



Climate and conflict: emerging dimensions in policy and professional ethics

15 May 2021

Updated: 18 May 2021

Samuel Hyde: An overview of the UN security council debate on climate change and global security, February 2021 [samuelhyde77\(at\)gmail.com](mailto:samuelhyde77@gmail.com)

Elizabeth Harrop: How the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 is exacerbating the conflict-climate change nexus, and being incorporated into UN narrative and policy as “the new normal”
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For updates to this presentation please see:
<https://libertyandhumanity.com/category/news/>

The conflict-climate change nexus

Sam

What is the UN Security Council?

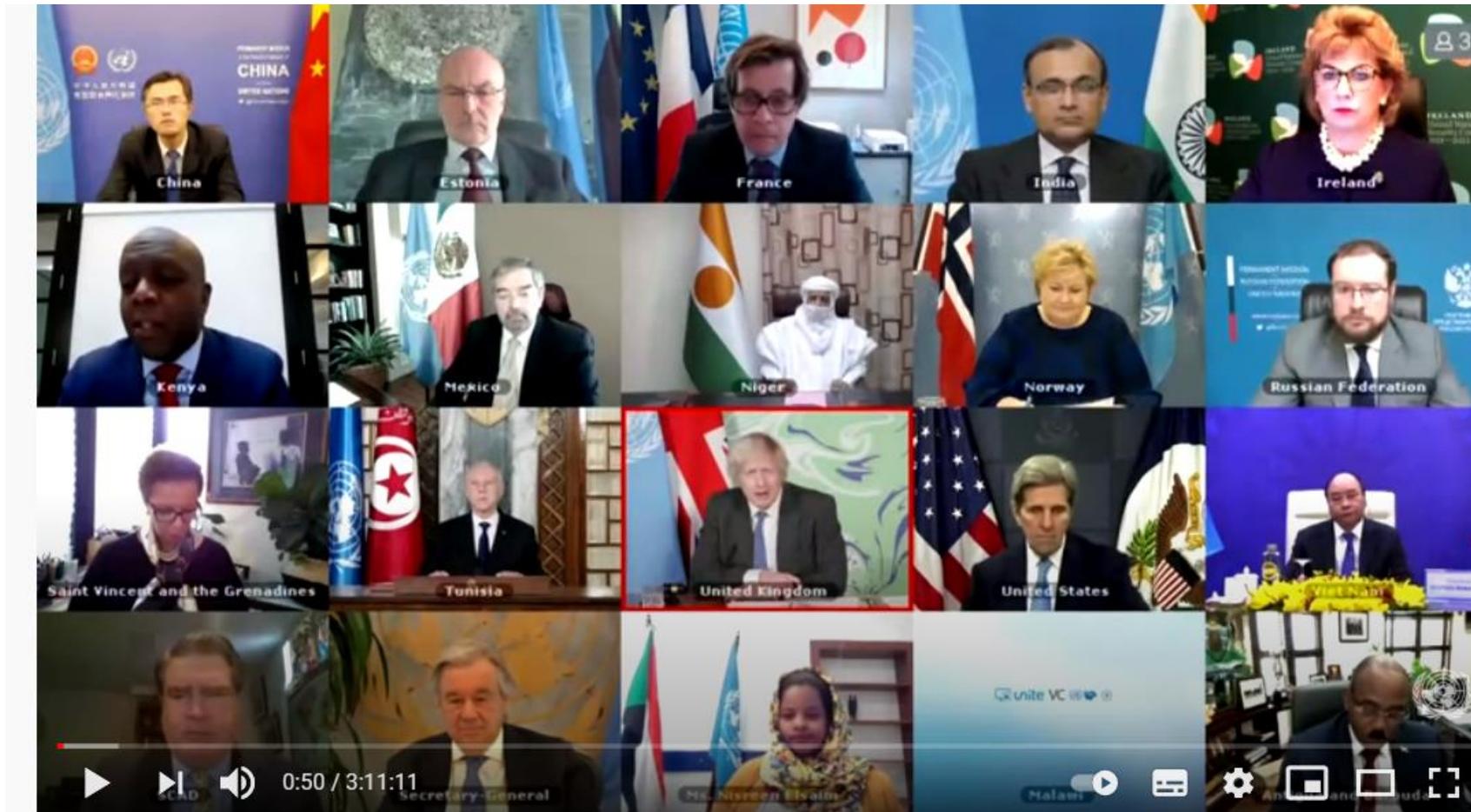


- The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote.
- The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression.
- It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement.
- In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>

Security Council Debate: UN Security Council, Climate and Security 23 February 2021

Doom-mongering by activists is now mainstream chat among world leaders



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Climate and Security - Security Council Debate, 23 February 2021

“3 threats to security of a new and unprecedented kind:

- rising global temperatures;
- the despoiling of the oceans;
- changes in the pattern of weather worldwide... that can turn forests into deserts, drown great cities and lead to the extermination of huge numbers of other creatures...;

“No matter what we do now, some of these threats will assuredly become **reality within a few short years**. Others could in the lifetime of today’s young people **destroy entire cities and societies, even altering the stability of the entire world**.

“If we continue on our current path we will **face the collapse of everything that gives us our security**: food production; access to fresh water; habitable ambient temperature; and ocean food chains. And if the natural world can no longer support the most basic of our needs, **then much of the rest of civilization will quickly break down**.

“Please make no mistake, **climate change is the biggest threat to security that modern humans have ever faced**....We have left the stable and secure climatic period that gave birth to our civilizations. There is no going back.”



David Attenborough



UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson

“It is absolutely clear that **climate change is a threat to our collective security** and the security of our nations.

“Climate change is **a geopolitical issue** every bit as much as it is an environmental one”.

Is not just a crisis for “developing nations”: **“when changing sea levels are affecting our navigation around our coasts, or when huddled masses, fleeing drought, wildfire or conflict over resources, arrive at our borders”**

Really develops and emphasizes the severity of climate change in his closing sentences: **“It is a matter of when, not if”**

“Climate change is **fully a peace and security issue**. The link between climate and security is complex and undeniable and unavoidable

“Out of the **20 countries most affected by conflict in the world, 12 are also among the most vulnerable countries to climate change**.

Believes in closer communication between the UN and the African Union as **“any failure on the climate front will undermine conflict prevention efforts and peace building efforts”**

“... there has been considerable migration ... much of that has been fed by **forced migration due to climate change**. There is a growing number of climate refugees today. They are the primary targets of the pandemic and of the food crisis”.

(see graphic next slide)

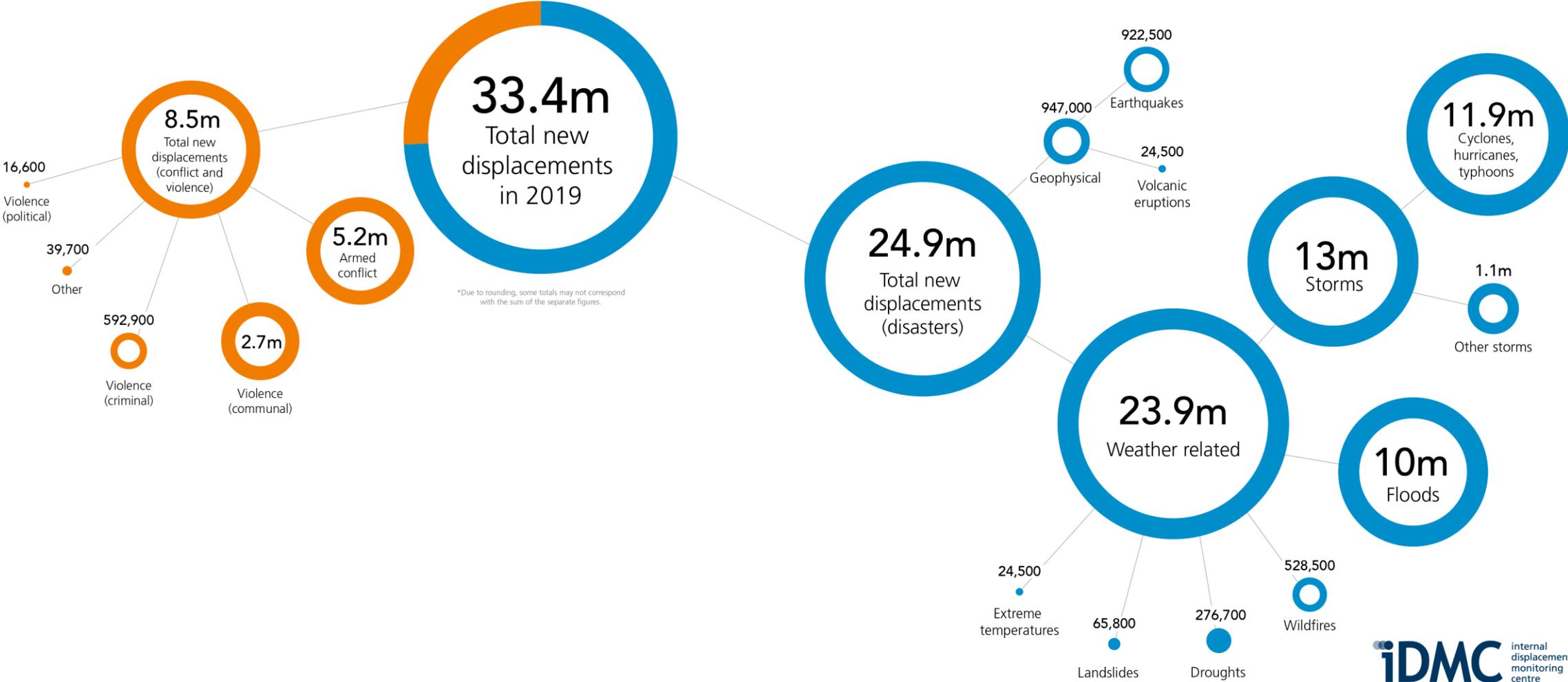


UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
Climate and Security - Security Council Debate, 23 February 2021

President Emmanuel Macron, France

"Conflict, violence and disasters continue to uproot millions of people from their homes every year. **Never have we recorded more people internally displaced than we do today.**"

New displacements in 2019: breakdown for conflict and disasters





**Minister for environment,
India, Prakash Javadekar**

Climate change's "interactions with other social, political and economic factors can ... **exaggerate drivers of conflict and fragility and have negative impacts on peace, stability and security**"

Impacts on women: "**climate change and its associated security risks have important gender dimensions**"; as women have increased pressure to provide food and water for the family "**women are often living on the front lines of climate change**"

"based on our needs and not on our greed"



**Special Envoy on Climate Change
Xie Zhenhua, China**

“Climate change has become a pressing and **serious threat to the survival, development and security of humankind**”

Sustainable development “**holds the master key to solving all problems and eliminating the root causes of conflict**”

Believes in the UN being at the centre of the climate fight as “**we humans are in one community with a shared future**”

(Climate change is) “a **multiplier of existing threats to international peace and security**”

“Persistent droughts and constant sea level rises and increasingly frequent extreme weather patterns are **reversing economic and development gains** achieved over decades.

“Result is **increased fragility, increased instability that leads to armed conflict** that then comes to the attention of the Security Council.

“The **climate and security nexus is already impacting Africa...**”

“Africa unfortunately will suffer the worst consequences of climate change despite being the least responsible for GHG. **Projected climate changes for Africa suggest a future of uncreased water insecurity, decreased agricultural yields, encroaching desert, as well as damaged coastal infrastructure.**”

“Examples abound of the consequences: the drought-stricken horn of Africa, the drying of the Lake Chad basin, the shrinking Sahel and Savannah grasslands, have **worsened economic vulnerabilities and set in motion political, demographic, migratory dynamics that increase the threat of insurgency and violent extremism.**”



President Uhuru Kenyatta, Kenya

Security Council Debate: UN Security Council, Climate and Security

23 February 2021

Conclusions:

“By abandoning the poor in our fight against climate change they will become increasingly discontent with the system which may lead to further conflict and social inequality”

UN Secretary General developed four priority areas:

- greater prevention,
- immediate action to protect people through social action and giving more funding to the global south,
- adopting a policy of security where people are placed at the centre
- and finally creating a multilateral, deep routed global partnership to combat climate change



The triple nexus of conflict, climate change and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19

Elizabeth

Operating in the new normal:

Overlapping drivers of vulnerability: climate change, economic downturns (COVID-19), conflict, natural hazards, pests



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
Climate and Security - Security Council Debate, 23 February 2021

Marcelo Ebrard Casaubon, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico

“The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that **international security can no longer be understood solely through the lens of traditional threats.**

“The threats are multidimensional and are linked to challenges in terms of economic and social development....

“**The situation of food insecurity, water scarcity, droughts or floods – which are aggravated by the effects of climate change – have reached alarming levels** in several regions, but impact above all, those communities that are **already mired in conflict and especially women.**



“The immediate human and economic cost of COVID-19 is severe. It threatens to scale back years of progress on reducing poverty and inequality and to further weaken social cohesion and global cooperation.”

Climate continues to be a looming risk as global cooperation weakens

Climate change—to which no one is immune—continues to be a catastrophic risk. Although lockdowns worldwide caused global emissions to fall in the first half of 2020, evidence from the 2008–2009 Financial Crisis warns that emissions could bounce back. A shift towards greener economies cannot be delayed until the shocks of the pandemic subside. “Climate action failure” is the most impactful and second most likely long-term risk identified in the GRPS.

Responses to the pandemic have caused new domestic and geopolitical tensions that threaten stability. Digital division and a future “lost generation” are likely to test social cohesion from within borders, exacerbating geopolitical fragmentation and global economic fragility. With stalemates and flashpoints increasing in frequency, GRPS respondents rated “state collapse” and “multilateralism collapse” as critical long-term threats.

The foundation of the report is a Global Risks Perception Survey, completed by over 650 members of the World Economic Forum’s diverse leadership communities



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP Global Update on COVID-19: November 2020

Growing Needs, Response to Date and
What's to Come in 2021

As the COVID-19 crisis becomes protracted, it is increasingly challenging to separate the food security needs generated by a single driver – COVID-19 – from the aggravating and compounding impact that the crisis is having in areas that face multiple and overlapping drivers of vulnerability, such as conflict, socio-economic downturns, natural hazards, climate change and pests.



CHANGING NEEDS: INFORMING THE 2021 GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

Since September, Food Security Cluster partners in 27 countries have been analyzing humanitarian needs and developing the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs). As COVID-19 compounds protracted conflicts, destructive climate shocks, and prevailing economic turbulence in these countries, latest data and analysis are informing the updated People in Need for 2021 – to be released next month (December) through the Global Humanitarian Overview. An overall rise in the people in need compared to previous years is witnessed across the HNO/HRP countries and will drive increased financial requirements to respond to the needs of food-insecure populations. One notable trend is the increase in need in urban areas, as

The UN General Assembly Resolution on the Right to Food 2021 recognizes:

“the complex character of food insecurity and its likely recurrence owing to a combination of several major factors, such as

- the effects of the global financial and economic crisis,
- environmental degradation, desertification and the impact of global climate change,
- as well as poverty,
- natural disasters,
- armed conflicts,
- drought,
- excessive volatility in commodity prices
- and the lack in many countries of the appropriate technology, investment and capacity-building necessary to confront its impact”

<https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/46/L.11>

United Nations A/HRC/46/L.11

 **General Assembly** Distr.: Limited
16 March 2021

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Forty-sixth session
22 February–23 March 2021
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Fiji, Haiti,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay,* Peru,* Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic,* Turkey* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

46/... The right to food

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the right to food, and all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the issue,

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular Millennium Development Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals on ending hunger, achieving



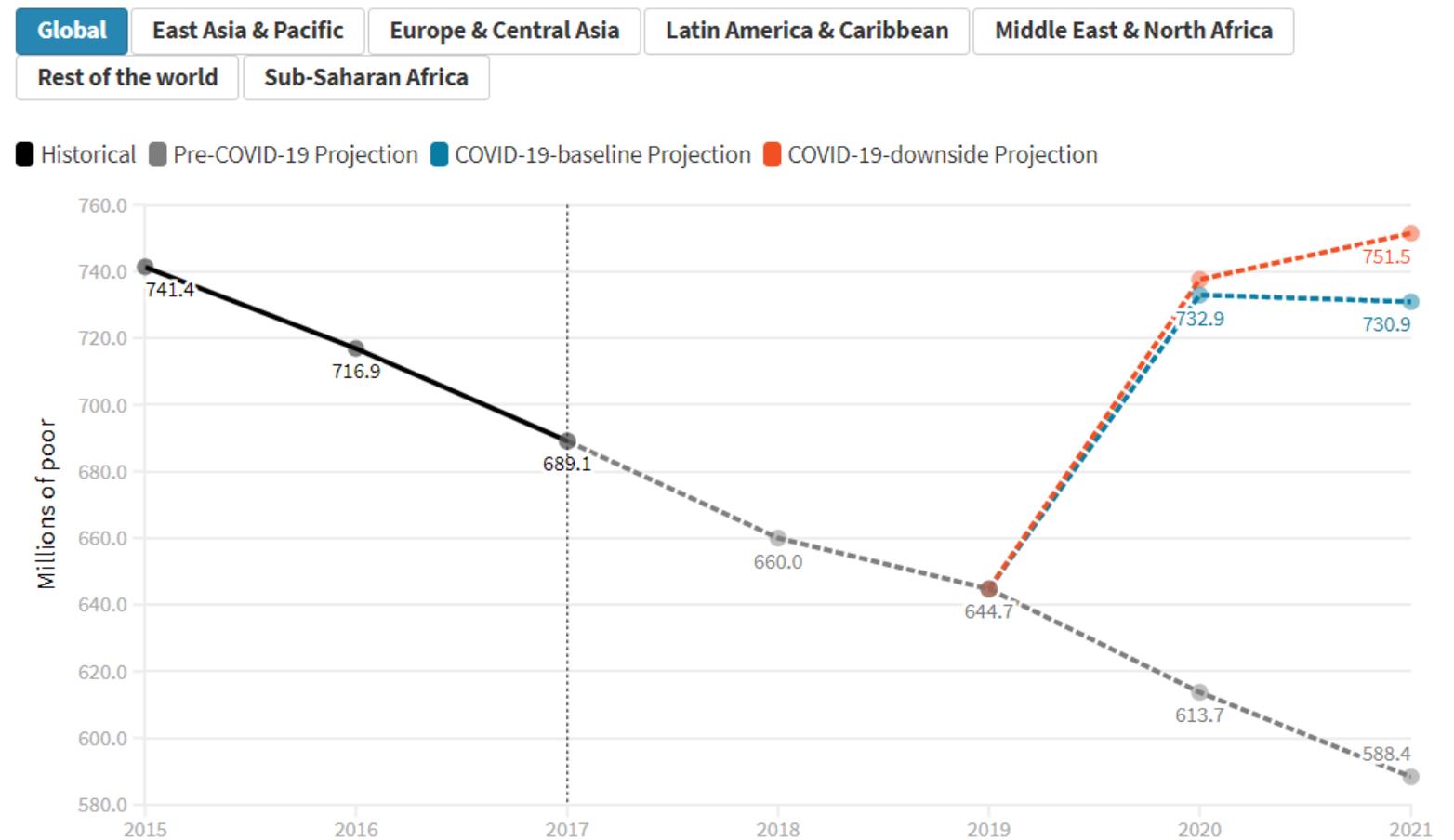
THE WORLD BANK

- Global extreme poverty rose in 2020 for the first time in over 20 years as the **disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the forces of conflict and climate change**
- About 120 million additional people are living in poverty as a result of the pandemic, with the total expected to rise to about 150 million by the end of 2021.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021>

Figure 3: Nowcast of extreme poverty, 2015-2021



Source: Lakner et al (2020) (updated), PovcalNet, Global Economic Prospects.

Note: Extreme poverty is measured as the number of people living on less than \$1.90 per day. 2017 is the last year with official global poverty estimates. Regions are categorized using PovcalNet definition.

2021 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

IN BRIEF

The magnitude and severity of food crises worsened in 2020 as protracted conflict, the economic fallout of COVID-19 and weather extremes exacerbated pre-existing fragilities. Forecasts point to a grim outlook for 2021, with the threat of Famine persisting in some of the world's worst food crises.



The perfect storm: the multiple shock effect

The drivers of acute food insecurity are often interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The sharp rise in acutely food-insecure populations partially reflects the increased geographic coverage of several analyses due to growing concerns about acute food insecurity and also accounts for the harsh economic impacts of COVID-19 in urban areas. However, the increase largely exposes the devastating consequences of conflict/insecurity, which remained the main driver of food crises in 23 countries/territories where almost 100 million people were in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent – up from around 77 million in 22 countries/territories in 2019.

The intensifying impacts of economic shocks, including those resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, triggered the worst global economic crisis since World War II, disproportionately

(IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent across 15 countries. In 2020, exceptionally heavy rains and floods wrought havoc on livelihoods in many parts of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. In Central America (Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), tropical storms, hurricanes and flooding contributed to a precipitous rise in acute food insecurity, affecting areas where households experienced prolonged droughts in preceding years.

The grim outlook for 2021

Food crises are becoming increasingly protracted and the ability to recover from new adverse events is becoming more difficult.

Conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, and large-scale economic crises are expected to extend food-crisis situations in 2021, necessitating continuing large-scale humanitarian assistance. Over 100 million people in 40 out of the 87 countries/territories

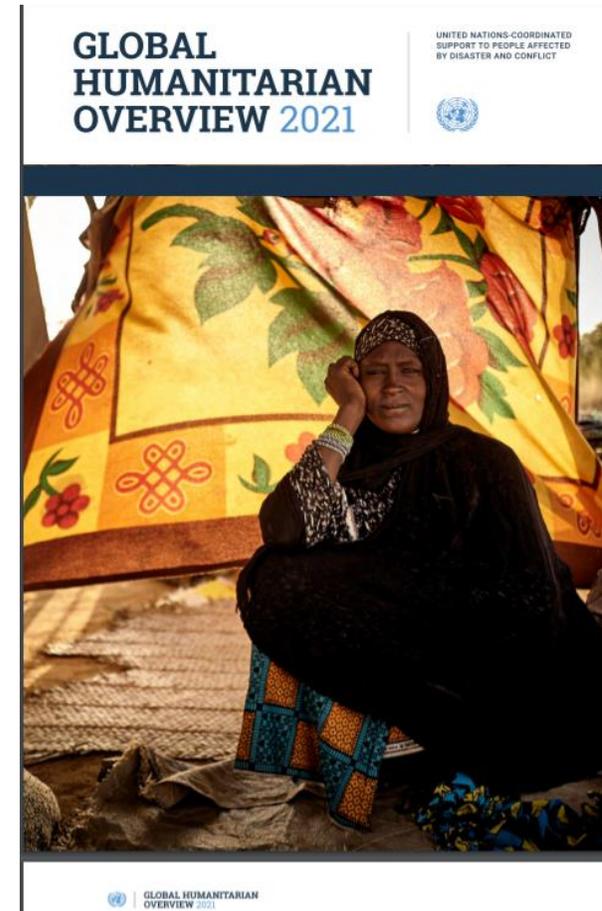
Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19



The new normal

Global Humanitarian Overview 2021

“Integrating the GHRP for COVID-19 into the Global Humanitarian Overview 2021... Humanitarian programming is **adjusting to treat COVID-19 in a more integrated manner**, as the pandemic’s health and non-health effects merge with the impacts of other shocks and stresses ... for 2021, COVID-19 analyses and responses have been integrated into ‘regular’ HNOs (humanitarian needs overviews) and HRP (humanitarian response plans) as well as into inter-agency response plans.”



G7 urged to create permanent fund to deal with future crises

Fund would get money to where it was needed more quickly, say humanitarian groups

A permanent disaster fund to deal with future pandemics, the climate crisis and natural disasters should be proposed by the [G7](#), senior UN and humanitarian figures have said.

Such a fund would reduce the need to resort to an emergency begging bowl. When Covid-19 hit the globe just 2% of the needed funding was ready in advance, advocates of the plan say.



CRISIS LOOKOUT

28th January 2021

Dear G7 Leaders,

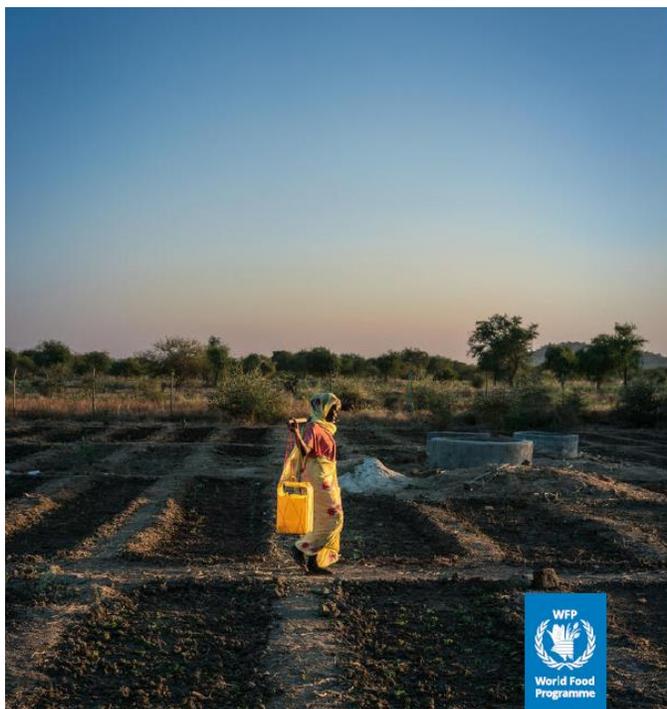
The world was not ready for covid-19. But we could have been. We could have been prepared for the many climate-related disasters, famines, conflicts and global health threats of the past decade. Instead, we paid for these disasters with lives, not money.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/27/g7-urged-to-create-permanent-fund-to-deal-with-future-crisis>

<https://www.disasterprotection.org/lookoutletter>

Impact on the ground

In 2020, the triple threat of conflict, climate change and the socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19 drove human suffering to a staggering scale. Today, the outlook is even more concerning. More than 30 million people face emergency



WFP Global Operational Response Plan 2021

Update #1

February 2021

Drivers of food insecurity and risks ahead in the next six months



Risk of conflict, political instability and related violence

Conflict is the single most important driver of humanitarian needs and, in some contexts, poses challenges related to humanitarian access, further outlook. In the months ahead, c



Economic risks

Global food prices have been rising continuously since June 2020, last month reaching the highest monthly average price recorded since July 2014. COVID-19 induced losses in labour



Natural hazard risks

Years of hurricanes and droughts had already created conditions for vulnerability prior to the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. Through early 2021, La Niña will continue to cause extreme weather patterns, impacting food production and displacing populations. Areas of Southern and Eastern Africa are likely to

Deepening Understanding of Linkages between Food Security and Conflict

In 2021 WFP will leverage its real-time monitoring to deepen analysis of how climatic shocks and stressors affect food security and the risk of conflict in different contexts – including in the Dry Corridor of Central America.

Section one: Global trends

- **COVID-19 has triggered the deepest global recession since the 1930s.** Extreme poverty has risen for the first time in 22 years. Women and young people aged 15 – 29 working in the informal sector are being hit the hardest.
- **Political conflicts are more intense** and taking a heavy toll on civilians, disproportionately affecting children. For the 9th consecutive year, more than 90 per cent of casualties from explosive weapons in populated areas were civilians.
- The last decade saw the highest-ever number of **people internally displaced by conflict and violence**. There are an estimated 51 million new and existing IDPs, and the number of refugees has doubled to 20 million.
- **Hunger is on the rise**, with conflict the main driver of acute hunger for 77 million people in 22 countries. By the end of 2020, the number of acutely food insecure people could be **270 million (149 million pre-COVID-19)**. The impacts of the pandemic and climate change are seriously affecting food systems worldwide.
- The last 10 years were the hottest on record. Increasingly **severe and frequent weather events and natural disasters are exacerbating chronic vulnerabilities**.
- **Disease outbreaks are increasing** and the pandemic has hindered essential health services in almost every country. The pandemic could wipe out 20 years of progress in HIV, TB and malaria, potentially doubling annual death tolls.
- COVID-19 made life harder for already **vulnerable groups**, including women and girls, people with disabilities, older people and those with mental health needs. Almost 24 million children, adolescents and young people are at risk of not returning to school in 2020, including 11 million girls and young women.
- Fear of the virus is spreading faster than the virus itself. The pandemic and measures to contain it, are revealing **mental health and psychosocial** consequences in all countries.
- COVID-19 has shone a spotlight on the full extent of **gender inequality** and women's and girls' exposure to **gender-based violence (GBV)**. Globally, quarantine measures are exacerbating domestic violence, with 15 million new cases predicted for every three months of lockdown.





WFP's Work in Enabling Social Protection Around the Globe

Highlights of the World Food Programme's Contributions to Social Protection in a New Normal February 2021



SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

This report looks back at WFP's work in social protection after an unfathomably complex and tumultuous year. At the beginning of 2020, chronic and acute hunger had been on the rise for several years, driven largely by conflict, climate shocks and economic downturns. The arrival of COVID-19 and the ensuing socio-economic fallout of the pandemic combined with that already toxic mix put more than 270 million people directly at risk of acute hunger. An additional 83 to 132 million people were also at risk of entering the ranks of the chronically undernourished, which prior to the pandemic counted nearly 690 million people. Now, as the COVID-19 crisis becomes protracted, it is increasingly challenging to

separate the food security needs generated by COVID-19 from the aggravating and compounding impact that the crisis has had on pre-existing drivers of hunger.

Governments around the world responded promptly to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and protect the most vulnerable segments of their populations. Countries expanded their social protection programmes, increased their coverage and payment amounts, suspended conditionalities, and put in place new measures to meet the needs of those populations not covered by existing social protection systems. By December 2020,



WFP estimates that the number of acute food insecure people in its countries of operation could increase from 149 million pre-COVID-19, to 270 million, a 82 per cent increase compared to the number of acutely food insecure pre-COVID (this July 2020 assessment of 270 million food insecure still stands as of February 2021).

https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHRP-COVID19_July_update.pdf

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-global-operational-response-plan-2021>

opened and handed over the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) in Sadar district consisting of ten intensive care beds with life-saving lung ventilators and eight high-dependency beds. The facility is the first of its kind in Cox's Bazar.

West and Central Africa

Although the number of COVID-19 cases and fatalities might still appear relatively low compared to other regions, the pandemic is putting significant strain on countries' health-care systems, social fabric, and economies. Especially in the Sahel, the security situation continues to deteriorate rapidly, causing humanitarian needs to reach unprecedented levels. Conflict, climate shocks, endemic poverty, and chronic vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, creating an additional burden on governments' limited resources.

world, and where poor sanitary conditions generally prevail.

UNHCR continues to support regional authorities in their fights against COVID-19 through the provision of medical and sanitary material. In Chad, UNHCR built a quarantine center in Kariari and a health care center in Eastern Chad. UNHCR also completed the construction of quarantine and isolation centers in three district hospitals in South Chad. In Moissola, UNHCR provided trainings on prevention, epidemiological monitoring and COVID-19 case management to camp leaders and government security agents and nurses.

East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes

In 8 out of 11 countries in the region, access to territory is denied. UNHCR continues to assess the impact of border closures and travel



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

31 OCTOBER 2020



FROM OUTBREAK TO ACTION: HOW WFP RESPONDED TO COVID-19

“

In 2019, 135 million people suffered from acute hunger, the highest number in many years. Most of the increase was caused by war and armed conflict. The coronavirus pandemic has contributed to a strong upsurge in the number of victims of hunger in the world. In countries such as Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, South Sudan and Burkina Faso, the combination of violent conflict and the pandemic has led to a dramatic rise in the number of people living on the brink of starvation. In the face of the pandemic, the World Food Programme has demonstrated an impressive ability to intensify its efforts.

**UNTIL THE DAY WE HAVE A
MEDICAL VACCINE, FOOD IS THE
BEST VACCINE AGAINST CHAOS.”**

THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE



Global Protection Cluster: “the destabilizing impact of COVID-19 on the humanitarian, peace and development landscape is clear”



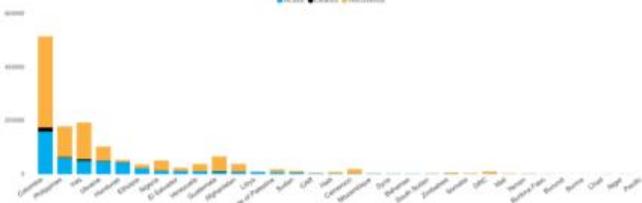
COVID 19 PROTECTION RISKS & RESPONSES
SITUATION REPORT 7
AUGUST 2020

POLITICAL PARALYSIS & THE PANDEMIC

Ensuring protection is delivered despite pandemic fatigue & blatant disregard for the civilian character of humanitarian work

This Situation Report covers operational updates in the 26 countries where the Protection Cluster is active

32 Countries 1401086 Confirmed 471726 Active 38902 Deaths 890458 Recovered



Source: COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

Context update

In the midst of pandemic fatigue, intensifying violence and conflict in some parts of the world, including, attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers, is hampering the safe delivery of protection services for the COVID-19 (C19) response. C19 cases are reported in 26 of 32 countries where the Protection Cluster operates.

Despite a [new resolution](#) agreed by the UN Security Council on 1st July requesting a 90 day “humanitarian pause” to allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance and medical evacuations, conflict and violence continue. Many of the subsequent human rights violations are occurring with total impunity.

Attacks against civilians and humanitarian responders during July – August were many, unprovoked, and in blatant disregard for international humanitarian law.

There have been attacks on villages in Ituri province, DRC, leading to the deaths of 20 civilians; a market attack in Burkina Faso killed 20 civilians; systematic and brutal targeting of civilians in South Sudan, including the killing of 81 people in a single attack in Warrap State; a callous, unprovoked grenade attack on an IDP site in Cameroon, where at least 18 people were killed and 1,500 people forced to flee; the murder of 6 humanitarian workers, their driver and guide, in Niger, and an attack on a UN helicopter in Nigeria, killing two people.

Whilst some reports suggest an overall reduction in conflict, particularly in the use of explosive weapons¹, these incidents echo emerging data that indicate a 2.5% increase in violence against civilians since the pandemic began.² When broken down, the data reports targeting of civilians by state forces is up by 30%, along with a marked rise in violent activity from non-state armed actors – a 70% increase in East and West Africa.³ As the socio-economic impacts of C19 begin to take hold, and protection by presence is radically challenged due to containment measures, Protection Clusters are also reporting high levels of gang and mob violence, which has seen an 11% increase across multiple countries since the start of the pandemic according to the same analysis.⁴

¹ <https://aavv.org.uk/2020/global-explosive-violence-sharply-declines-during-covid19-new-data-suggests/>
² <https://actdata.com/2020/08/04/a-great-and-sudden-change-the-global-political-violence-landscape-before-and-after-the-covid-19-pandemic/>
³ <https://actdata.com/2020/08/04/a-great-and-sudden-change-the-global-political-violence-landscape-before-and-after-the-covid-19-pandemic/>
⁴ <https://actdata.com/2020/08/04/a-great-and-sudden-change-the-global-political-violence-landscape-before-and-after-the-covid-19-pandemic/>

AT A GLANCE

C19 IMPACT AS REPORTED BY 23 PROTECTION CLUSTERS



15 of 26 Protection Clusters report **early marriage** as an increasing risk. Ten operations rate the risk as significant or major.



24 of 26 Protection Clusters report C19 has had a **high impact** on **psychological distress** and **mental health needs** of affected populations.



24 of 26 of Protection Clusters report an increase in **Gender-Based Violence**; Nearly 90% report this as having severe impact on affected populations.



An increase in **social exclusion, stigma, discrimination, racism & xenophobia** are reported in 22 of 26 Protection Clusters.



Active conflict and/or **increased political instability** is occurring in over 80% of operations in this reporting period, with 40% of countries reporting attacks on humanitarians.



Forced recruitment and/or **forced labour** is occurring in 17 operations. 11 operations report this as a significant or major risk.



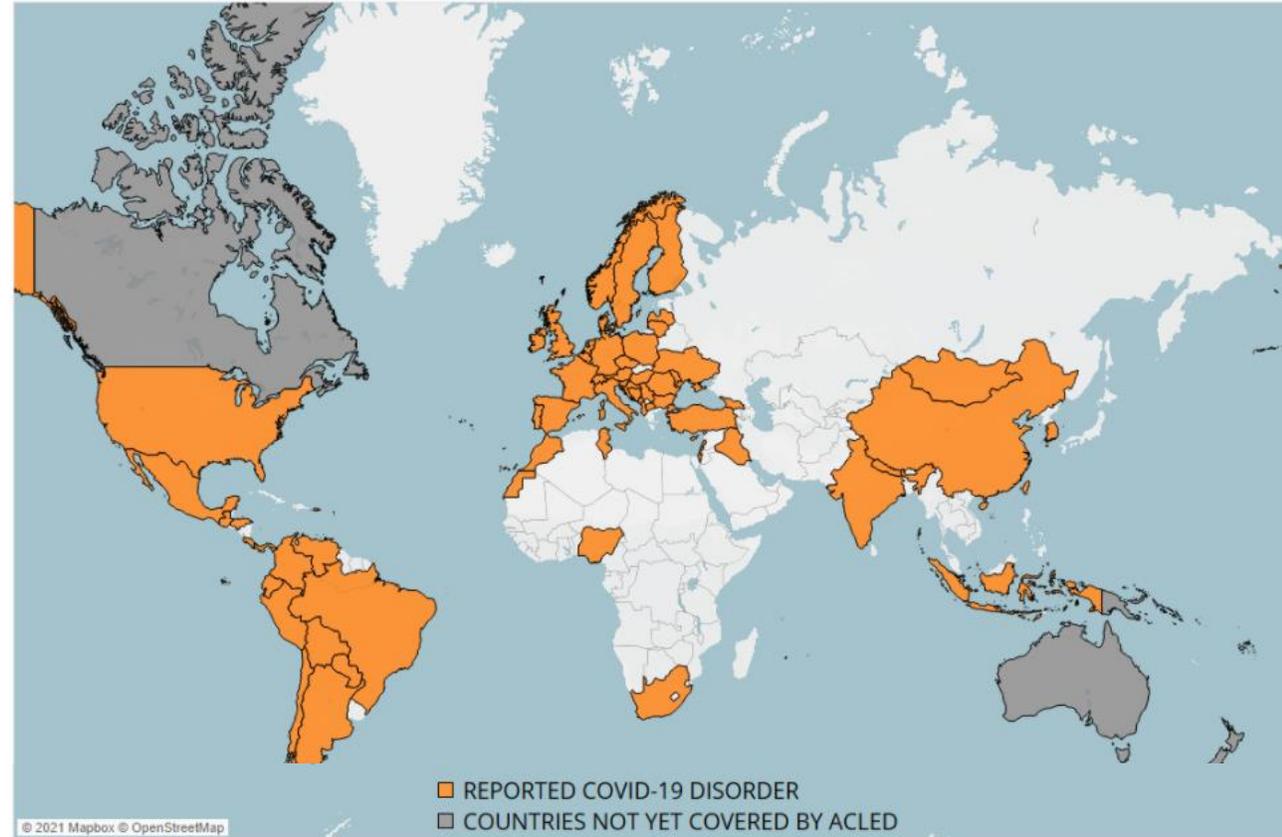
23 of 26 Protection Clusters report obstacles to the delivery of critical protection and humanitarian services.



Funding shortfalls for critical protection work reported in **all** operations with the overall C19 protection response just 12% funded.



COVID-19 DISORDER TRACKER (20 - 26 MAR 2021)



COVID-19 DISORDER TRACKER (13 - 19 MAR 2021)



COVID-19 DISORDER TRACKER (6 - 12 MAR 2021)



COVID-19 DISORDER TRACKER (27 FEB - 5 MAR 2021)



COVID-19 DISORDER TRACKER (20 FEB - 26 FEB 2021)





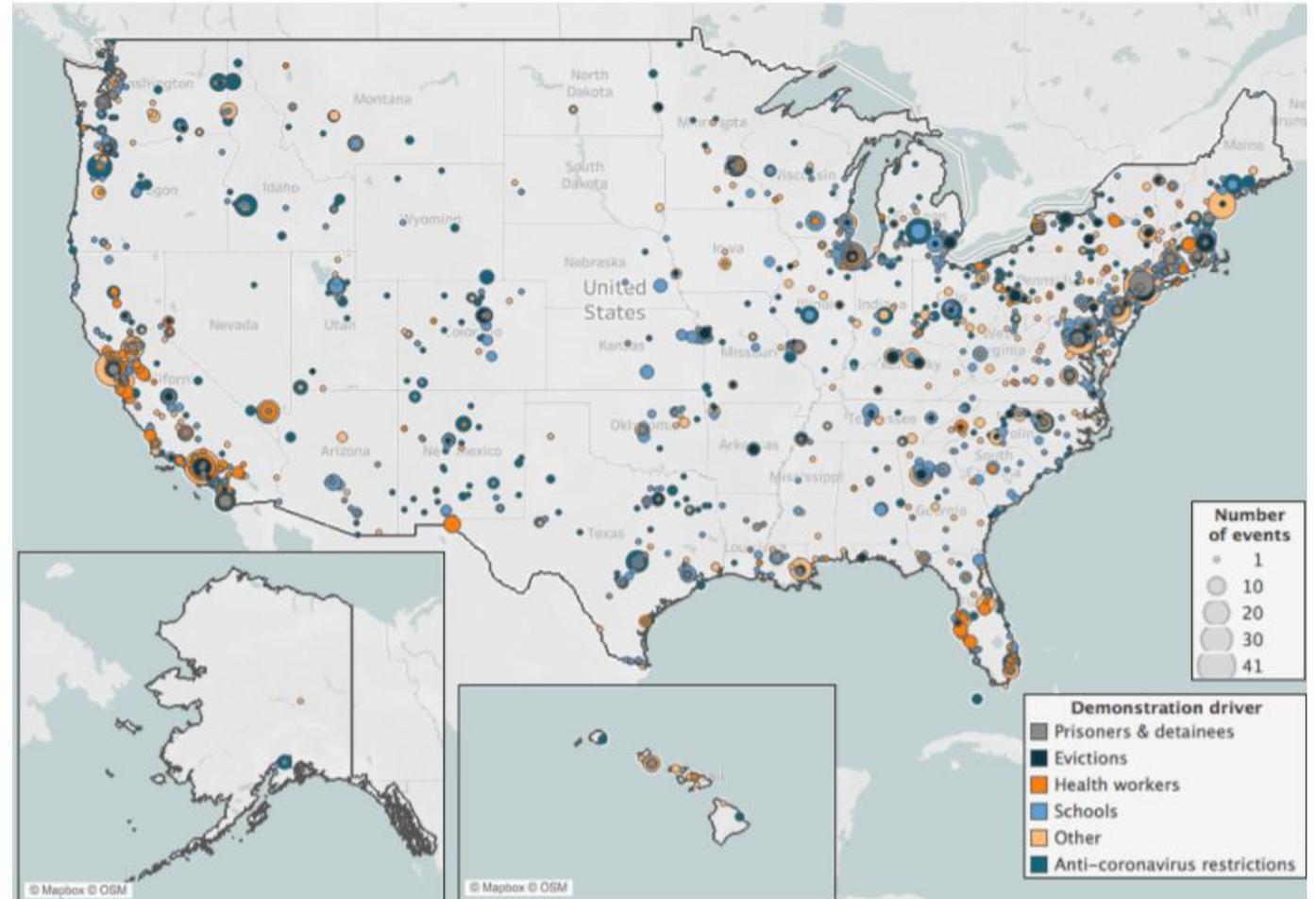
**A NATIONAL
EMERGENCY:
HOW
COVID-19
IS FUELING
UNREST
IN THE US**

The Armed Conflict
Location & Event
Data Project
(ACLED)

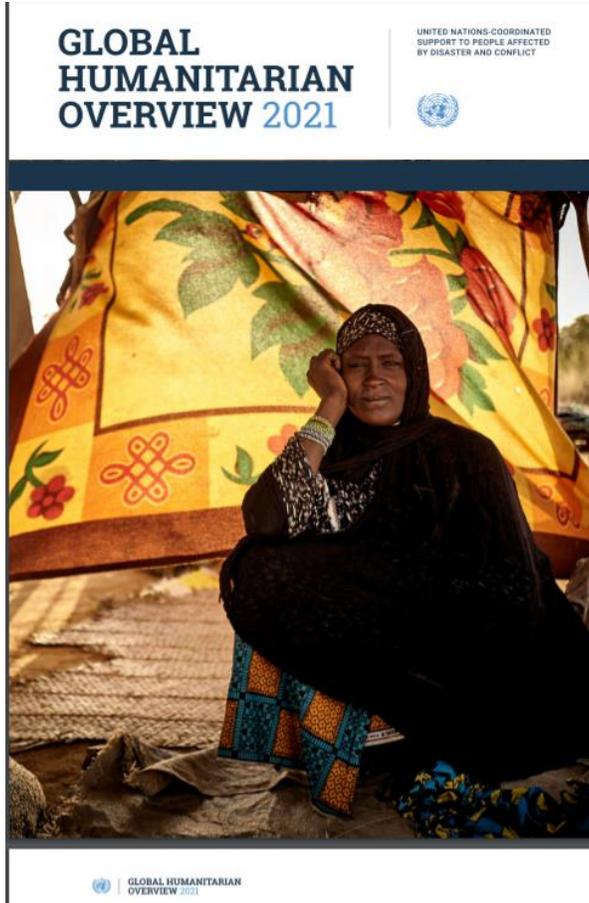
March 2021



Coronavirus-related demonstrations by driver
8 February 2020 - 19 February 2021



Positive trends



- **Collaboration between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts** has increased during the pandemic. Building on this cooperation will help meet the needs of the 160 million people targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2021.
- Increased global Internet access and **new innovative technologies offer the potential to improve humanitarian action.** During the pandemic, artificial intelligence is being used for outbreak mapping, drones are delivering medical supplies and testing samples, and 3D printers are supporting the production of face shields and ventilators.
- **Young people** are shaping global trends. Despite facing bleak employment prospects and the impacts of COVID-19, young people have mobilized at an unprecedented scale. This presents an opportunity for the humanitarian system to further integrate the perspectives and leadership of young people into humanitarian action.

The logo for the Cadence Roundtable is a blue, rounded rectangular shape with a white border. Inside the shape, the word "CADENCE" is written in large, bold, white, uppercase letters. Below it, the word "roundtable" is written in a smaller, white, lowercase, sans-serif font.

CADENCE

roundtable

Thank you

Links next page

Links:

UN Security Council, Climate and Security - Security Council Debate, 23 February 2021

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TOZV7vV6Mdc>

PM Boris Johnson's address to the UN Security Council on Climate and Security: 23 February 2021

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-boris-johnsons-address-to-the-un-security-council-on-climate-and-security-23-february-2021>

Internal displacement global report 2020 <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/> (2021 report due out in May 2021)

UNHCR C-19 Situation Report 13 July 2020 https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/13072020_UNHCR-Global-COVID-19-Emergency-Response.pdf

GPC, Situation Report #7 on COVID-19 https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/GPC-SitRep_August_FINAL_7_updated.pdf

COVID-19 disorder tracker <https://acleddata.com/analysis/covid-19-disorder-tracker/>

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