3S Initiative

Sustainability, Security and Stability in Africa
Population movement will be the issue of the XXI century

- People newly displaced by rapid-onset disasters (2013): 22.4 million
- Internal migrants, living outside of their region of birth (2005): 15 million
- People in forced labour as a result of trafficking at any given time: 2.44 million
- International migrants, living outside of their country of birth or citizenship (as per 2013): 231.5 million
- People estimated to be displaced forcibly by development projects every year: 763 million
- Refugees worldwide in 2013, including 11.7 million refugees of concern to UNHCR, and 5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA’s mandate: 16.7 million
- Asylum seekers: 1.2 million
- People affected by statelessness (at least): 10 million
- People displaced by conflict and violence within the borders of their own country, including 8.2 million people newly displaced in 2013: 33.3 million
The Challenge in Africa

Some figures

• Over the next 10 years, an additional 330 million young Africans will enter the labor market.

• During the same period, an estimated 60 million people are at risk of being forced to move from degraded land, both within and outside the continent.

• Extremist groups capitalize on this sense of hopelessness. One in two young people who joins a rebel movement cites unemployment as the main reason for doing so.

• The continent was home to more than 15 million internally displaced persons in 2015. More than 30 million people were affected by food security due to the effects of El Nino in 2016.
Climate change and population movement

Foresight's conceptual framework for the drivers of migration

Environmental
- Exposure to hazard, loss of ecosystem services such as land productivity, habitability, food/energy/water security

Political
- Discrimination, persecution, governance/freedom, conflict/insecurity, policy incentives, direct coercion

Personal/households characteristics
- Age, sex, education, wealth, attachment to place, attitudes, preferences, marital status

Economic
- Employment opportunities, income/wages/well-being, producer prices (e.g. Agriculture), consumer prices

Intervening obstacles and facilitators
- Political/legal framework, cost of moving, social network, diasporic links, recruitment agencies, technology

Social
- Seeking education and family/kin obligations

Demographic
- Population size/density, population structure, disease prevalence

Spatial or temporal variability and difference in source and destination
- Gradual
- Sudden
- Actual
- Perceived

THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE ON DRIVERS

Meso
- Maco

Decision
- Migrate
- Stay

Source: Foresight, 2011

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Climate change and population movement

Foresight's conceptual framework for the drivers of migration

- **Environmental**
  - Exposure to hazard, loss of ecosystem services such as land productivity, habitability, food/energy/water security

- **Political**
  - Discrimination, persecution, governance/freedom, conflict/insecurity, policy incentives, direct coercion

- **Personal/households characteristics**
  - Age, sex, education, wealth, attachment to place, attitudes, preferences, marital status

- **The influence of environmental change on drivers**
  - Spatial or temporal variability and difference in source and destination

  - **Gradual**
  - **Sudden**
  - **Actual**
  - **Perceived**

- **Economic**
  - Employment opportunities, income/wages/well-being, producer prices (e.g., Agriculture), consumer prices

- **Demographic**
  - Population size/density, population structure, disease prevalence

- **Intervening obstacles and facilitators**
  - Political/legal framework, cost of moving, social network, diasporic links, recruitment agencies, technology

**Decision**

- **Micro**
- **Macro**
- **Meso**

**Source:** Foresight, 2011
Objectives of the 3S Initiative

The 3S Initiative aims to address the root causes of instability in Africa, particularly migration and conflict related to natural resource degradation.

The objective of the 3S Initiative is to provide alternatives to forced migration and radicalization by:

- Creating jobs for young people, women and migrants through the restoration of degraded lands;
- Strengthening land access and tenure rights;
- Enhancing early warning systems to predict drought and other natural disasters and effectively respond to displacement of populations.
Context

1) ECOWAS - MIDWA

IV. RESULTS OF THE SESSION

11. At the Migration Dialogue for West Africa, the ECOWAS Security Ministers made the following recommendations:

“Political commitment of the African continent through Ministers in charge of Environment/Climate Change at the COP 22 in Marrakesh in November 2016, to propose practical measures to address the impact of climate change and land degradation on migration and to promote green jobs”
Context

2) COP 22, MARRAKECH: 3S DECLARATION
14 November 2016

• Co-chaired by Mr Abdoulaye BALDE, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Senegal and by Dr Abdeladim LHAFI, C22 Commissioner and High Commissioner of Water, Forest and Fight against Desertification of Morocco

• Dialogue between the African ministers in charge of environment and climate change and those in charge of NEPAD
We, the African Heads of State and Government, meeting in Marrakesh on 16 November 2016, at the invitation of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, for the First Africa Action Summit, held on the sidelines of the 22nd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (…)"

We commit to:

speeding up the implementation of initiatives that have already been identified or launched, not only by building on our own resources, but also by mobilizing multilateral and bilateral donors as well as non-state actors. These include:

* initiatives aimed at enhancing our continent’s resilience to the threats of climate change, in particular (...) the "Security, Stability and Sustainability" initiative (...)»;
The Republic of Senegal informed Council about the 3S initiatives (Sustainability, Security and Stability in Africa), which are related to the problem of climate change, migration and natural resources degradation in West Africa. The Republic of Senegal invited ECOWAS Member States to join the initiative.
3S Declaration

Decided to create a Task Force for sustainability, stability and security in Africa with a view to:

a) Integrate land degradation and the impacts of climate change as one of the main causes of migration and population movement in national action plans (NAPs), national adaptation plan of actions (NAPAs) and national development plans;

b) Adopt drought early warning systems and coordinate disaster risk reduction activities that integrate reliable scientific data with local and traditional knowledge;

c) Develop concrete policies and incentives to promote a positive cycle of green growth, including the creation of green jobs and the promotion of investment opportunities for migrants and returnees; providing sufficient tools to start income generating activities; and establishing value chains for rural products for the newly revitalized areas;
3S Declaration

(...) and promote with other responsible national authorities:

a) Cross-cutting programs for education and green employment for youth and returnee re-integration;

b) Strengthen land tenure at national and local level in compliance with national and international guidelines;

c) Identify hotspots of land degradation, population movement and migration;

d) Track new pastoralist routes to prevent the emergence of tensions over natural resources;

e) Integrate natural resource management into security strategies and migration policy;

f) Reinforce cooperation between all actors to ensure that the interrelationship between risks, vulnerabilities and climate resilience is captured and reflected in multi-hazard risk assessments and peace and stability analysis.
3S Declaration

(...)

The recommendations of the Task Force will be presented, via appropriate channels, at key events in 2017 including:

- High-level meeting on the follow up of the Valletta Summit and its action plan;
- G7 and G20;
- UNCCD COP 13;
- UNFCCC COP 23 and
- AU-EU Continental Summit on Youth Employment.

The Secretariat of the Task Force will be housed at the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
The Triple S Initiative

Options for financing

a) 3S targets are adopted by a donor process

- G7/G20

b) Different donors support different actions

- Boost the UE/Africa dialogue → creation of a 3S dedicated fund of 100 million Euro under the Valletta Trust Fund
- Promote synergies with TICAD VI
The 3S Initiative
Deliverables for the G7/G20

In order to:
- create at least 2 million new jobs for the vulnerable groups identified;
- rehabilitate 10 million hectares of degraded lands in 250,000 villages;
- train 10 people per village and provide, at least, 4 hectares per person

Each G20 country will have to commit to
- create 100,000 new green jobs
- rehabilitate 500,000 new hectares of degraded lands
The Task Force

The Task Force acts as «board» of the Initiative and is composed by 12/14 countries

Activities

Advocacy
Reach an African common position on migration and natural resources to mobilize funds

Research
Research in the 10 countries of the Task Force on green jobs, land rehabilitation opportunities and disaster preparedness

Project development
Field missions supported by requested expertise and potential donors to write bankable projects
THANK YOU!