

Multilateral Cooperation and Climate-related Security and Development Risks

Report from the UN75 Africa-Nordic
Sub-regional Meeting, 3 & 4 March
2020, Dakar, Senegal



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Introduction

On 3 and 4 March 2020, a sub-regional meeting was hosted by Senegal and Norway in Dakar. The meeting formed part of an ongoing special initiative by African and Nordic countries to strengthen multilateral cooperation and a rules-based international order. The topic of this meeting was “multilateral cooperation to address climate-related security and development risks in Africa with a focus on Sahel”.

This is the co-chair’s summary of the proceedings of the UN75 Africa-Nordic Sub-regional Meeting on Multilateral Cooperation to Address Climate-Related Security and Development Risks with a focus on Sahel.

The meeting was attended by representatives from 18 countries, especially from West Africa and the Sahel, as well as delegates from a number of regional and multilateral organisations and experts from civil society and research institutes.

The purpose of the meeting was to deepen our collective understanding of the impact of climate-related human security and development risks, and how multilateral cooperation can contribute to preventing, mitigating and adapting to its effects. The aim of the meeting was to generate policy recommendations for enhanced multilateral cooperation in the area of climate-related security and development risks. These recommendations will be considered by the African and Nordic countries as they deepen their multilateral cooperation.

The meeting was opened by a key-note address delivered by Ruby Sandhu-Rojon, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Deputy Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), followed by welcome remarks by Rigmor Elianne Koti, the Norwegian Special Envoy for the Sahel and Ambassador Youssouph Diallo, Director of International Organizations and Global Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad of Senegal.

What we know about the link between climate, security and development

In this first session, the focus was on the state of the art on the climate, security and development nexus. Over the past decade, the impact of climate change on people's everyday lives has become tangible. Its effects have contributed to the loss of human life, it has undermined livelihoods, destroyed infrastructure, widened gender inequalities, harmed national economies and stressed state budgets.

Climate change is transforming and redefining the global security and development landscape. The implications of climate change for security and development have become increasingly recognized within the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (REC).¹

The research literature on climate-related security and development risks emphasizes that climate change must not be seen as predominantly external in its cause, but rather that it exposes and compounds risks that are inherent in social-ecological systems – especially in fragile and conflict-affected environments. Climate-related security and development risks stem from the broad societal impacts of climate-related environmental change on social-ecological systems and expose and compound inherent societal vulnerabilities that may undermine development and raise the probability of individual, community, state, and international insecurity. Risks are highly context-specific and the societies' coping ability determine the impacts.

Moreover, when it comes to existing conflict situations, climate change, might prolong violent conflict, inhibit peacebuilding, further stress weak governance systems and increase the human costs of war. Climate-related changes compound social, political, economic and

¹ See the background paper developed for this meeting: Cedric de Coning & Florian Krampe, **Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Climate-related Security and Development Risks in Africa**, NUPI Report 4/2020, available at: <http://bit.ly/38G8SIS>

environmental challenges, which can escalate to violent conflicts and – undermine communities’ and societies’ resilience.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)’s August 2019 Report, which focused on climate change and land, Africa is disproportionately affected. 20 of the fastest-warming countries globally are in Africa. In a sample of 30 African countries, two-thirds or over 60% of them are warming faster than the globe, and the trend is projected to continue in the coming decades (IPCC, 2019). Many African countries are economically dependent on natural resource based-sectors, which account for roughly one-third of GDP and are a basis for food security, employment and development. As these sectors, most notably rain-fed agriculture, are likely acutely affected by climate variability, populations that depend on them are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Multilateral cooperation in the area of climate-related security and development risks in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin

The meeting discussed a number of multilateral initiatives relevant to the area of climate-related security and development risks in two African regions, namely the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel. The governance deficits, development issues and socio-economic plight of the communities living in the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel have been further constrained by environmental stresses.

Changes in the climate contribute to water scarcity and the availability of pasture, which has an effect on food and livelihood insecurity and aggravate existing social vulnerabilities and impair the abilities of communities to adapt to changes in their social-ecological systems. The combined effect of climate and social drivers contribute to increased tensions between pastoralists and farmers that all depend on the same dwindling resources. These livelihood stressors also make people, especially young men, more vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups and could lead to other negative coping strategies. Climate change thus serves as a risk multiplier and has exacerbated conflict over scarce natural resources in the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel.

Several best practices were identified at the meeting. The regional stabilization strategy in the Lake Chad Basin connects and combines the networks, capabilities and resources of the local, sub-regional and multilateral governance mechanisms. It thus serves as an example of how such strategic frameworks can be used to connect key stakeholders both horizontally and vertically, as well as establish mechanisms and instruments that facilitate and institutionalize their roles in co-governing a shared social-ecological system.

This type of multilateral cooperation enables local-global coordination that can address the cross-scale dynamics that emerge from connections between local and global-scale systemic processes associated with climate change. It does so by mobilizing and leveraging political, technical and financial support on sub-regional, regional and

international scales, and by focusing on locally coordinated context-specific needs-driven initiatives.

The meeting discussed the need for a comprehensive approach and increased coordination between local, national and global initiatives. Countries in the region must be in the lead on this effort but they can benefit from multilateral coordination by the African Union, the United Nations and others. It was noted that there are 21 strategies for the Sahel region covering 10 countries which underline the need for coordination and cooperation.

The regional strategies for the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel are both examples of the need for comprehensive multidimensional and multidisciplinary approaches. Both strategies reflect that climate-related security and development risks require a system-wide prevention and mitigation strategy that encompasses security, governance, socio-economic, environmental and humanitarian dimensions, amongst others sustainable development requirements. Whilst the security situation needs to be managed, and requires investment in civil-military coordination, sustainable solutions require an emphasis on addressing the vulnerabilities of the affected communities by investing in strengthening their resilience and adaptive capabilities. This implies that for these strategies to be successful they need to be firmly grounded in dialogue with local communities, they need to support local peace and reconciliation initiatives and their impact needs to be assessed against the difference they make in the everyday lives of the people living in the affected areas.

These strategies aim to do so by improving local governance and services, and by investing in infrastructure, public works and other socio-economic recovery and job-creating initiatives. Both strategies emphasize that these initiatives should have a focus on gender and youth and that they should be climate-oriented, i.e. sensitive to climate-related security and development risks.

Investments in improved skills in the agricultural sector seem to be particularly rewarding. Such measures represent a need to focus on the opportunities in the region, amongst others, youth, natural resources, fairly stable macroeconomic conditions and potential for economic growth through accelerated mobility and integration.

The experiences in the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel, show that multilateral cooperation at the sub-regional level, amplified, echoed and supported at the AU and UN levels, can contribute definitely to preventing, mitigating and adapting to climate change in order to minimize climate-related security and development risks.

Lessons identified and recommendations

Many communities, states and multilateral institutions are underprepared for the consequences of climate change, that are already affecting key aspects of their activities. To better prepare for and adequately respond to what are increasingly complex security and development contexts, peacebuilding, security and development agencies must become more climate-sensitive. The meeting generated a number of recommendations.

1. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms by strengthening multilateral cooperation and integrating information and indicators of climate-related security and development risks

Successful prevention and response strategies depend on a granular understanding of the context. There is a need for increased investment in developing context-specific knowledge on climate-related security and development risks as experienced by different demographics. For example, the co-production of context specific seasonal forecasts so that different user sectors (security, development, etc.), working together with climate experts, can develop a joint forecast with actionable recommendations.

Assessment indicators and tools for climate-related security and development risks, vulnerabilities and resilience should be developed in close synchronization between the AU and RECs. There is a need for increased investment in evidenced-based and context-specific research that increases our knowledge and understanding of how to better manage the different and connected dimensions of climate-related security and development risks.

2. Increase multilateral cooperation, knowledge exchange and learning

The multifaceted effects of climate change on social, economic, security, development and political dynamics, across all scales, have important implications for how multilateral actors currently function. If these institutions try to address these challenges from the perspective of their specialised mandates without investing in cross-scale, cross-sectoral and multi-dimensional analysis and coordination with other multilateral institutions, and other agencies within their own institutions, they risk becoming increasingly ineffective and irrelevant. Furthermore, international actors should focus on moving away from service providing roles and rather facilitate and promote local leadership. Country authorities at all levels are key actors. The focus should be on creating and supporting bottom-up approaches. This must be combined with high-level focus and attention to the issue, including from the UN Security Council.

3. Ensure gender and youth comprehensively mainstreamed across all scales of initiatives focusing on climate change and related security risks

The active participation of diverse groups of women and youth in decision-making, in policies and programmes focusing on climate change and related security and development risks, should be enabled on all levels. Structural barriers that may inhibit their meaningful participation should also be addressed. Climate change has the potential to exacerbate gender inequalities and generate, unique and profound human security impacts for women and girls, especially in settings also affected by insecurity or conflict. Investment and effort should be increased in research, policies and programmes surrounding climate change, gender and peacebuilding.

4. Invest in conflict- and climate resilient agricultural employment specifically targeted at young people

Sustainable livelihoods are key for both peace and climate resilience. Africa, being the youngest continent in the world, faces huge demographic shifts, urbanization and growing youth unemployment. Possible ways to build social cohesion within and between communities

include equitably securing land rights and providing access to justice and institutionalised mechanisms for improving dialogue. Institutionalising regular contact and collaboration between different groups could support trust-building and improve social cohesion in the long run. By combining knowledge of peacebuilding, agriculture and climate science, innovative programmes undertaken to employ youth and bolster agricultural activity could benefit entire societies and increase interethnic cooperation.

5. Invest in prevention, mitigation and adaptive capacities

Climate risk is at the core of the conflict prevention agenda. States, regional organisations, UN, the Security Council, and the leadership of UN missions and operations must factor in climate risks, and their peace and security impacts, in all conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. Sustainably managing conflict-related risks require proactive investment in prevention, resilience and adaptive capacities. At the local level this implies drawing upon local expertise and communities and investing in strengthening formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms, as well as the administrative and judicial instruments that are responsible for land and contract management, including those responsible for natural resource management and law enforcement. Cooperation between the UN, AU and RECs relating to climate-related security and development risks needs to be reinforced. The affected states are key stakeholders and beneficiaries of this effort.

Appendix 1: Programme

UN75: A renewed African-Nordic commitment to multilateral cooperation and a rules-based international order

UN75 Sub-regional Meeting on Multilateral Cooperation to Address Climate-Related Security and Development Risks with a focus on Sahel

3-4 March 2020, Dakar, Senegal

Programme

Tuesday 3 March 2020

0830-0900 Registration

0900-1000 **Opening of the Workshop**
Welcome, Introductions, Objectives of the Meeting

Keynote opening address: Ruby Sandhu-Rojon, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Deputy Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Welcome remarks Norway: Rigmor Elianne Koti, Special Envoy for the Sahel, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Welcome remarks Senegal: Ambassador Youssouph DIALLO, Director of International Organizations and Global Affairs (to be confirmed)

1000-1100 **Session 1: Climate-Related Security and Development Risks**

What do we know about climate-related human security risks? What is the established knowledge about the linkages between climate change, security and

development? What key decisions has the AU and UN taken on climate change, security and development, and what are the major multilateral cooperation initiatives that have been undertaken on climate-related security and development risks in the region.

Facilitator: Dr. Cedric de Coning, Senior Research Fellow, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

- *Dr. Florian Krampe, Senior Researcher, Stockholm Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)*
- *Shewit Hailu, Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division, Peace and Security Department, African Union Commission*
- *Alexandra Fong, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), United Nations*

1100-1130 Coffee & Tea Break

1130-1230 **Session 2: Mitigation and Adaptation Measures**

What do we know about (lessons learned and best practises) mitigation and adaptation measures to prevent and manage climate related security and development risks? How does one avoid the risks of unintended negative consequences – particularly in fragile contexts? What do we know about international best practice when it comes to mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the security and development contexts?

Facilitator: Prof. Henri Mathieu Lo, CHEDS

- *Janani Vivekananda, Senior Advisor on climate change, peace and security and a Senior Project Manager at Adelphi*
- *Thomas Pitaud, Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction specialist, UNDP Dakar Sub-regional Hub*
- *Dr. Elvis Paul Nfor Tangem, Coordinator, Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative, African Union Commission*

1230-1330 Lunch

1330-1500 **Session 3: National Action Plans and other National Responses to Climate Related Security and Development Risks**

How has countries in the Sahel region responded to climate related security and development risks? What can we learn from the Sahel experience in terms of the optimal interface between national and multilateral initiatives?

Small group dialogues, followed by report back facilitated by Dr. Yonas Adaye Adeto, Director, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)

1500-1530 Coffee & Tea Break

1530-1700 **Session 4: What can we learn from Multilateral Initiatives in the Lake Chad Basin**

The Lake Chad Basin has experienced relatively large fluctuations in climate conditions and together with other social factors, this has had a significant negative effect on the humanitarian, development and security situation in the region. What can we learn from the various multilateral initiatives that have attempted to mitigate and manage these developments in the region?

Facilitator: Catherine Wong, Policy Specialist – Climate and Security Risk, UN Development Programme (UNDP)

- *Boubakari, Mana, Technical Director, Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)*
- *Temitope Famuyide, Humanitarian Officer, Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)*

Wednesday, 4 March 2020

0900-0915 **Welcome, Recap and Objectives for Day 2**

0915-1100 **Session 5: What can we learn from Multilateral Initiatives in the Sahel?**

Climate change has had a significant impact on the Sahel region. How has multilateral cooperation initiatives contributed to preventing, mitigating and managing the negative effects of environmental stresses on security and development?

Facilitator: Paul-Simon Handy, Head of the Conflict Prevention and Risk Analysis Division, Institute for Security Studies

- *Fulgence Zeneth, Head of the Political Unit, MISAHEL, AU*
- *Ishmael Nii A. Dodoo, Programme Coordinator a.i/OIC Implementation Support Unit, United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)*

1100-1130 Coffee & Tea Break

1130-1300 **Session 6: Key Lessons Learned from Lake Chad and the Sahel**

Facilitator: Dr. Kari Osland, Head: Peace, Conflict and Development Research Group, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

- *Hind Aissaoui Bennani, Regional specialist on Migration Environment and Climate change, IOM, Dakar*
- *Dr. Morten Bøås, Research Professor, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)*
- *Jean-Hervé Jezequel, Director for Sahel-project, International Crisis Group (ICG)*
- *Ngozi Amu, Senior Information Analyst and Team Leader for Senegal, The Gambia & Guinea-Bissau, United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)*

1300-1400 Lunch

1400-1500 **Session 7: The Future of Multilateral Cooperation on Climate Related Security and Development Risks**

Based on lessons learned and best practices to date, how can we further strengthen multilateral cooperation and

initiatives in the area of climate related risks and how can we ensure better coordination and cooperation.

Small group dialogues, followed by report back facilitated by Mattias Broman, Deputy director, Climate and Security, Global Agenda Department, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1500-1530 Coffee & Tea Break

1530-1600 **Wrap-up and Conclusions**

- *Co-Chairs: Senegal & Norway*

Appendix 2: List of participants

UN75: A renewed African-Nordic commitment to multilateral cooperation and a rules-based international order

Affiliation	Name	Position
ACCORD	Dr. Martin Rupiya	Innovation and Training Manager, Operations Department
Adelphi	Janani Vivekananda	Senior Advisor on Climate change, peace and security
ARGA	Assane Mbaye	Regional Coordinator
ARGA, Dakar	Abdoul Wahab Cisse	Researcher, PhD
Algeria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Abdessamed Nouri	Counsellor, Environmental Affairs
AU, MISAHEL	Fulgence Zeneth	Head of the Political Unit
AUC, Peace and Security Department	Shewit Hailu	Head of Conflict prevention and Early Warning Division
AUC, Peace and Security Department	Hanna Minaye	Advisor, Climate and Security team
AUC, Peace and Security Department	Hafsa Maalim	Advisor, Climate and Security team
AUC, Peace and Security Department	Hanna Mamo	Advisor, Climate and Security team
AUC, Peace and Security Department	Heldana Tekeste	Conflict Prevention Advisor

AUC, Great Green Wall Initiative	Elvis Paul Tangem	AUC Coordinator
Benin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Jacques Gbessemehlan	Focal Point of the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region
Benin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Marius Loko	Counsellor
Burkina Faso	Rigobert Bayala	Program officer at ONDD / SP-CNDD
Burkina Faso	Adama Kanazoe	Special Advisor to the President of Faso, in charge of the Private Sector
Cameroon, Ministry of External Relations	Jean Renaud Bikoe	Foreign Affairs Officer, Environmental Affairs
Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Julie Crawford	Head of Section Multilateral Cooperation
CCAFS (CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security)	Diego Osorio	Head of Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation
Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping & Peacebuilding (CCCPA)	Salma Kadry	Researcher
Centre for Analysis on Governance and Security in the Sahel (ONG Evil)	Boubacar Ba	Researcher
CHEDS	Col. Jean Sylvestre Biagui	Lt. Colonel and special advisor
CHEDS	Henri Mathieu Lo	Professor at Environment Section of Cheikh Anta Diop, University of Dakar

CHEDS	Col. (ER) Bachir Ndaw	Director of Research and Publications
CHEDS	Col. (ER) Mamadou Sambe	Director of Training
CMI (Crisis Management Initiative)	Ville Brummer	Programme Director
CMI (Crisis Management Initiative)	Janna Greve	Senior Manager, Sub-Saharan Africa Programme
CMI (Crisis Management Initiative)	Ellen Renman	Project Officer, Sub-Saharan Africa Programme
Djibouti, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Omar Mahamoud Farah	Counsellor
Embassy of Egypt in Senegal	Enas Soliman	Counsellor
Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Juha Savolainen	Director, Unit for Southern and Western Africa
Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Martti Eirola	Senior Adviser, Africa Policy
Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Inka Kari	Desk Officer for Egypt, Sudan, and Sahel
Finland, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Sofie Sandström	First Secretary; Climate, Environment and Sustainable Development
Embassy of Guinea in Senegal	Namad Camara	First Secretary
Guinea, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Alassane Conte	Economic and Legal Counsellor
International Crisis Group	Jean-Hervé Jezequel	Director for Sahel-Project

IPSS, Addis Ababa	Yonas Adeto	Director
ISS Dakar	Lori-Anne Theroux-Benoni	Office Head
ISS Dakar	Paul-Simon Handy	Head of the Conflict Prevention and Risk Analysis Division
ISS, Dakar	Fonteh Akum	Head of the Lake Chad Basin Research programme
Mali, Ministry of Environment	Oumar Abibou Maiga	Technical Counsellor
Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mariama Maiga Cissoko	Director, Section of Multilateral Cooperation
Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Illyass Gorfti	Director, Section of Sustainable Development and Environment
Morocco, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Meryem Hamdouni	Minister Counsellor
MNJTF	Temitope Famuyide	Humanitarian Liaison Officer, Chad
Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Hans Olav Ibrekk	Policy Director, Section for Energy, Climate and Food Security
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Cedric de Coning	Senior Research Fellow
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Kari Osland	Senior Research Fellow
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Morten Bøas	Senior Research Fellow
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Nadia Nata	Consultant

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Jenny Nortvedt	Junior Research Fellow
Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Gjermund Sæther	Director, Section for Southern and Central Africa
Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Andreas Myrseth	Foreign Service Trainee, Section for Southern and Central Africa
Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Rigmor Skjeie Koti	Special Envoy for the Sahel
Norway, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Tor Henrik Andersen	Senior Advisor, Section for UN Policy
Norway, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Kjersti Tromsdal	Minister Counsellor
Norway, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Mona Løvstad Tranøy	First Secretary
Norway, Permanent Mission to the African Union, Addis Ababa	Anne Karine Jähren	Second Secretary
Norway, Permanent Mission of Norway to the African Union, Addis Ababa	Marte Beate Bordi-Olsen	Trainee/Consultant
Stockholm Peace Research Institute	Florian Krampe	Senior Researcher
Stockholm Peace Research Institute	Elizabeth Smith	Research Assistant
Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador Youssouph Diallo	Director of International Organizations and Global Affairs

Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assane Dioum	Acting Head of the United Nations and International Candidatures Division
Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cheikh Mohamadou Bamba Gueye	Acting Head of Transregional Affairs Division
Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Aboubakry Lam	Protocol Division
Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cheikh Dabo Ndiaye	Protocol Division
Senegal, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Saliou Niang Dieng	Minister Counsellor
Senegal, Ministry of Agriculture	Adji Marieme Sow	
South Africa, Department of Climate change, environment, Science and technology	Mvuyo Mhangwane	Deputy Director
Sweden, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mattias Broman	Deputy Director, Desk for climate and security, Global Agenda Department
Sweden, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Jörgen Karlsson	Deputy Director, Head of Group for West Africa and Sahel, Africa Department
Sweden, Permanent Mission to the UN in New York	Christian Wohlert	Second Secretary
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Burkina Faso	Göran Björkdahl	Counsellor, Environment and Agriculture

The Lake Chad Basin Commission	Boubakari Mana	Technical Director
Chad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Maobelede Ousmane	Director, Legal Department
Embassy of Tunisia in Senegal	Housseem Ghodhbane	Counsellor, Economic Affairs
UN, Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	Alexandra Fong	Senior Political Affairs Officer
UNISS, Dakar	Ishmael Nii A. Dodoo	Programme coordinator ai/OIC of Implementation Support unit
UN, Office of the Resident Coordinator, Chad	Mansour Ndiaye	Representative of the FAO
UN, Office of the Resident Coordinator, Senegal	Hind Aissaoui Bennani	Regional specialist on Migration Environment and Climate change
UNDP	Thomas Pitaud	Advisor, Regional team, Dakar office
UNDP, New York	Catherine Wong	Policy Specialist, Climate and Security Risk, Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Responsive Institutions Team
UNOWAS	Ruby Sandhu-Rojon	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
UNOWAS	Ngozi Amu	Chief of Research and Analysis
UN WFP	Lena Savelli	Country Director for WFP in Senegal/ UN Resident Coordinator

UN WFP	Rebecca Richards	Chief of Emergencies and Transition
UN WFP, South Africa	Hamdane Bordji	Office of Strategic Partnerships, Advisor
Zimbabwe	Magret Chingono	Expert



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The meeting was co-hosted by the Foreign Ministries of Norway and Senegal and co-organised on their behalf by Center for Higher Defence & Security Studies (CHEDS) in Senegal and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI).