



## CLIMATE CHANGE WITH RESULTING KEY ISSUES OF MIGRATION AND CONFLICT: HOW THIS RETARDS INTEGRATION FOR AFRICAN UNITY

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Research Article

**Received:** 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2018

**Accepted:** 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2018

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### ABSTRACT

Climate change manifest in various forms and among these include; the decrease or increase in rains, winds and temperatures on the earth. Due to the porousness and damage made on the ozone layer as an effect caused by gas emissions from manly activities, this allows the sun rays to strike directly to the earth. These effects as a result affect human settlement and relations differently. Therefore to best understand how climate change would retard the integration of African unity, focus in this paper is put on examining and presenting the effect of climate change as a cause to conflict and migration in Africa. Efforts are made in the paper to illustrate the varying contextual effects of climate change in Africa. A link of immigration and conflict is established in relation to climate change and how they both retard integration of African Unity. For scientificity of this study to achieve the established interest of the study, the research question of How Climate Change cause conflict and increase migration to retard integration of African Unity?, was followed to guide the whole write-up. Theoretically, Neo-functionalism theory was contextualized in the study to illustrate the possibility of promoting African Unity as well as contribute to the integration process than retard it due to climate change effects. A demonstration of the case of Intergovernmental Authority for Development IGAD found in the Horn of Africa is made to exemplify how climate change would shift from being a retarding to being a facilitating factor to integration in Africa. Lastly Recommendations to assist vulnerable populations to climate change effects with the specific focus on conflict and migration are made to reform future aggravation of climate effects on the African population for unity and integration.

**Key words:** Climate change; Integration, African Unity.

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### 1.0. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary times, Africa is one of the continents hardest hit by the effects of climate change. This has occurred in the forms of increased drought, desertification, variability in rainfall and other consequences resulting from environmental changes. This has greatly undermined the continent's ability to adapt across the grassroots. Furthermore, many African countries are marked by grinding poverty, and possess unsupportable infrastructures as well as weak

Governance mechanisms that contribute to political instability. This has all increase the fragility of states to have increased risk of conflicts over resources in times of climate change in all forms across the continent, (Francois and Sud, 2006). In relation to understanding the retardation of integration for African Unity, an explanatory analysis of climate change is made in this study to examine its effect on migration and conflict in Africa.

Today many African countries are under considerable threat from changes in the global climate which is highly characterized by an increased in the severity and frequency of droughts and floods. As a result, this has forced people to leave their homes for new areas where they end up conflicting for resources with other people where they settle, (for farmers) or rare animals, (for pastoralists). With several recent reports that have highlighted the potential for climate change towards causing increased migration, an estimated one billion people worldwide are estimated to be forced from their homes by 2050, with 250 million of them permanently displaced by the effects of climate change, (Black, 2001). Besides effects to migration, it has also been estimated that by the end of the century, global temperature will have increased between 1.8 and 4 degrees Celsius and sea level by 0.18 to 0.59 meters with in Africa and the world at large, (IOM, 2008).

The effects of climate change across Africa are therefore expected to increase environmental migrants due to the compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment. The climate change adversely affect their lives or living conditions, and this will oblige many to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently within their country or abroad, (IOM, 2008).

It's therefore of high interest in this study to illustrate conflicts as a result of natural disasters caused by climate change and its result positively affecting the involuntary migration rates across Africa. More is demonstrated throughout the other sections of this study to expound on how conflict and migration caused by climate change would divert efforts towards integration for African Unity.

### 1.1. Problem Statement of the study:

Due to few innovative and adaptive response activities to the consequences of climate change, there is a rampant increase in conflict for resources that are diminished as a result across Africa. In response to that, the impoverished groups seek to adapt to pervasive droughts or continual flooding and this all leads to the power struggles that erupt between ethnic, religious,

political camps and indigenous leaders of migrants to other places.

Despite the fact that developed countries have contributed most to total global emissions, it is poorer countries that have continued to suffer catastrophic impacts in the long term. Across the main land in Africa and the small island such as Cape Verde, Seychelles and Mauritius, as well as African mega deltas such as the Nile delta in Egypt, Niger Delta, the Kalahari and Okavango deltas in Botswana have all continued to be particularly vulnerable due to climate changes, (Black, 2001). In addition, the current projections of sea level rise and increased tropical cyclone intensity has also made many of these small island states in Africa uninhabitable hence increasing the rates of migrations to the main land within the continent.

The effects of migration have continued to cause conflict in the new areas where migrants affected by climate changes arrive to. Furthermore, in contextualization of the intertwine effect of migration and conflict as a result of climate change in Africa; can be evidenced through the situation of the Sub-Saharan drought of the early 1970s. This climate situation caused about 300,000 people and millions of animals died. Flooding, on the other hand, also caused havoc particularly in Southern and Eastern Africa. Floods in Mozambique in 2000 resulted in two million people being displaced with 350,000 jobs lost, impacting the livelihoods of up to 1.5 million people who migrated and started to conflict with host communities, (Nkomo et al., 2006). It's therefore of high interest in this study to expound on the role played by both migration due to climate change and resulting conflict as factors that retard African integration for African Unity.

### 1.2. Main aim and research question of the study:

This section presents both the main aim and research question of the study. This is presented in this paper to provide a more systematic and focused analysis in relation to migration and conflict as a result of climate change. This is also done to demonstrate how both variables retard integration and African Unity.

**a) Main aim of the study:**

To explain Climate Change as a cause to conflict and increase in the migration rates in Africa in relation to how they both retard integration of African Unity.

To achieve this aim established above, the research question below will guide the whole study in establishing the intended aim.

**b) Question of the study:**

How does Climate Change cause conflict and increase migration to retard integration of African Unity?

**1.3. Layout of the study and selected methodology:**

The following layout in the study was followed respectively throughout the whole write-up. This included; Abstract, Key words, Introduction, Problem statement of the study, Main aim and research question of the study, Theoretical framework of the study, African model of integration by African Union, Effects of climate change and adaptation mechanisms against conflict and migration for African Unity through integration in Africa, Discussion on usage of climate to facilitate African Unity through integration with the case of Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD); Discussion on usage of climate to facilitate African Unity through integration with the case of Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD); Conclusion and Recommendation.

Furthermore in relation to the objective of this study, a qualitative explanatory research methodology was used. The researcher utilized the narration of other authors experiences in relation to how Climate Change caused conflict and increase migration in some areas in Africa. This was then utilized in this study to demonstrate how they both retard integration of African Unity. Therefore the data used in this study is secondary data from online articles and books. This was done to make the work more scientific.

The selected method of analyzing collected data is content analysis. This method was used to analyses the data with an interest of providing scientific justifications in relation to establishing the link between Climate Change as a cause to conflict and its interconnection with

migration. More was done to link this established facts on conflict and illustrate how this whole cycle retard integration of African Unity.

**2.0. Theoretical framework of the study:**

A blended theoretical framework of both Functionalist and Neo functionalist theory is chosen to be used in this study to illustrate the ideal approach of integration that is preferable to steering up joint efforts to fight against climate change in the African Context. Furthermore, a demonstration of how the reluctance of utilizing this model would as a result retard regional integration and prohibit African unity due to effects of climate change in Africa is presented in the next page.

**a) Functionalist and Neo functionalist theory; its interconnection with Climate, conflict and Migration for integration in Africa:**

Functionalism as a theory emerged as the foundation towards building up integration blocks. The theory focuses on common interests and needs shared by states (but also by non-state actors) in a process of global integration which is triggered by the erosion of state sovereignty and the increase in the weight of knowledge for shared policy-making in the region, (Rosamond, 2000).

However the theory fails to substantiate on other possible benefits beyond those established for the integration agenda through definite outlined joint efforts. A joint effort in which challenge of climate change effects and regulation mechanisms to resultant migration and conflict might not easily be known. Therefore, as inspired from Mitrany's approach of functionalism which was initially developed in the 1950s and 1960s by Ernst B. Haas and Leon Lindberg, Neofunctionalism's introduced the concept of 'spillovers' in the same functionalism tendencies, (McCormick 2005). This theory shows some major difference which strengthens functionalism failure and provide other possible avenues of integrating beyond those specific joint projects for which the integration might have been created but also expect further collaboration through the joint efforts. In the theory, the role of any state is

considered to be greater than the initial thought and meaning expected from the integration process. This is therefore argued to be the best suit to integration to facilitate climate change which in other wards has chances of reoccurring without human control but unknowingly. Making neo functionalist is to be selected theory to best suit effects of climate change among which include migration and conflict, (Niemann and Schmitter 2009).

In the nutshell, in Haas' functionalist theory, he argued that the purpose of his theory is merely to describe, explain, and predict, as well as prescribe functioning of supranational entities created by states, (Ibid, 2009: 46). However in the Neo-functionalist theory, it's advanced than functionalism and adds on it the evolutionary process rather than a single event with effects expected through spill over. Dosenrode describes Neo functionalism as being "able to explain 'organic' or slowly developing regional integration facilitating factors among which climate change and its cause to conflict and migration can easily resolved through utilization this theory for African Unity, (Dosenrode 2010: 4).

In relation to this study, climate change being a natural aspect that requires organic or slowly developing regional integration efforts, for easier adaptability of regional initiatives, it requires institutional and policy joint function to create a better ground for share operation. In agreement with Dosenrodes' arguments established above, this study adopts the Neo functionalism theoretical framework to suit best as a theoretical framework towards proper intervention of climate change effects through integration for African Unity.

### **3.0. Narration of African integration models, and an intersection on how climate change retards African Unity:**

This section presents a narration of African models and an intersection on how climate change retards African Unity. More efforts are put on illustrating the effects of climate change to the specific segments of the population which are already vulnerable to climate effects. Future

climate change in Africa is expected to have more considerable impacts on natural resource systems. This may include climate change negative influence to the natural environment, subsistence and livelihoods, (Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, 2009). As a result this is argued for in this work that is would cause more conflicts and migrations involuntarily. Due to this fact, this section expounds on the annex of climate change, conflict and migration interconnection in retarding integration and African Unity.

It's argued in this study that the two dimensions of migration and conflict as a result of climate change reinforce each other in a vicious cycle. Therefore in addressing the main aim of the study of explaining Climate Change as a cause to conflict and increase migration, an examination on how they do both retard integration of African Unity is presented in the following subsections-

#### **3.1. African model of integration by African Union;**

There was a misconception of the African communities functioning and realities in relation to the efforts made towards building meaningful institutions for Africa unity. This is seen through regional economic communities created in Africa. Among these regional Economic communities include; the Economic Commission of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, and the Common Market for East and Southern African States, the Community of the Sahel-Saharan States, and the Arab Maghreb Union. Despite their existence they have continued to be inexistent in the lives of Africans due to failure the regions to fully engage the citizens in driving the integration. The building up of regionalism for African Unity has continued to follow the European integration model in Africa though this reports some success in some regions like ECOWAS it show a clear failure another like ECCAS this is attributed to the fact that the context of Europe is different from that of Africa.

This misconception lied in style of regional integration approach selected by the founding fathers to regionalism in Africa for African Unity. The approach follows; firstly

the free trade area where by a group of countries are committed to removing all barriers to the free flow of goods and services between each other, but pursuing independent external trade policies; secondly, the customs union, where emphasis is put on creating a form of regional economic integration that combines features of free trade area with common trade policies toward nonmember countries; thirdly, the common market as a form of economic integration whereby members move forward to establish not only free trade in goods and services but also free movement of factors of production; fourth, economic union a group of countries committed to removing trade barriers, adopting a common currency, harmonizing tax rates, and pursuing a common external trade policy and lastly to the political union where economic and political integration emphasized and countries coordinate aspects of their economic and political systems, (Nkomo et al., 2006).

Despite the success of this model followed for African Unit, the divisions created limit joint efforts beyond regions yet climate change is a universal phenomenon that requires an all member state shared joint efforts. The politics in the regions engrained with in the East African Community EAC, Economic community of Central African States ECCA, Economic community of West African States ECOWAS, Intergovernmental Authority for Development IGAD and Sothern Development Cooperation SADAC functioning mandate also continue to drive away full African unity through an appropriate approach to integration to address climate change.

Climate change has led to mass movements of people from across African countries and this has been compared to the lack of capacity to cope with recurrent droughts and associated food shortages. Such population movements have posed serious international security challenges due to the rampant conflict that raise out of the migrations across the regions, (Mitchel and Tanner, 2006). This illustrated how the joint regional efforts would be of high relevance in curbing the vice to climate change. In other wards in spite of the fact that there already created divisions in the model of integration of African unity this fails integration and better approaches

to address climate change as a continent and a more vibrant citizen involvement has continued to lack in the whole process of integration.

### **3.2.Effects of climate change, adaptation mechanisms against conflict and migration as retarding factors to African Unity through integration in Africa;**

This section presents the limitation of Integration for African Unit due to climate change as a cause to conflict and migration in Africa. The vulnerability of populations due to climate change and limited adaptation measures for African Unit through integration is also explained. Both perspectives are presented to demonstrate how climate change retards the integration of African unity as presented bellow-

#### **3.2.1. Climate change as a cause to conflict and migration in Africa and how it retards Integration for African Unit.**

Integration in Africa has been promoted through various theories mostly the realism theory that advocates for state interest first to be involved in any form of integration. As selected through this study, neo-functionalism theory establishes the spillover effects as the preferable one for guaranteeing African Unity while addressing unknown consequences of climate change. This is also hoped to be a facilitating factor to advance the adaptation mechanisms against conflict and migration to promote African Unity afterwards.

At local level the indigenous people through their grassroots practices have devised their own conflict resolution strategies due to migration as a result of climate change, though many of them remain divided by the competition for resources with migrants. This as a result limits regional based integration for wider African Unity than posing a serious task to the individual governments in Africa to deal with the internal challenges caused by climate change, (Lind, 2009). In detail, there few communities that may have adaptive responses to conflict and migration due to climate change among African populations such as pastoral communities. The effects of climate change due to increase in droughts within some of the pastoral

communities are resolved through exchange of livestock, agreement on pastoral routes and migration patterns as well as ensuring a collaborative effort of their leaders in the councils to allowed all groups to continue with life during the shocks of prolonged droughts.

Many of these negotiating processes above are still used today, but they are slowly being undermined by overarching desire of the nationalist to control the vast regions through integration of economies without addressing the specific challenges of the communities affected by climate change. As argued by the realist theory of integration that advocates for state interest in Africa, the effects of climate change being uncertain, the role of spillover effects and approach of neofunctionalism has greatly been undermined despite its significance in uniting communities affected by climate change resultant factor of conflict and migration. As a result, African unity through integration is retarded by climate change due to the extinction of resources that force populations to move across regions and resulting conflicts thereafter in new places, (Eriksen, 2009). In addition to the integration-institutional and administrative function in the contemporary efforts of integration, a pivotal engagement of local population's needs to be taken into account has continued to be undermined. This has in tern kept on missing best approaches towards engaging strategically the communities in the integration block. Therefore, the technicalities of climate change and resulting migration and conflict has continued to be missing understood through the new integrated institutional functioning that operate in disconnection from the realities of the people they intend to serve in the region. Furthermore the cultural adaptive processes used in the past, as well as traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms to remedy migration and reduce conflicts as a result of climate change have continued to be ignored yet they are ingrained in the Africans identity and way of life. In both these arguments, it's very clear that there is a clash of the means through which contemporary regional integration models are functioning in reaction to migration and conflict due to climate change. This failure is because it doesn't translate its activities at the

grassroots hence giving no reason to the communities to unite as Africans, (Tanner, 2006).

Furthermore, to guarantee integration for African Unity and avoid the limitation of climate change caused situations of migrations and conflict due to limited resources, the African Union integration model following the neo functionalism theory would increase chances of spillover effect from the institutional function. This later on would promote Africa unity with in the grassroots due to other benefits in relation to provision of solutions towards climate change migration and conflict that might be unknown from the joint integration efforts.

In exemplifying the intertwined relationship of conflict with the effects of climate change and migration against African unity, it wisely discussed by Ki Moon that rainfall variability in Sudan continued to be lacking of rain and this is identified as an important factor in causing the Darfur conflict, (Ki Moon, 2007). He furthermore states that, the variability in rainfall and the accompanying droughts have forced pastoral communities to change routes and watering holes. This has also as a result continued to lead them to new and potentially unfriendly areas to fight with host communities for the few resource diminished by climate changes (like grass and water). He substantiates that peoples' fight for survival has resulted in new conflicts as a result of migration caused by the changes in climate. While the pastoralist communities are characterized by nomadic migration, the tradition of raiding as a form of conflict caused by climate change has persisted among the pastoralists also. This is also added on to the effect of climate change customized way of lives of communities that force the inhabitants migrate from one place to another hence limiting planed integration projects in such areas. The migrations from one place to another due to drought reduce the chances of unity among Africans in this context hence retarding African Unity.

In another example in relation to climate change as a cause to conflict and migration in Africa and how it retards Integration for African Unit, the case of Kenya in the East African Community is presented. This country experiences a period of prolonged drought as a form of climatic change and this could be seen from the years

between 2004 and 2006. The Turkana district, a part of the larger Karamojong cluster shared with Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and stretches in the northwestern part of Kenya is one of the driest areas in Africa where pastoralists migrate due to climate change in the form of drought. It is also argued to be having some of the highest levels of poverty in the country hence predicting higher perseverance of conflict of resources that are usually diminished by negative effects of climate change, (Eriksen and Lind, 2009). Through a flashback of the historical periods of cross-border conflicts between tribes and the British colonial rule new imposed state systems, these conflicts weakened the adaptive strategies used by the Turkana population while mitigating aggravated conflict as a result of climate change due to the creation of new state boundaries that divided the communities. In relation to the conflict from the raiding of cattle and increased violence by bandits after Kenya obtaining independence, this has further undermined trust in the usual pastoralist culture and increased manifestation of these challenges with limited insights on how to integrate such communities in the wider integration moves across the continent of Africa. This also greatly undermines chances of uniting such communities in Africa.

The effects of climate change in relation to the limited adaptation mechanisms against conflict and migration for African Unity is demonstrated in the form of failure to match the climate change effects for the pastoralist culture traditional approaches of overcoming such challenges. However with a focus on the example provided of the pastoralists, the failure to blend the traditional means and new attempts to solve pastoral community climate challenges with new state based systems continue to discourage integration for African Unity. With the division of Africa into state systems by the colonialists, the true nature of the African community approach has continued to be rejected in the state system and this has provided a safe ground for more raiding, increase in violence from the communities to protect their interests against climate changes, particularly in areas such as Turkana, (Meier et al., 2007).

In the nutshell, the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change, such as pastoral communities are a clear example of a context that retards integration for African Unity. This is due to the lack of better adoptive mechanisms designed from the blend of traditional and contemporary state system in resolving conflicts and migrations as a result of climate change. The populations are left disgruntled with the conflicting tendencies due to climate change resulting problems and as a result this retards integration of the people for their unity in such areas in Africa.

### **3.2.2. Vulnerability of populations due to climate change and Adaptation Measures for African Unit through Integration;**

Vulnerability to climate change has been characterized as a function of both exposure to climatic conditions and the adaptive capacity of the population at risk in Africa. Hence the vulnerability of populations to the possible impacts of climate change in this study is argued to depend upon both the nature of the changes in natural systems and the nature of the human social, political and economic systems proposed to promote regional integration for African Unity in Africa, (Mitchel and Tanner, 2006).

Furthermore, the degree of vulnerability is argued in this study to vary widely within countries, communities and households. These realities a greatly disintegrated from the nationally or policy manifested vulnerabilities. In most of the African countries, an important factor influencing adaptive capacity to negative consequences of climate change is that of people's access to and control of natural, human, social, physical, political and financial resources, (Mitchel and Tanner, 2006). Therefore Africa's climate is highly variable and is prone to climate extremes such as droughts and floods, which have increased in frequency and severity over the past 30 years. This is largely truly in the Sahel and in some parts of southern Africa which has resulted into pushing countries to focus on state based climate effects. This is due to state based demands of its people (citizens), (Tanner, 2006).

The effects of climate are also experienced differently across Africa and as a result this calls for specific country focus on its climate related challenge than unity of wider Africans. Almost every country has experienced a yearly reduction in rainfall that has as well increase in the conflict over water reservoirs internally. This has force involuntary migration of affected populations with droughts or many rains to search for safer places. This as a result has created disunities among the conflicting parties they get to meet in the host localities. For example, the harm in the north-easterly trade wind that blows along the coast of West Africa, this has weakened, particularly people of Benin and Côte d'Ivoire as a result this makes the two later countries to be more vulnerable in the region and desire to focus internally than regionally in solving its citizens effects caused by climate change, (WOEID, 2009). This ends up attracting national focus than the wider African Unity.

Far from the West African countries, the adoptive mechanisms for the case of western Sudan in the horn of Africa to climate effects vulnerability in the traditional times helped to overcome migration conflicts include. This mechanism included the following strategies; sending an older male member to Khartoum to seek wage labour when drought conditions occur, (Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, 2009). Similarly, the migration patterns of young people in northern Ethiopia appear to respond directly to patterns of drought. In exemplifying how they are overcoming the related effects across the dry rural areas, once drought becomes particularly severe and other adaptation options are exhausted, entire families and communities move to places where relief is expected to be available, (Mitchel and Tanner, 2006). Therefore the Vulnerability of populations across Africa experience climate change differently and devise different adaptation measures as demonstrated for the case of people in Kenya and Sudan. However at state level the adaptation mechanism adopted is that of IGAD as a regional integration block to fight against climate change negative impacts. More about its initiation and function is presented in the preceding section of this IGAD, 1990).

#### **4.0. Inter-state adaptation mechanism on Climate change through Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD);**

The Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) was formed in 1986 with a mandate around the issues of climate change (in specific to drought and desertification). A few years after the Intergovernmental Authority on Development was established in 1996, this succeeded the earlier Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) demonstrated above. Furthermore the focus on development and environmental control was retained to be the founding principle as a facilitating factor for integration, (member states in the integrated block for African unit in the horn of Africa against climate change includes the following countries; Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Somalia.

As evidenced from the previous section of this study for the case of Kenya and Sudan vulnerable people adoptable mechanisms, at national level through IGAD while following one of the worst droughts in the region the affected Somalia in 2010 and 2011 inspired the creation of the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI, 2010). This was established as an inter-state mechanism to number of related initiatives aimed towards operationalizing the drought resilience agenda in the region. Clarity of the initiatives involved in the above interstate mechanisms, included the Dry land Agricultural Research and Technology Program. This had the aim of enhancing food security in the dryer parts of the region through cooperation, integration, and exchange of technologies and information concerning promotion of production in the arid and semi-arid lands, (Solomon, 2013). This is an integration attempt through the regional initiative as a result of climate change and result of drought however the actual unity of the African people in this process is limited due to the failure to practicalize some of the regional initiatives in relation to people's adoptive mechanisms for sustainability against migrations and conflicts caused by climate change.

IGAD is recognized as a prominent regional economic community in Africa and this integration move was inspired by the effects of climate change especially drought in the region. However it is not a pillar of the African Economic Community which includes; COMESA, East African Community EAC, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC), and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU/UMA). As evidenced from the founding of IGAD, the forces of climate change a real and failure to have a shared cross climate pillar in other region but continued regional division is argued to be a limit to achieve shared actions to overcome migration and conflict as a result of climate change. This is a common phenomenon for the Pastoral-communities shared by the regional bodies mentioned above, there migration cause distrust and enmity to other population due to drought and in the long run fails unity of the people of Africa in that context.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the neo-functionalism theory as selected for this work is argued to be the most appropriate approach to facilitate integration for African Unit. Despite the effects of climate change across the continent, this theory has proved to be of high rewards to the functioning of IGAD. From focusing on only drought as a cause for unity but also engage in other things such as business investment, peace and security in the region. The theory selected to guide this study in relation to addressing climate change unknown causes such as migration and conflict are due to its spillover effect if approach as the case was for IGAD. It has therefore received increasing recognition in promoting integration and African Unity amidst the climatic conditions of the region.

As demonstrated in this work that Climate Change could cause conflict and migration, in addressing the after effects of migration and resolution of people centered conflicts as a result of migrations due to climate change remains to be the biggest challenge retarding full integration for unity of African communities beyond

state full integration. A comparative analysis of the evolutionary transition of climate changes effects to causing vulnerability and seeking adaptation mechanisms has faced the diversity in the adopted process across communities in Africa and this also divide the people due to the rejection of unifying factors in the traditional adaptation mechanism in the contemporary integration efforts for African Unity.

In specific to climate change diversities, despite the increased of drought, desertification in selected countries presented, variability in rainfall and other consequences resulting from environmental changes, these all undermine the continent's ability to adapt. However for the case of the wider African countries, the Horn of Africa has presented a regional mechanism against climate change and its mode of operation seems to promote integration through fighting against climate change through the Intergovernmental Authority on Development despite the other challenges presented of undermining the traditional ways earlier practiced by the people in the region for modern and foreign solutions.

As many countries today go under considerable threat from changes in the global climate an increase in the severity and frequency of droughts and floods, forcing people to leave their homes and conflict over resources will continue to be witnessed. Therefore with efforts are taken following the thesis of the main study focus on discussing climate change and demonstrating how it retards the integration of African unity, there other dimension of climate change that need to be studied as deterring factors to integration for African unity other than migration and conflict.

## 5.0. Recommendation:

In relation to climate change and the demonstrated avenues of conflict and migration in retarding regional integration of African unity, the following is recommended to enhance integration for African unity.

### 5.1. Invest in Community Resilience recommendation:

There is needed to increase people's resilience to the impacts of climate change so that fewer people are forced to migrate as the case is for examples given for

Kenya and Sudan. The breakdown of natural-resource and dependent livelihoods due to negative effects of climate change is likely to remain the premier driver of long-term migration during the next two to three decades deterring integration in Africa. Therefore to transform this vice, investment is recommended to be done in the following activities-

- Adaptation measures; these would include water-wise irrigation systems, low/no-till agricultural practices, income diversification and disaster risk management.
- Initiatives to help small farmers and other vulnerable groups to protect and promote agricultural production through availing simple, inexpensive actions. These may include; setting up an effective system of meteorological alerts, improving agricultural extension services so as to increase yields, and the establish independent networks of information exchange between and among communities across the region for integrated initiatives.
- The empowerment of women and other marginalized social groups to overcome the additional barriers face during the adaptation of climate changes dimensions of migration and conflict as presented across Africa.
- Inclusive, transparent and accountable adaptation planning with the effective participation of especially vulnerable populations across the continent.

## 5.2. Policy Recommendations:

Institutions tasked with protecting the basic rights of migrants and displaced persons are already underfunded and overstretched in Africa. The increase in Climate change in contemporary days will exacerbate their strain, making the practice of protection even more difficult. Therefore the African Union must therefore improve on any measures to protect migrants and displaced persons under conditions of radical environmental change. Furthermore, the challenges posed by climate change must be factored into continental and norms and legal instruments dealing with displacement and migration. These should be integrated in Africa's existing national frameworks for dealing with displacement and migration as well as conflict in the context of climate change. To achieve this, the following is proposed-

- Make all their programs more responsive to climate change impacts.
- Plan their adaptation activities to ensure they are consistent with poverty reduction policies, plans and programs.
- Engage with international climate change debates and continue to advocate for government action on climate change and adaptation.
- Build links with researchers to help create and refine new approaches to adaptation.
- All African countries need proper climate change adaptation policies that build local resilience and adaptive capacity, thereby reducing the need for poor people to migrate away from affected areas.

If this is done, it would support all migrants in the future, including those who have migrated partly due to climate change; for example, there is an urgent need to improve disaster preparedness. Lastly, Climate change concerns ought to be integrated in the school curriculum, and disaster risk- reduction strategies for a more comprehensive approach promoting African Unity, Integration, regulated migrations and easier resolution of conflicts caused by climate changes for all people Unity through integration across Africa.

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