peak

Economic	5,802	0.141 (0.348)
Education	5,802	0.004 (0.066)
Family	5,802	0.601 (0.490)
Access to basic services	5,802	0.636 (0.481)
Natural disasters	5,802	0.015 (0.121)
Slow Environmental change	5,802	0.062 (0.241)
Conflict	5,802	0.08 (0.271)
Persecution	5,802	0.004 (0.064)
Other	5,802	0.021 (0.143)

Thanks!