

# Strengthening the Climate Security (CS) Outcomes of Adaptation Plans: Moving from Concept to Practice

**Roundtable Meeting with Higher Level Functionaries**

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with

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# Agenda

- Self introduction
- Understand the objectives of this roundtable meeting
- SWOT analysis of the Sri Lanka NAP and factors behind its current status
- Discussion on synergies and differences between Climate Security and Climate Change Adaptation, indicators and solutions for assessing the NAP and strengthening the NAP
- AHP analysis for improving the NAP
- Conclusions and Way Forward

# Self Introduction

- Name
- Organization and responsibility/focus area of interest
- Educational qualification
- Experience and knowledge in Security, Climate Security, CCA, DRR and SDGs (years of experience, and level of knowledge e.g. expert, entry level/novice, middle level)

# From National Security to Human Security

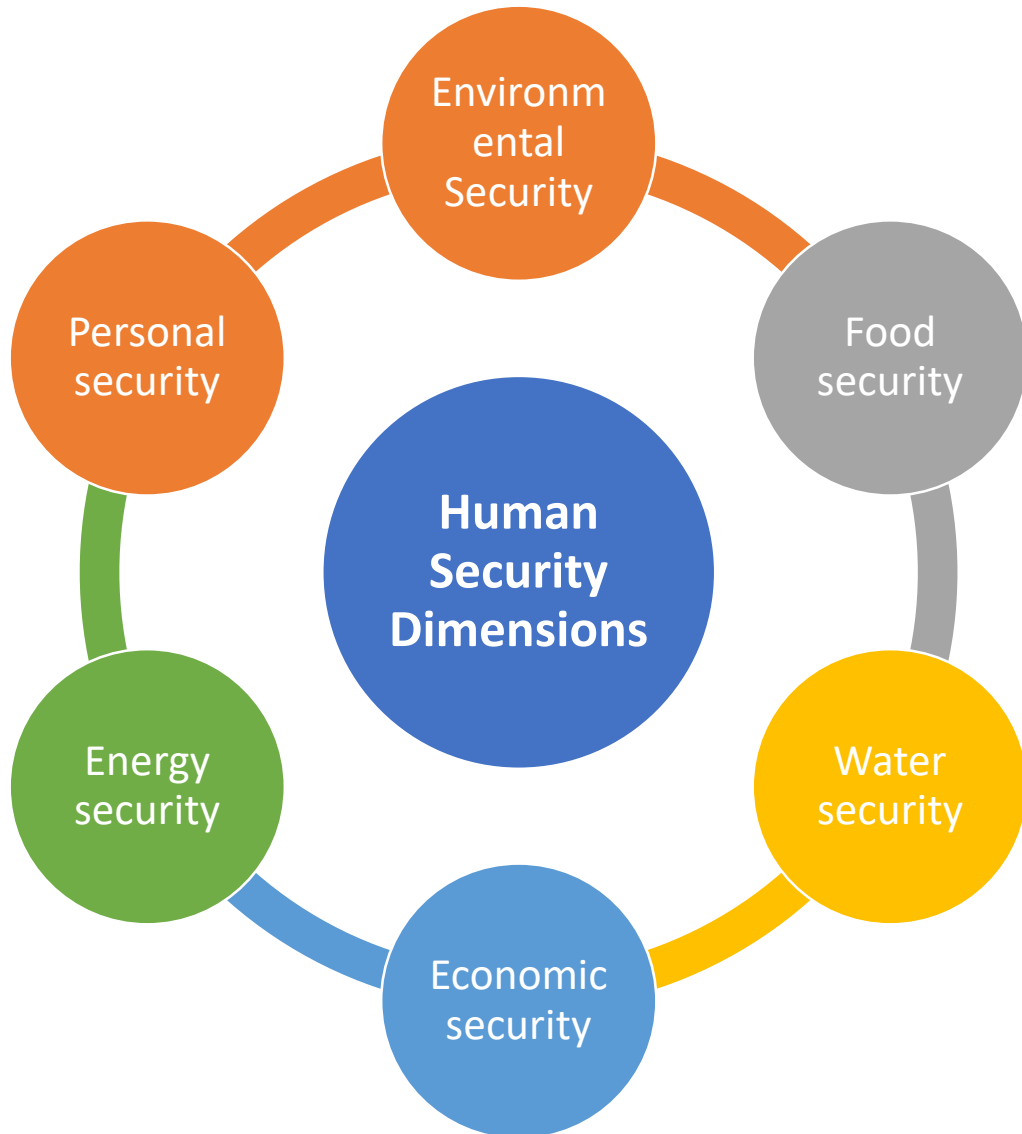
- Security has been traditionally thought and considered as threats coming from outside the borders.
- However, over the years the notion of security moved from national security to human-security as more and more threats to human prosperity are emerging from within the borders.
- This paradigm shift in security from national to human level has also left behind some traditional stakeholders who engaged with the security earlier.

# The New Security Paradigm: Human Security

- Security refers to
  - A state of being free from danger or threat
  - Freedom from fear
  - Freedom from anxiety, danger, doubt
  - Also a condition that gives certainty to life and wellbeing
- Human Security

General Assembly resolution 66/290: “human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the **survival, livelihood and dignity** of their people.” It calls for “**people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people.**”

# Climate Security



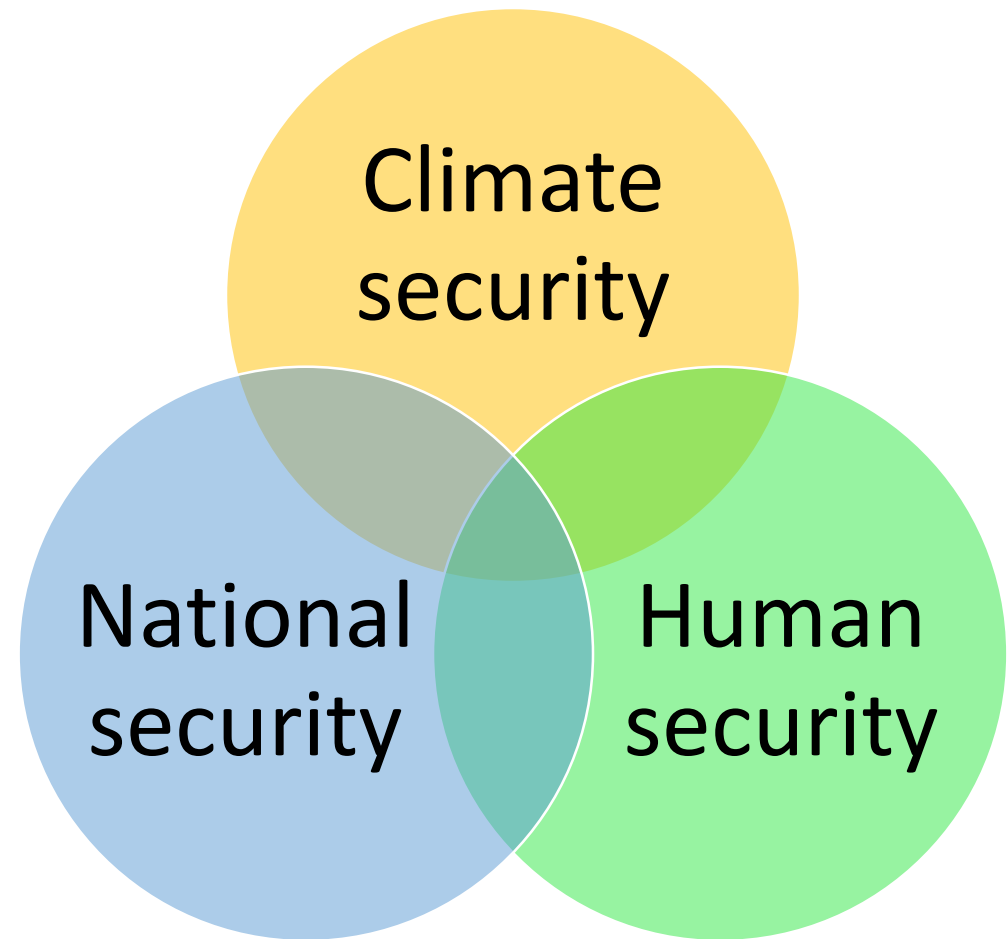
- Climate security refers to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on **peace and security**.
- It also refers to the impact of climate change on the political stability, human security, national security etc.
- Climate change as a threat multiplier, can exacerbate the underlying traditional security issues and human security issues.
- Hence, climate change adaptation should address these factors as well.

# The Context of this Project

- Currently, many national governments are formulating their **national adaptation plans** including conducting risk and vulnerability assessments, identifying adaptation actions and building of capacity of stakeholders through training etc. Their synergy with human security and national is not clear.
- To enhance the overall **security paradigm of countries**, the adaptation plans and related actions must also be strengthened from the point of view of human and national security perspectives.
- Similarly, the **human and national security perspectives** need to be well-informed of climate change and related security concerns and threats.
- Though developed countries such as the US, Japan and the UK have improved their climate change planning from human and national security perspectives, the same cannot be said for many developing countries in Asia.

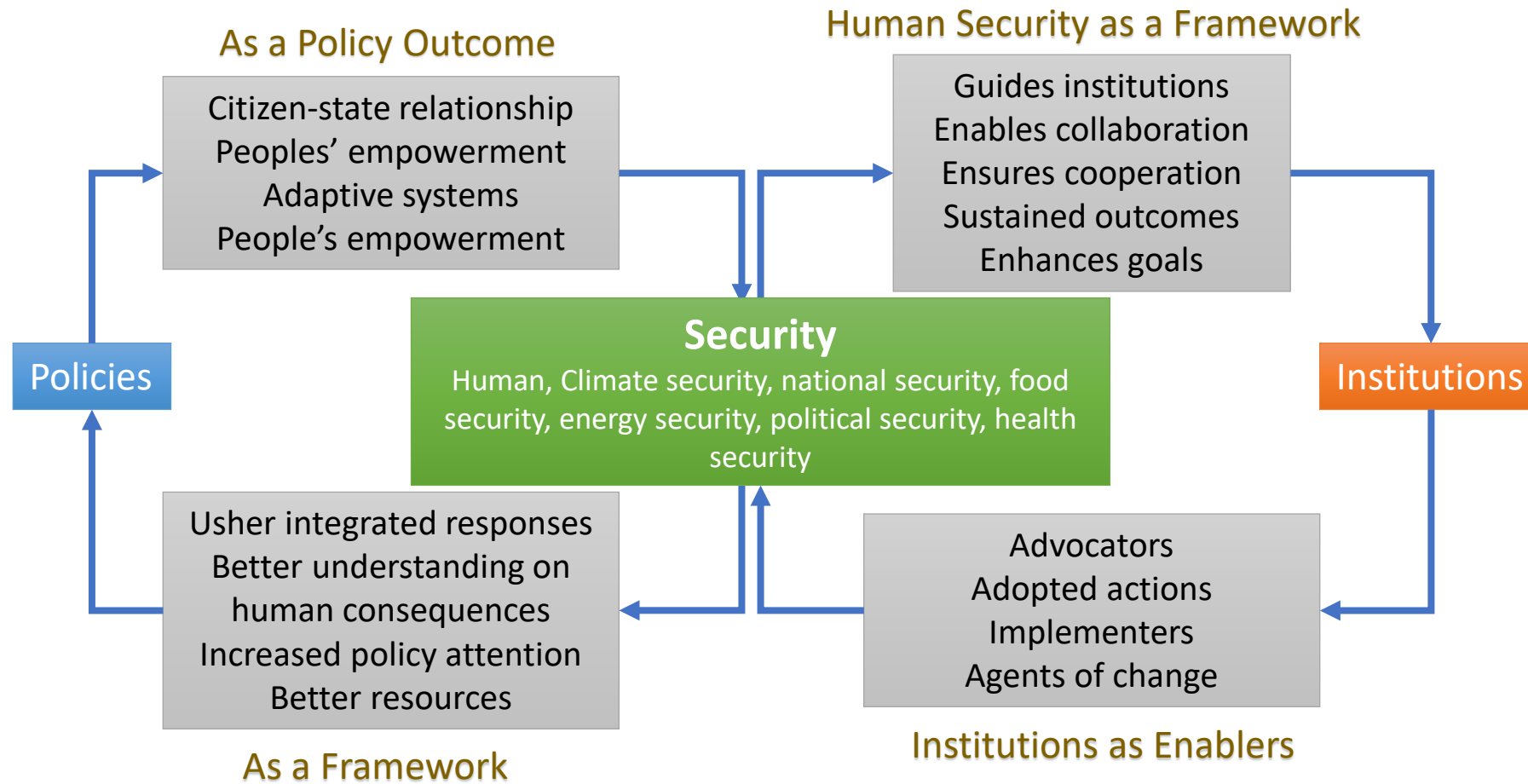
# The Context

- Climate change can bring new threats in the form of peace and unrest due to resource conflicts both within and outside the countries' boundaries.
- Hence, it is essential that climate change adaptation planning considers these implications as well.
- Thinking from the perspective of peace and security (climate, human and national) can help strengthen adaptation planning to a great extent.
- However, such integrated thinking is largely lacking currently in most countries.





# Security: It is both a Framework to an End and an Outcome in Itself!



# Overall Research Questions

- Address the following overarching research questions:
  1. What are the **synergies** and **additionality** between climate change adaptation and climate security (and other security dimensions such as human security, and national security dimensions)?
  2. What specific **adaptation planning** and **activities** will contribute to enhancing climate security (and other security dimensions such as human security and national security)?
  3. How climate, human and national security can be strengthened by bringing related **stakeholders** together leading to greater security outcomes?

# Broad steps of this Research

## Step 1

- Review of literature
- Review of NAPs
- Stakeholder consultations

## Step II

- Specific country case studies to identify ways and means of strengthening NAPs from HS and NS perspectives

## Step III

- Policy recommendations for strengthening adaptation planning from HS and NS perspectives
- Policy stakeholder outreach

# Identifying Country 'Security' Priorities: NAPs Review

- Objective:
  - To understand the context and stress given to the 'security' perspective, identify various dimensions of security (especially human vs national) stressed in the NAPs and actions identified for security outcomes.
- Total NAPs reviewed: 53
  - LDCs: 23
  - SIDS: 12
- Method:
  - Review of NAP documents for key words (keyword search), and analysing the context in which those keywords were used.
- Keywords used:
  - Security, climate security, energy security, food security, mobility/migration, peace/conflict

vulnerability coordination sectoral programmes **strategic** awareness

**development** capacity integrated resources

priority ecosystems climatique impactos international relevant **increase measures**  
infrastructure resilience d'adaptation training research including  
environment communities **government changes** acciones

planning priorities **climaticas** ressources economic

**national** strategies biodiversity

implementation sistemas **nacional** temperature conditions  
sustainable community monitoring information recursos potential

environmental **management** framework processes strategy  
développement conservation population información livestock evaluation knowledge  
services technical developed institutions changement implementación objective  
disaster programme **desarrollo** regional production

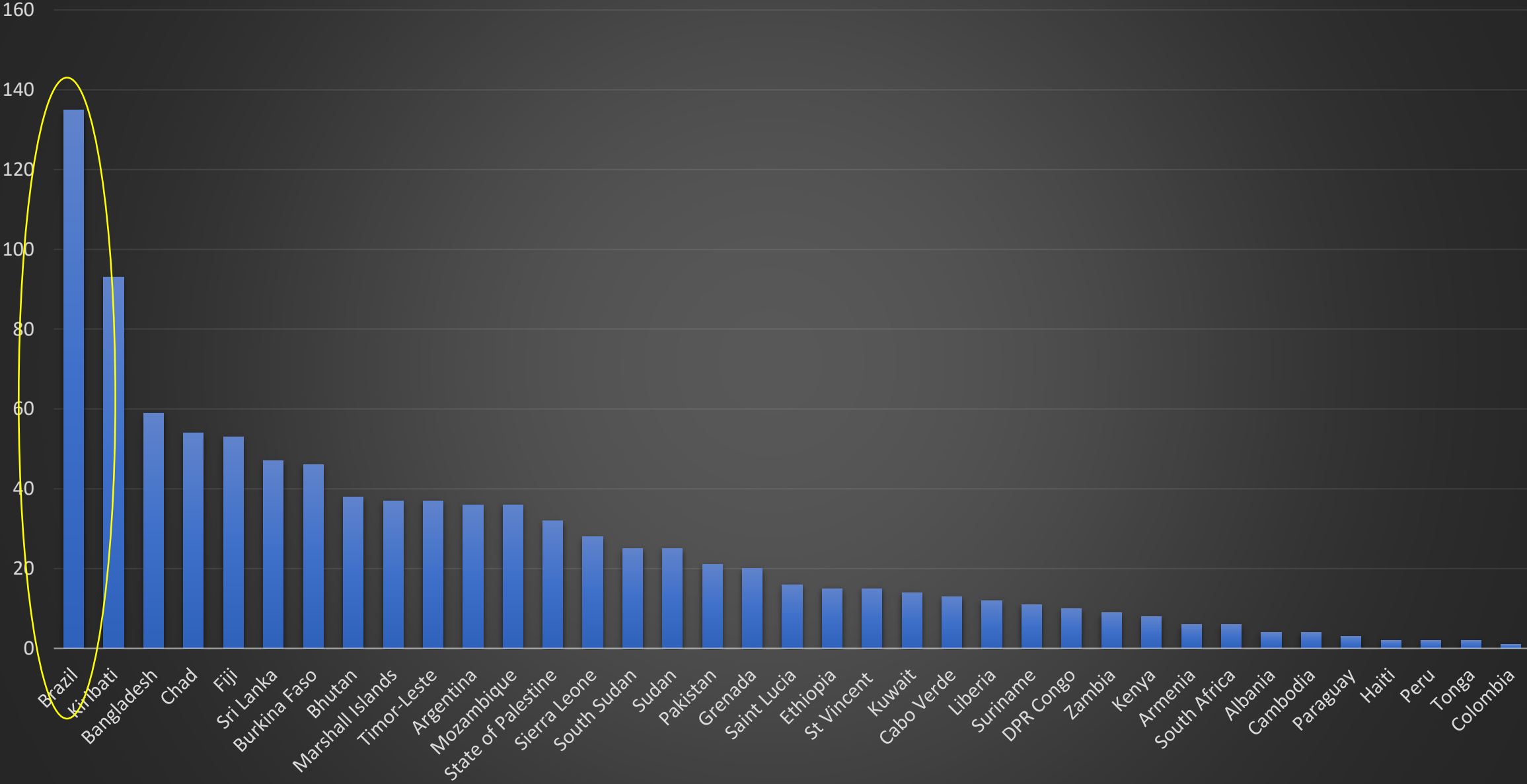
**adaptation** agricultural ecosistemas

rainfall **security** analysis activities ministry vulnerable building resilient policies  
protection reduction projects education **agriculture** institutional servicios

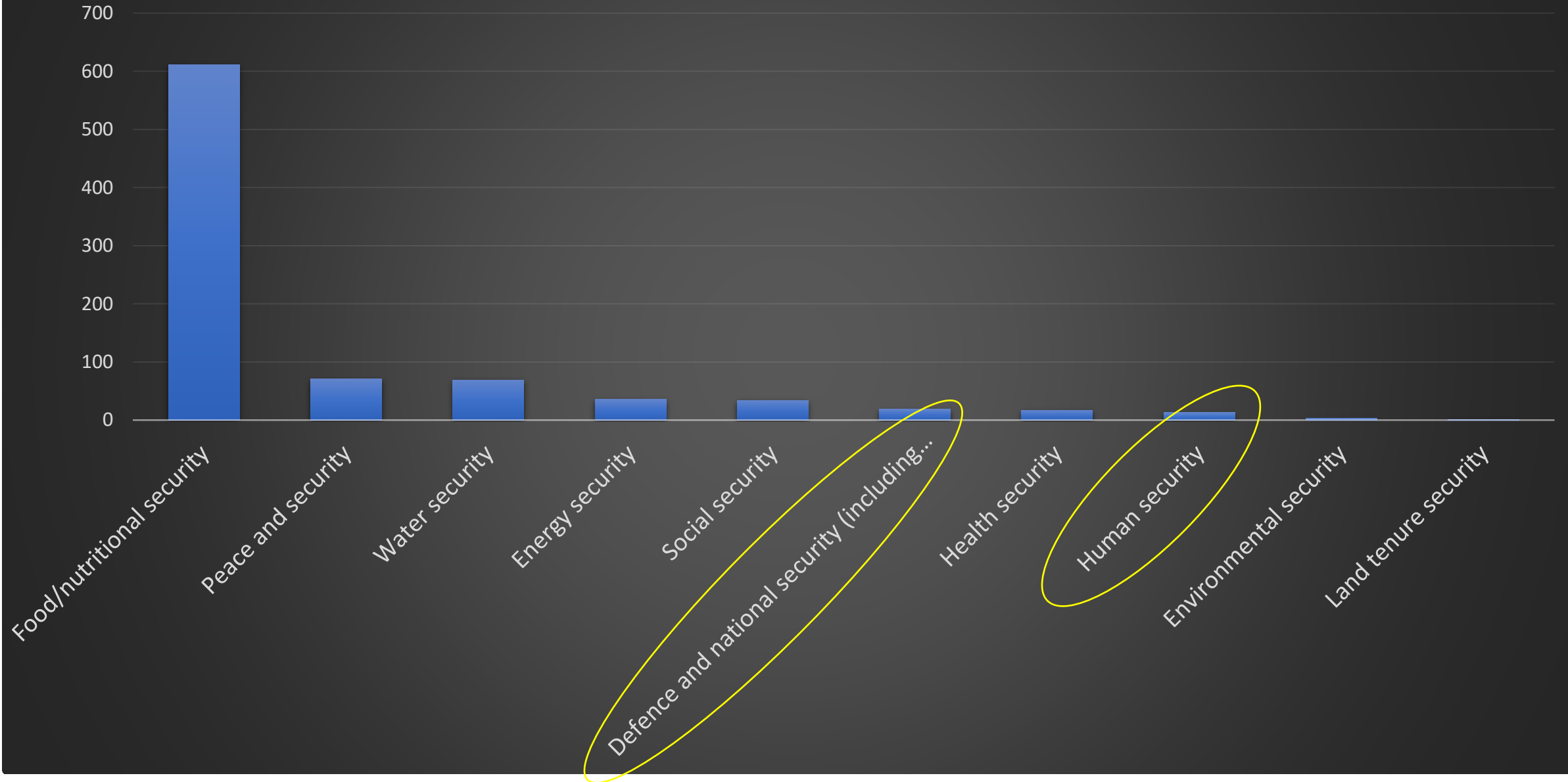
**adaptación** existing **climático** assessment communication  
stakeholders increased fisheries

- The word 'Adaptation' in comparison appeared 11381 times
- The word 'Security' occurred 948 times in 36 NAPs (ranked 82)
- LDCs as a whole used the term security more often (493 times) compared to SIDS (262). However, there is no difference in average occurrence (approx. 19)

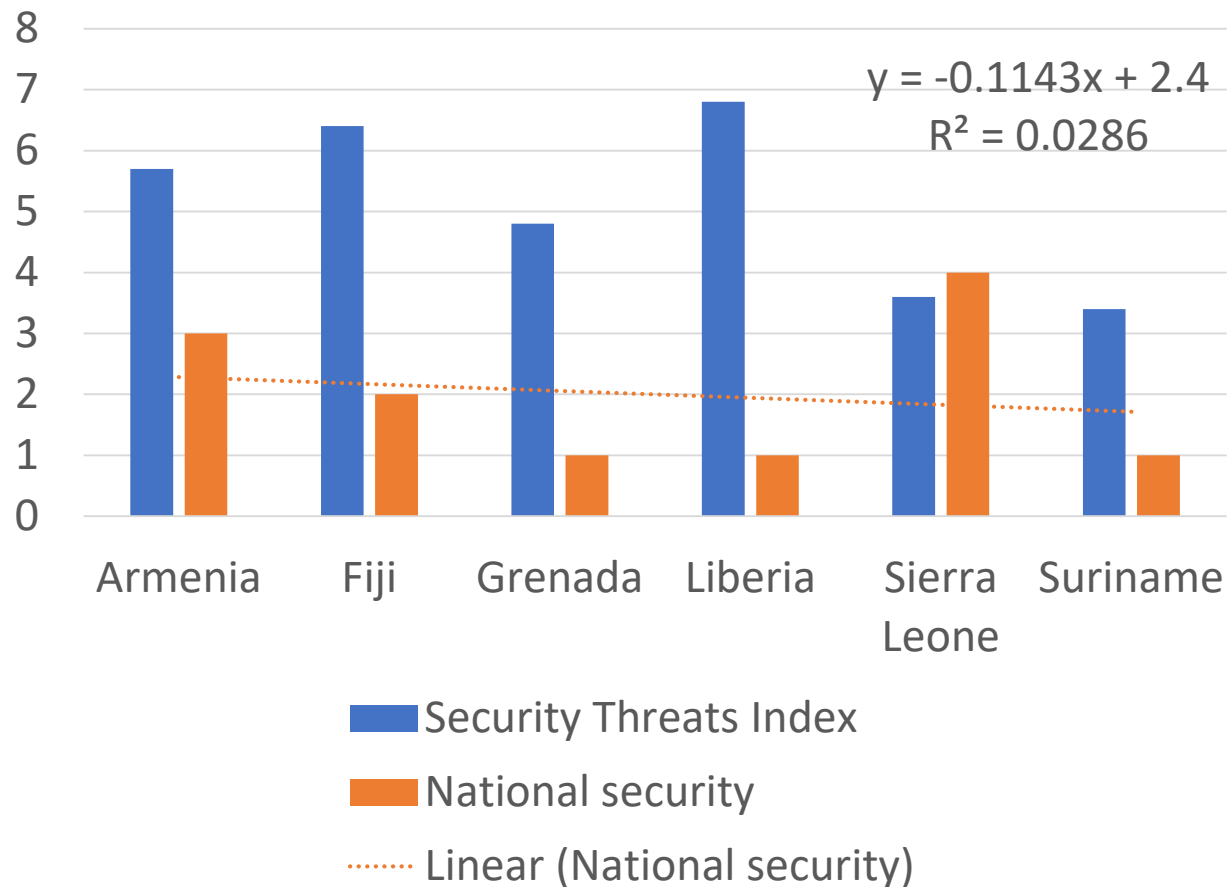
# Number of Occurrences of 'Security' in NAPs of countries



## Security Dimensions



# How is national security reflected vis a vis the security threats?

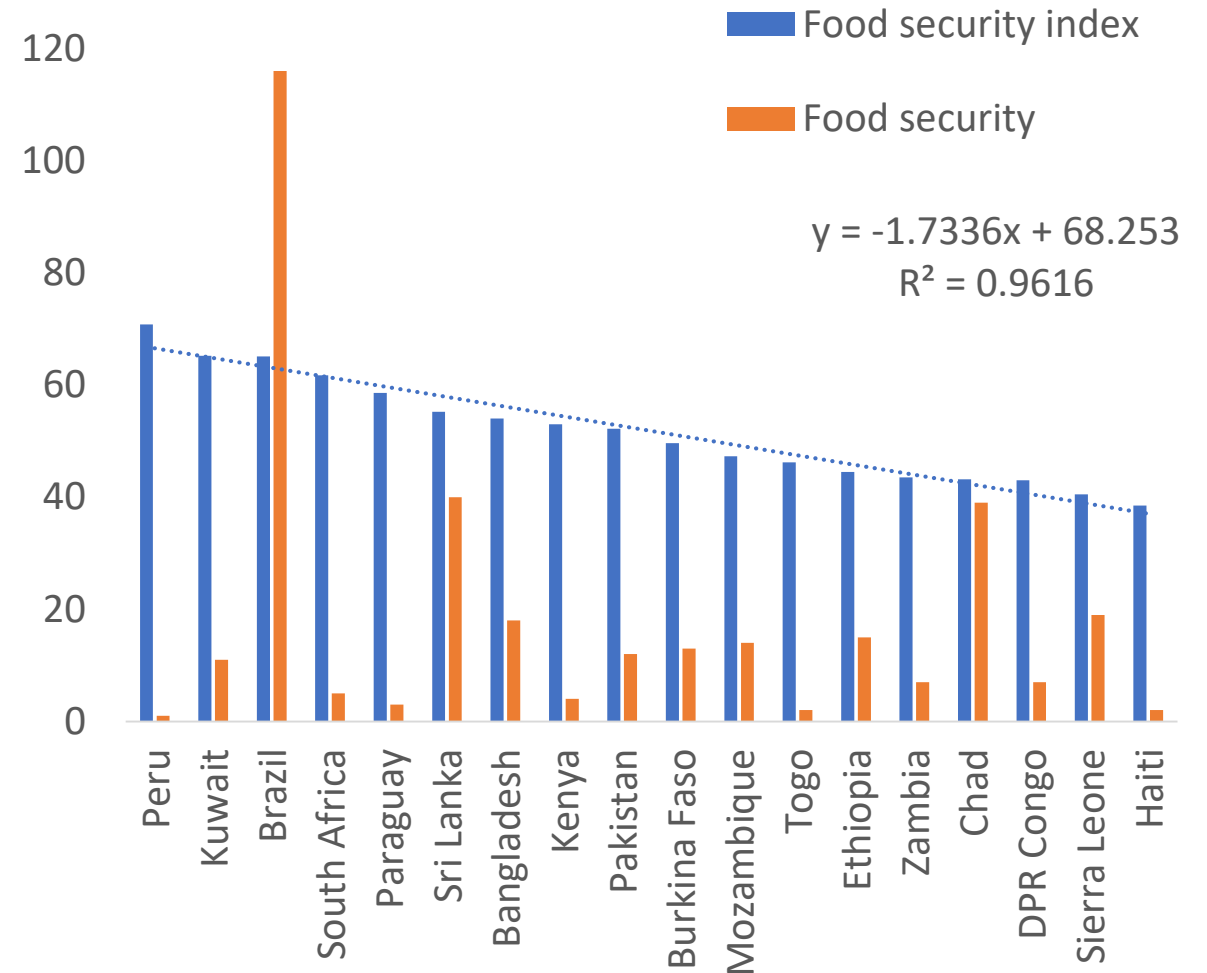


- Security threats index and the stress given on national security in the NAPs had a weak negative correlation ( $r = -0.23$ ).
- Very limited data makes this relationship unreliable to draw any conclusions (only 6 countries mentioned the national security in their NAPs) as reflected by least regression value ( $R^2$ ).



# How is food security reflected vis a vis the Food Security Index?

- Food security showed weak negative correlation ( $r=0.25$ ).
- Countries with high food security status gave least stress to food security in their NAPs.
- We do not know if it means the future food security threats are considered or not in their NAPs and it has to be evaluated closely.



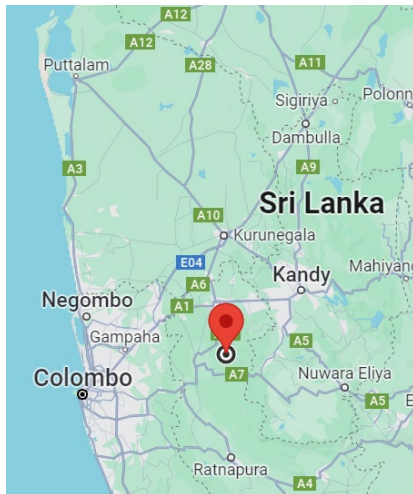
# Reconnaissance Study this Year

- Reconnaissance Study in Fiji/Samoa and Sri Lanka.
- Activities:
  - Focus group discussions with the communities to understand their perspectives of climate change and how it affects human and national security.
  - Round table discussions with policy makers and NGOs on how NAPs can contribute to national and human security and how NAPs can be strengthened from NS and HS perspectives.

# Community Focus Group Discussions in Sri Lanka



- Wariyapola (Kurunegala, North Western Province)
  - 15 participants
  - Mostly focused on agriculture and farming
  - Average age 63 years
  - Education: Above ordinary level exam



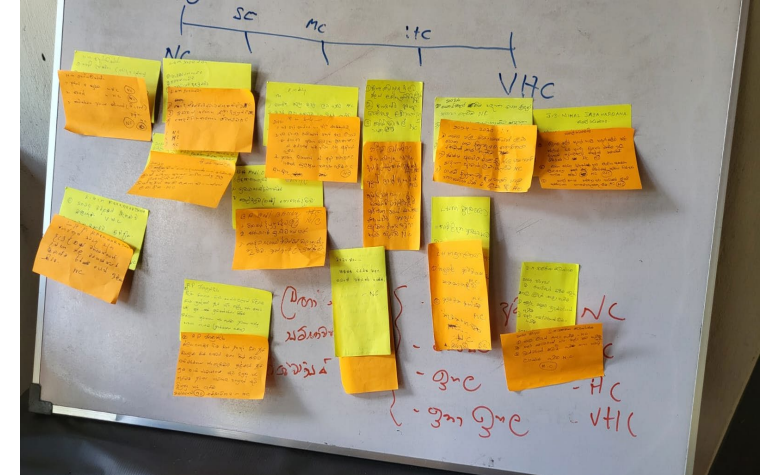
- Yatinantota, Dombepola (Kegalle District of Sabaragamuwa)
  - 15 participants
  - Mostly farmers and plantation staff/owners
  - Average age 59
  - Education: Above ordinary level exam

# Methodology for Community Consultations in Sri Lanka





# Wariyapola (Kurunegala, North Western Province)

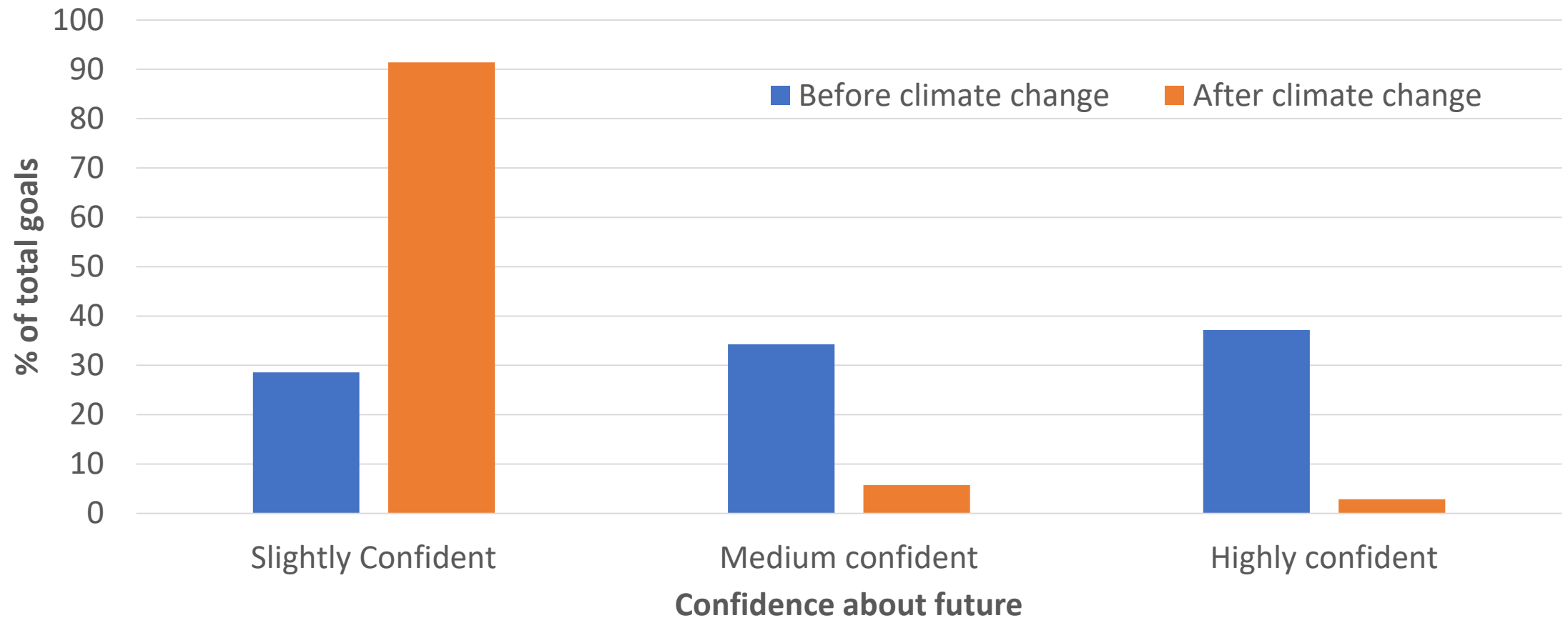




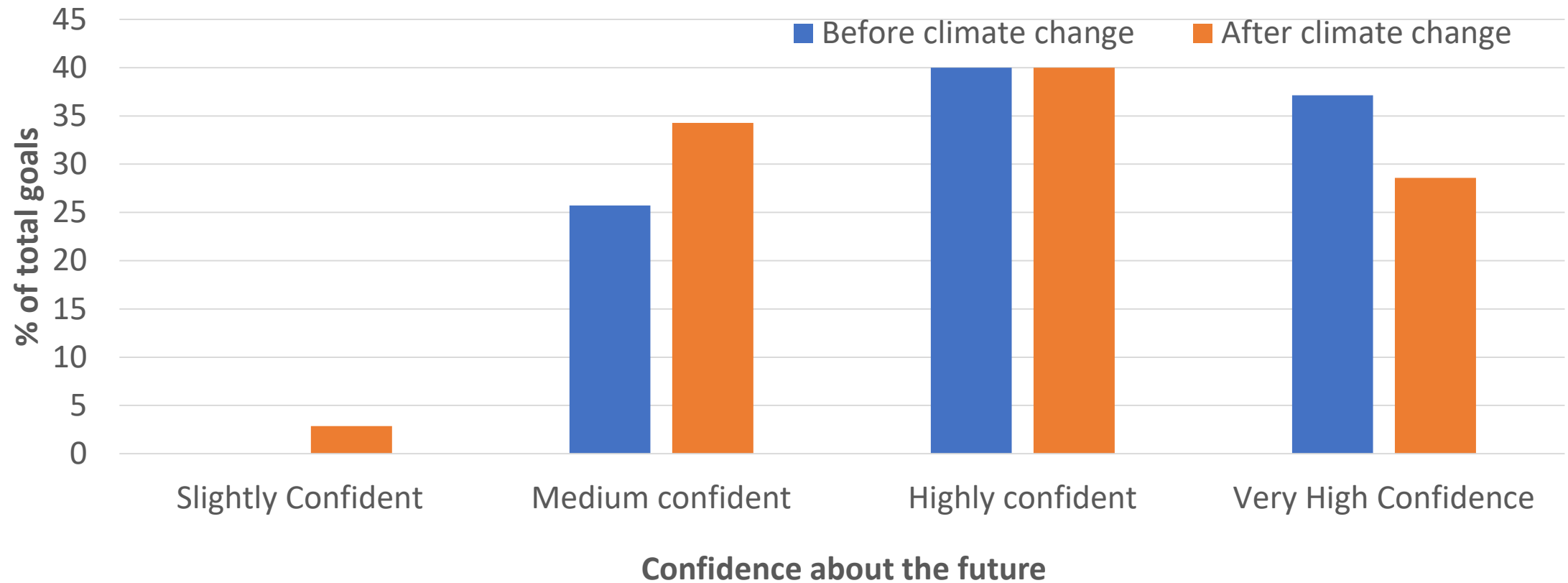
# Yatinantota (Kegalle District of Sabaragamuwa)



# The Impact of Climate Change on Human Security (Security Deficit): Wariapola



# The Impact of Climate Change on Human Security: Yatiyantota





# Session II: SWOT analysis of Sri Lanka National Adaptation Plan, 2016

- Discuss strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to Sri Lanka NAP
- List all points first
- ~~Rank them as per the importance~~
- Discuss measures to address weaknesses and threats
- Discuss the stakeholders that may need to be added to the NAP process if they are not already part of it to accommodate the solution

# Session III: Climate security and its synergies with the climate change adaptation

# Guiding Questions for Discussion

- **How the climate security should be defined for operational purpose?**
  - *“Climate security refers to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on **peace and security**.”*
- What are the top climate security issues of Sri Lanka?
- **Criteria:** Why these issues are being categorized as climate security issues and why not as adaptation issues?
- **Additionality:** What are the **synergies** and **differences** between CS outcomes and climate change adaptation outcomes? How the CS outcomes differ from CCA outcomes?
- **Current level:** To what extent and ways the current adaptation planning address these climate security issues (or not)?
- What issues are limiting the adaptation planning to address CS issues?

- **Indicators:**

- If adaptation plan can be evaluated using security paradigm, what are the **indicators** one can think about?
- Rank the top 5 indicators for assessing the CS effectiveness of NAP

- **Solutions:**

- What solutions do you suggest to strengthen the climate security of Sri Lanka,
- To what extent the solution space lies outside the NAP
- What new stakeholders need to be brought into NAP process to strengthen the CS of Sri Lanka
- What kind of coordination/cooperation is necessary between adaptation planning stakeholders and others to enable this strengthening the climate security?

Session IV: Conduct a brief AHP  
Session on Climate Security  
Effectiveness of Different Alternatives

# Pairwise Ranking Different Options

## Saaty’s Fundamental Scale of Judgment

Intensity of importance	Definition	Explanation
1	Equal importance	Two activities contribute equally to the objective
3	Moderate importance	Judgment slightly favors one criteria over another
5	Strong importance	Judgment strongly favors one criteria over another
7	Very strong importance	A criteria is favored very strongly over another
9	Extreme importance	Judgment favoring a criteria is of the highest possible order of affirmation

