

Migration, Conflict, and  
Fragility (MCF)

# Conflict, Fragility and Migration, Initiative



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(Accelerate) Lead

# Fragile and conflict areas (FCAs)

- There has been insufficient attention to FCAs taking a Food, Land and Water Systems FLWS lens, and limited attention to migration's role in FLWSs.
- Urgent evidence is needed for policies and programming to support inclusive migration patterns, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, challenges that the CGIAR is uniquely placed to address.
- Conflict, Fragility and Migration Initiative has been designed along this context

# Challenge Statement

- 1.5 billion people living in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCASs) are facing rising food prices, hunger, and livelihood challenges
- Climate change, poor governance, violence, extremism, a lack of social cohesion, gender and social inequalities, and shocks like COVID-19 and the Ukraine-Russia war are among the challenges faced
- Migration can support livelihoods and protect against fragility and conflict, but even voluntary migration can create new risks/ challenges
- 84 million people have been forcibly displaced worldwide—80% experiencing acute food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition
- CGIAR is uniquely positioned to address these challenges using a systems approach



Caption: A happy community based seed producer couple counting profits after they sale their seeds in Biu city, Biu Emirate, Borno State, Nigeria. Photo credit: P.K Silwal/IITA



# Situation in the NE of Nigeria

- 4.1 million people in NE Nigeria are at risk of severe food insecurity this lean season
- In 2022, 8.4 million people need humanitarian assistance across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states
- Approximately 1.74 million children under five are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition across NE in 2022. Of these over 300,000 are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition. They could die if not received urgent treatment (UN Nigeria, 2022)

# Livelihood is a rights

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Who is  
right



Who is  
wrong



Operating  
Context  
(NE Nigeria)



# Objective Statement

- The Initiative will provide evidence on conflict-, climate-, and gender-sensitive policies, programming, and investments to improve livelihoods, reduce poverty, and promote gender equality and social inclusion – reaching at least 10 million people in FCASs by 2030
- Working at the Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP) Nexus in FCASs, in partnership with stakeholders, the initiative takes a four-pronged approach: ANTICIPATE (WP1), BRIDGE (WP2), STABILIZE (WP3), and ACCELERATE (WP4)
- Exploring demand and feasibility for work in the Sahel, sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, [www.cgiar.org](http://www.cgiar.org) Central Asia, and Central America



Photo credit: UN/ Eskinder Debebe



# Work Package 1: ANTICIPATE

- **SCOPE:** ANTICIPATE strengthens early warning/early action (EWEA) systems designed to mitigate impacts of food, land and water-related shocks – by ensuring these systems effectively identify, track and mitigate *compound risks associated with fragility, conflict and migration*
- **OUTPUTS:** ANTICIPATE will provide global and localized analysis and will support technical development and operationalization of conflict-sensitive and migration-inclusive EWEA initiatives – which will be designed inclusively (benefiting women, youth, migrants, host communities, and other vulnerable groups)
- **EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES:** The work package will promote conflict prevention, conflict mitigation and peacebuilding by promoting FLW security through EWEA:
  - Collaborate with humanitarian and development agencies, governments and local stakeholders to develop and implement tools to track compound risks of conflict and migration in conjunction with FLW system shocks
  - Develop an EWEA vulnerability assessment methodology to guide conflict prevention, mitigation and peacebuilding in early action strategies
  - Assess existing EWEA systems to develop global guidance on building conflict sensitivity and addressing migration issues in systems
  - Establish a global knowledge hub (with ICRC, WFP, IOM) on conflict prevention, mitigation and peacebuilding in EWEA
- **OUTCOMES:** Partners in at least 5 FCASs adopt conflict-sensitive early warning/ early action approaches, informed by CGIAR science, to prevent and mitigate shocks to FLWSs and resulting negative impacts on vulnerable groups

## Work Package 2: BRIDGE

- **SCOPE:** BRIDGE studies emergency operations serving conflict-affected and displaced persons and host communities along the HDP nexus.
- **OUTPUTS:** BRIDGE will generate evidence responding to conflict and displacement and supporting transitions from food insecurity to resilience.
- **HIGHLIGHT (USP):** Migration Decision-making Assessment Partnership (M-DAP):  
Will develop a suite of quantitative and qualitative tools to guide analysis of migrant decision-making in key corridors.
- **RQ:** Specifically, BRIDGE will address the following questions:
  - Where are the hotspots -Targeting?
  - Who is the vulnerable population - Beneficiaries?
  - How are they impacted - Impact?
  - What needs to be done – Programing ?
- **OUTCOMES:** 5 humanitarian or development stakeholders utilize the initiative's outputs to inform and bridge fragility, conflict, and migration programming along the HDP nexus.



# Work Package 3: STABILIZE

**SCOPE:** Evaluate gender-sensitive programming to (1) stabilize livelihoods in fragile settings and (2) support migrants and host communities

**OUTPUTS:** Evidence base on policy approaches that drive improved resilience, food security, social cohesion, and government accountability while supporting women's empowerment in the relevant settings

**EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES:** Evaluations of...

- Innovative social protection bundles that target empowering women to build resilience and improve food security in fragile settings and among migrants
- Programs that promote inclusive food system development in fragile settings

**OUTCOMES:** 5 governments, UN agencies, or NGOs strengthen gender equality and social inclusion and conflict sensitivity dimensions of policies, programming, or interventions to help improve livelihoods and reduce fragility

# Work Package 4: ACCELERATE

**SCOPE:** Competitively award grants to local innovators, paired with CGIAR scientists, to promote and enhance economic recovery and sustainable livelihoods in FCAs through locally-developed innovations that respond to emerging situations

**OUTPUTS:** Set of scalable innovations to address critical challenges affecting FLWSs, including those that newly emerge during the life of the initiative

## EXAMPLE ACTIVITIES/QUICK WINS:

- Vertical farms in refugee camps; Hydroponics
- Roll-out of bundles of CGIAR and/or other technologies ((process, post-harvest and resource management) to mitigate conflicts among farmers and herders, or mobile populations and host communities; increase production of quality crops using established community-based seed enterprises
- Partnership with private sector to scale locally produced ready to prepare therapeutic food (RTPF/RUTF) addressing acute nutrition in humanitarian emergencies
- Roll out climate smart seed systems for high yielding, drought tolerant, early maturing, fortified and nutritious seed varieties in both host communities and mobile population
- Supporting peace and reconciliation process using youth through governance and development human right advocacy
- Interventions TO employ youth in agriculture to mitigate migration push factors
- Programming supporting peace and reconciliation processes
- Interventions to support refugees starting businesses

**OUTCOMES:** 10 local innovators design and deploy, in partnership with CGIAR scientists, scalable interventions that promote FLWS resilience, peacebuilding, and/or gender equality

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# Theory of change: Migration, Conflict, and Fragility

## Challenge

- **Hunger is surging in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCASs)**, which contain **1.5 billion people** and struggle to sustain resilient food, land, and water systems (FLWSs)
- As of mid-2021, **84 million people** were **forcibly displaced** worldwide—**80% experiencing acute food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition**
- **FCASs confront myriad challenges**; rising food prices, poor governance, violence, extremism, a lack of social cohesion, and economic disruptions such as COVID-19 and the Ukraine-Russia war
- **Climate change exacerbates drivers of conflict and migration**, increasing pressure on livelihoods
- **Gender and social inequalities further increase risks of hunger** and hinder benefits from FLWSs, while also acting as structural constraints to stability and peace
- **Migration can support livelihoods and protect against fragility and conflict**, but can also create **new risks and challenges**, including in host communities
- **A systems approach is needed**, demanding evidence on appropriate policies and programming to enhance resilience around FLWS and promote conflict prevention and peacebuilding

## Work Packages

- **WP1 (ANCICIPATE)**: Study fragility, conflict, and migration dynamics in FCASs and catalyze conflict-sensitive early warning/early action to prepare, mitigate, and adapt to climate and structural shocks
- **WP2 (BRIDGE)**: Generate data and evidence, including rigorous evaluations, on effective immediate responses to conflict and displacement
- **WP3 (STABILIZE)**: Identify and evaluate scalable policies and programming to stabilize community and individual livelihoods in FCASs, promoting food security, resilience, poverty reduction, social cohesion, government accountability, and inclusive benefits from FLWSs
- **WP4 (ACCELERATE)**: flexibly respond to fragility and conflict via competitively awarded grants to local innovators, paired with CGIAR scientists, to develop and operationalize interventions promoting FLWS resilience and stable livelihoods

## Partners

- International finance institutions
- Bilateral donors
- UN Secretariat and other UN program agencies
- Humanitarian and development program implementing agencies
- Security and defense organizations
- Regional organizations
- Government institutions, including line ministries
- Locally-based NGOs
- Private sector
- Academic/ research centers
- CGIAR Initiatives

## Outputs

- Toolkit for Inclusive Crisis Response and Recovery (TICRR)
- Migration Decision-making Assessment Partnership (M-DAP)
- CGIAR Stability and Peace Accelerator (SAPA)
- Migration, Fragility, and Conflict Programming Evidence Hub
- Conflict-Aware Early Action (CEA)

## Outcomes

- WP1: Partners in at least 5 FCASs adopt conflict-sensitive early warning/early action approaches, informed by CGIAR science, to prevent and mitigate shocks to FLWSs and resulting negative impacts on vulnerable groups
- WP2: 5 humanitarian or development stakeholders use the initiative's tools and evidence hub to inform and bridge programming along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus
- WP3: 5 governments, UN agencies, or NGOs strengthen gender equality and social inclusion and conflict sensitivity dimensions of policies, programming, or interventions to help improve livelihoods and reduce fragility
- WP4: 10 local innovators design and deploy, in partnership with CGIAR scientists, scalable interventions that promote FLWS resilience, peacebuilding, and/or gender equality

## Impact areas

- Nutrition, health and food security
- Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs
- Gender equality, youth and social inclusion
- Climate adaptation and mitigation
- Environmental health and biodiversity

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GALS

contributing to

2023

2025

2030

sphere of control

sphere of influence

sphere of interest

Collaboration to be explored with CGIAR Initiatives: CLIMBER, HER+, NPS, CWANA, LAC, ESA, WCA



# Geographies and Partnerships Being Explored

## Corridors:

- Being finalized
- Nigeria is a priority country as well as West Africa for all WPs

## Partnerships:

- IOM, WFP, ICRC/IFRC
- IIS, UNICEF, GAIN, FAO
- Being finalized



# Thank you!

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