

The Regional Climate Security Stakeholder Dialogue (RCSSHD)

*“Towards an integrated Climate Security
Agenda for the Arab Region”*

Regional Climate Security Stakeholder Dialogue (RCSSHD) – Goal and Methodology

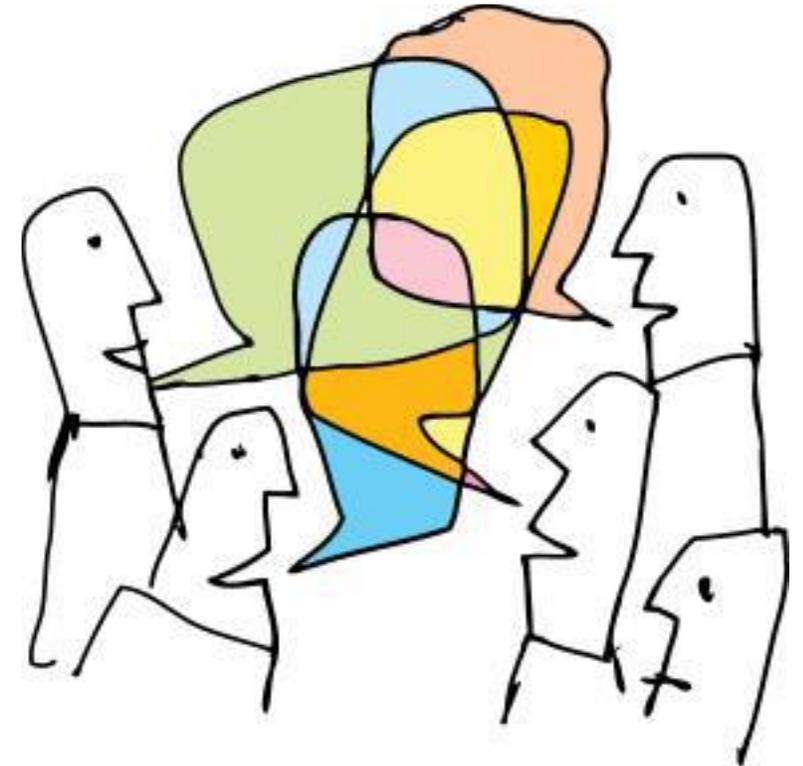
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Introduction - *What is SHD?*

A process by which individuals and groups come together in some way to communicate, interact, exchange information, provide input around a particular set of issues, problems or decisions, and share in decision-making” (Ashford et al. 1999).

- The definition involves methodology for designing and implementing consultation and cooperation in complex change processes that require different interest groups to be included and integrated.



Introduction - *Why SHD?*

- Principal approach that support sustainable development process, adaptation to climate change, and efforts to achieve the SDGs.
- Efficient tool for a real operationalizing of CS actions as it can provide a room for research-actions to analyze climate-related challenges and developing strategic solutions.
- Provides opportunity to bridging the gap between theory and practice through providing practical path for developing shared vision, contribute to finding innovative solutions, and implementing joint interventions for CS.

RCSSHD Goal

Towards an integrated Climate Security Agenda for the Arab Region

- Discuss current operational challenges associated with climate security related policies on the regional level.
- Exchange views and information among the different stakeholders on how to integrate climate security considerations in planning process, and how to generate agreed strategic priorities to act on CS related challenges in a more sustainable and coordinated manner.
- The RCSSHD is intended to adopt a nexus approach in designing a climate security policy framework for the region that addresses current gaps in technical capacity, institutional setups and political approaches to policy formation and cooperation.

RCSSHD Expected Outputs

1. Develop a clear definition of the concept of Climate Security and what it really means for the Arab region.
1. Identification of the main challenges (technical, institutional, and political) hindering the proper operationalizing of an integrated framework for Climate Security in the Arab region.
3. Developing of a shared vision on the main elements needed to initiate an integrated strategic framework to advance climate action for human security in the Arab region.
4. Proposing list of strategic objectives and action items required to address the current operational challenges using an integrated nexus approach.
5. Operationalizing the Regional Climate Security Network.

RCSSHD Task Forces

➤ During the 2nd and 3rd days of the workshop, four task forces will be formed to actively contribute to discussions and interactive planning activities during - and potentially after - the dialogue activities:

Climate Security and
Water Stress

Climate Security and Food
Security

Climate Security and
Energy Security

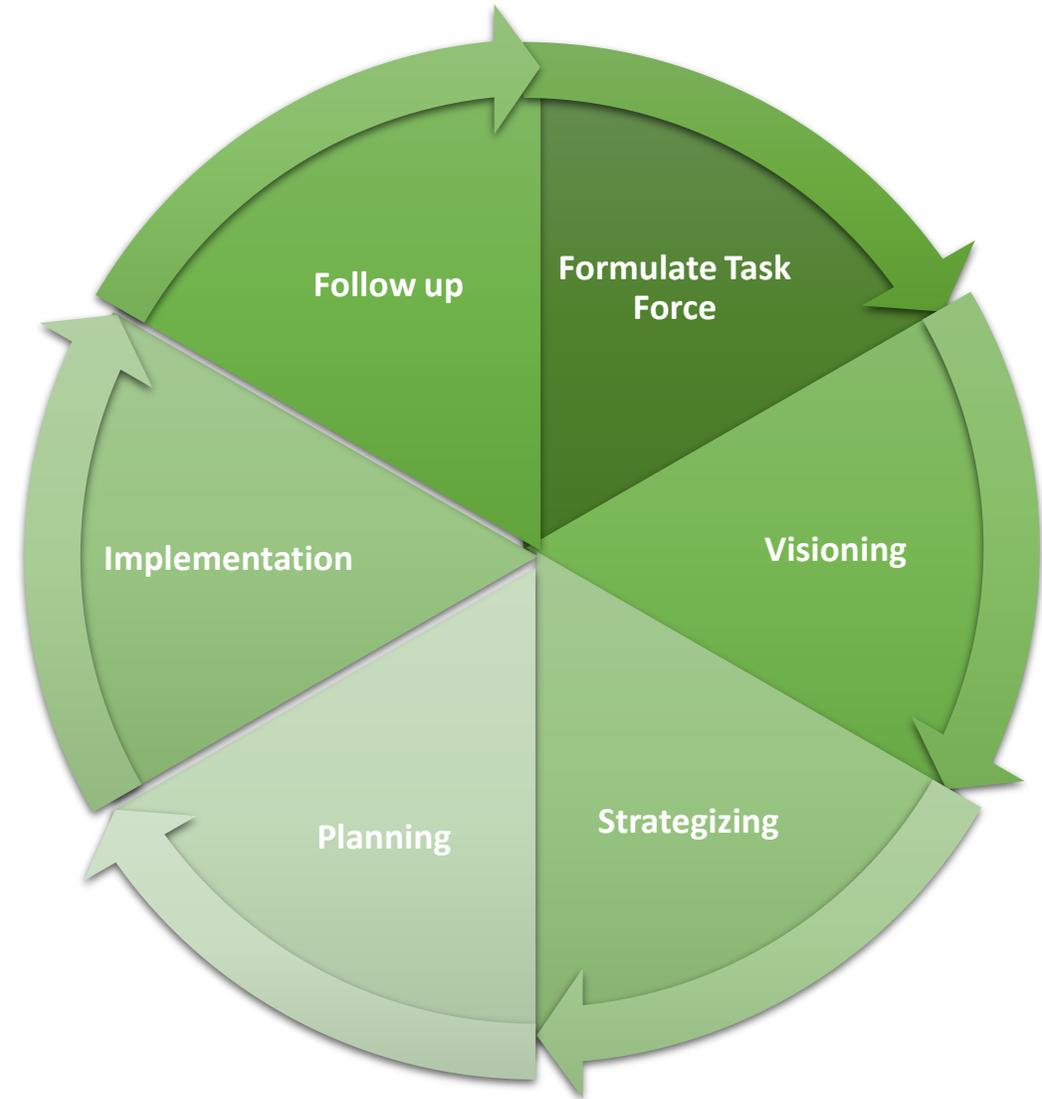
Climate Security, Social
Cohesion and Gender
Equity

➤ Despite that the four Task Forces are arranged thematically, they will be directed to discuss the topic from an integrated and interlinked lens, taking into consideration the coherence between the three major global agendas, namely:

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

RCSSHD Methodology – *General Overview*

The developed methodology is based on implementing a number of steps to reach a successful and fruitful dialogue between the various stakeholders, as shown in this Figure :



RCSSHD Methodology – *General Overview*

The following table summarizes the different steps of the RCSSHD

| Step | Objective |
|-----------------------|--|
| Visioning | To come to a shared understanding about main climate security challenges which affect the different dimensions ((technical, institutional and political) , and to develop a shared vision on how to build an integrated climate security framework for the Arab region tackling current operational challenges in the fields of water, food, energy and social cohesion. |
| Strategizing | To make decisions on fundamental strategic objectives that contribute to achieving the developed vision based on the identified challenges to transform the developed vision from theory to practice. |
| Planning | To convert the agreed strategic objectives into a phased set of activities (plans) that could be conducted under the framework of the SDG-Climate Facility Regional Project within the next year as a first step towards operationalizing or advancing climate security action, and contributing to achieving the developed vision. |
| Implementation | Actual implementation of the plans with high priorities and creating visible results in a reasonable timeframe so that all actors involved can see the success of the stakeholder dialogue. |
| Follow-up | Follow up and quality control is important component to ensure a smooth transition to implementing recommendations that arise from the dialogue. |