

Full Length Research

Democracy and Environment: Trump's Presidency Core Challenges on Climate Change with Specific Emphasis on the Horn of Africa

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Historically the year 2016 is very unique and surprising in the United States of America's politics mainly because of the rise of a business man who has no experience in holding elected office, i.e., the election of Donald J. Trump to be the 45th US President. This study has the major objective of forwarding its findings on the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political, and social reality that are exacerbated as a result of Trump's election and his administration's persuasion of wrong policies with regard to the serious challenges and threats from the Global Climatic Change. Methodologically, this study employed and applied qualitative approach which is purely exploratory, explanatory and descriptive by collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. The major findings of this research are explained from the three levels of analysis of foreign policy where the Trump's election and his administration's several actors and factors are negatively taking part on exacerbating the existing challenges of the climate change globally in general and the Horn of Africa in particular. Politically global climate change is nurturing, fuelling and expanding the magnitude of the conflicts, at times sparking them as well; it also negatively affects politics in the region by exacerbating the existing poor governance, corruption, environmental degradation, and widening poverty among other issues. Climate change is severely and negatively affecting resource availability and it has a direct correlation to food shortage which is fuelling political disputes, ethnic tension, and civil unrest. Socially, impoverishment and human insecurity are expanding hugely as a result of climate change directly contributing for the wide spread of diseases, rapid urbanization, internal displacement, massive migration, and multiple types of crimes etc...

Key words: Trump's Presidency, the Horn of Africa, levels of analysis of, foreign policy, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the core political and social, challenges in the Horn of Africa.

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INTRODUCTION

Contemporarily, it is argued that democracy and the environment have direct relationship in which democratically elected government uses the virtues of democracy as a benign political influence on the

environment by both listening to the peoples' (constituents') voice domestically and by working closely with those likely minded states and international actors at the global level. This direct positive relationship between

these two variables have an effect on international relations of states and other important actors in alleviating the core challenges posed on the fight against the global environmental fallouts which are responsible for huge disasters and catastrophes for the entire human race and the planet Earth too. The relationship between democracy and environment in human life is clearly explained from development, peace and security perspectives by Wangari (2008) as follows:

Peace cannot exist without equitable development, just as development requires sustainable management of the environment in a democratic and peaceful space. In order to advance peace, we must promote its underlying democratic institutions and ideals. In large part, this is only possible if management of the environment is pursued as a universal priority. Only a holistic approach that takes these interlinked factors into account can ensure effective, ecologically sustainable development.

Both positive and negative (dual) relationships exist between democracy and environment, and this article tried to examine the negative relationship between these two variables, and it mainly attempted to address on how democracy backfires on the environment by taking into consideration and reviewing the previous researches which are claiming and suggesting “that democracy cannot be viewed mono dimensionally in its relationship to the environment, and that assumption by theorists and policy-makers concerning the positive effect of democracy on the environment need to be re-examined” Midlarsky (1998). In re-examining the multiple effects of democracy on the environment, this study has found out that democracy will also backfire or negatively affects the environment with the election of the candidate who is having huge mistrust and lack of curiosity and scientific knowledge in the existing global climate change realities. The election of Donald J. Trump to the US presidency who is defined as an isolationist, nationalist and inward looking in the universally dominant state is proved by his election mantra of “making American great again” Wolff (2018).

In examining the negative effects of democracy on the environment, this study has emphasized on the outcome of the 2016 US presidential election that is very unique in the nation’s history for several reasons which include: the election of the unexpected and anti-establishment candidate of the Republican Party. This is attached with “the inauguration of Donald Trump on January 20, 2017, [where] the United States entered the eye of the most extraordinary political storm since at least Watergate” (ibid.). The main factors on the exacerbation of the major environmental problems, threats and challenges the

human race and the entire globe faced are concerned with the election of the president who has deliberately ignored the existing climate related catastrophe by having little or no knowledge and understanding in which the incumbent president “labeled climate change science a “hoax”, at one point suggesting that it’s a plot of the Chinese to undermine the US economy. He scrapped President Obama’s greenhouse gas policies, the Paris Agreement and guts the US Environmental Protection Agency” Gehring and Kais Philips (2016).

This is being taken as evidence and proof that clearly depicted the negative relationship that could develop between democracy and environment in the global political system in general and the US in particular. Specifically, the election of Donald Trump to the presidency of the US with such huge unethical, morally wrong and scientifically unsubstantiated conviction on the climate change and its challenges have paramount impact on exacerbating the existing and subsequent catastrophes with the wide scale destruction it inflicts on human race and the global ecology.

OBJECTIVES

This study has the major objective of proving how democracy backfired or negatively affected the environment when democratically elected government is unable to use the virtues of democracy as a benign political influence on the environment both at the domestic and global level. It also forwarded its findings on the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa’s region political, and social reality that are exacerbated by the serious challenges and threats from the global climatic change which is severely affecting the Horn of Africa’s environment, its ecology and the population which is further exacerbated as a result of the Trump’s election and his administration’s wrong policies with regard to the climate change, by exploring, explaining, and describing the answers for the following research questions:

- What are the major actors and factors in the Trump’s Administration contributing for the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa’s region political, and social reality?
- What and how are these severe and core challenges posed and contributed additional threats on the Horn of Africa’s region political, and social reality?

METHODOLOGY

Methodologically, this study employed and applied qualitative research approach which is “concerned with

subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior” Kothari (2004), there by having the major task of “exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central Phenomenon” Creswell (2012). By using the qualitative approach this study generated “results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis” Kothari (2004) that are purely exploratory, explanatory and descriptive.

The following methods of collecting both qualitative and quantitative data are used: - the researcher’s personal observation is used as primary data, and secondary data is gathered from desk-based review and examining of important and key documents including: research reports, various research strategic documents, national and international journals, plus public and private Publications, Newspapers, Audio-Visual and Electronic Sources, Text and Image analysis were also reviewed.

This article has four major parts, and further divided into sub-parts. Part one dealt with the introduction, part two dealt with the objectives of the study, part three mainly focused on methodology, part four discussed findings, and finally part five wrapped up the conclusion and forwarded recommendations.

Model

The theoretical model below is intended to serve as a broad framework for summarizing and integrating research findings on the negative impacts of democracy in this Study. But this model did not encompass all variables discussed in the literature. Figure 1 below presents the model which is indicating how Trump the leader of the liberal world and his administration of the major democratic state are contributing negatively as actors and factors on the global climate change. This is analyzed from three levels of foreign policy analysis in the international relations where the global climate change is negatively affecting and playing major and critical role in the Horn of Africa that it further exacerbated the key and core political, economic and social challenges with the election of Donald J. Trump for the 45th United States’ presidency since 2017.

Overview of Major findings

The major findings of this research focused on explaining how democracy backfired or negatively affected the environment when democratic political system is being unable to use the virtues of democracy as a benign political influence on the environment both at the domestic and global level when analyzed from the three levels of analysis of foreign policy where several actors and factors are negatively taking part on

exacerbating the existing challenges of the climate change globally in general and the Horn of Africa in particular. First, the study mainly discussed on and dealt with on exploring, explaining and describing the major actors and the corresponding factors those are responsible and hugely contributing to the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa’s region political and social reality. These actors and the corresponding factors are to be examined by focusing on the November, 2016 US presidential election’s impact at the system level in the international relations. The system level is also known as the global state system, that “contains states of very different type: great powers and small states; strong, substantial states and weak quasi states” Jackson and Sorensen (2007). The system level is analyzed as one part (element) of the three levels of analysis of foreign policy that is also called structural explanation where, “States rationally pursue their national interests, whether defined in terms of security, power, wealth or prestige” Stein (1990).

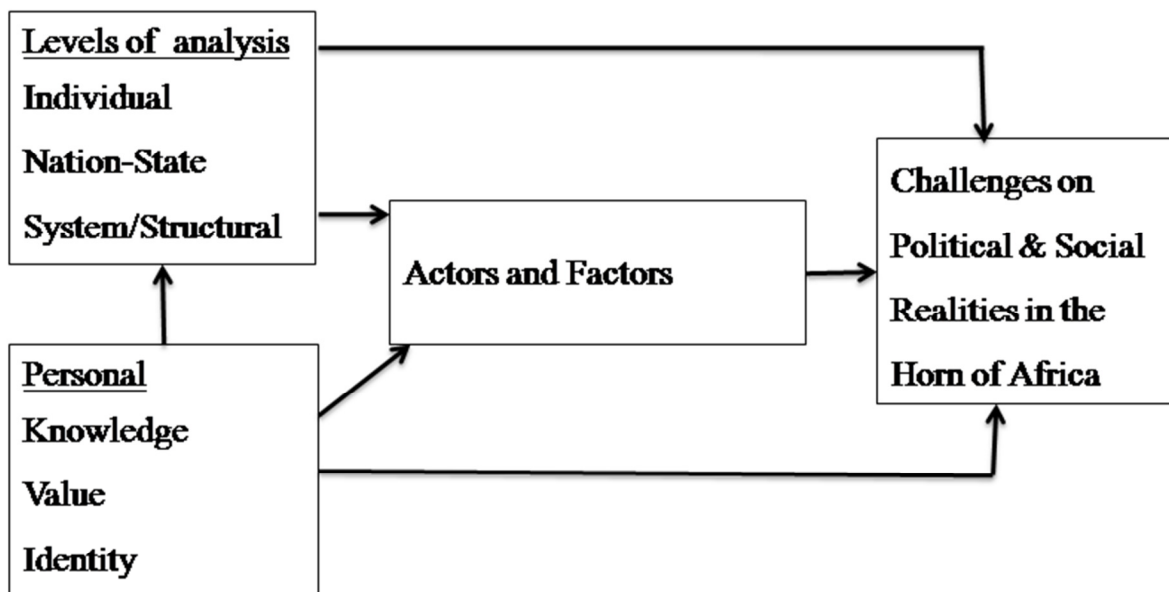
Foreign policy is an important part and parcel of an overall policy of a given state that focuses on its relation with other states and international actors. Foreign policy “refers to external affairs, particularly to decisions and actions taken by states in their dealings with other states or such external actors as international organizations, multinational corporations and other transnational actors” Viotti and Kauppi (1987). To understand further the foreign policy of a given country and its impact on its foreign relation, it is important to know the three levels of analysis of foreign policy, which are defined by Jackson and Sorensen (2007), as:

1. *The systemic level (e.g. the distribution of power among states; their economic and political interdependence),*
2. *The nation - state level (e.g. type of government democratic or authoritarian; relations between the state apparatus and groups in society; the bureaucratic makeup of the state apparatus), and*
3. *The level of individual decision - maker (his/her way of thinking, basic beliefs, personal priorities).*

Using the above three levels of foreign policy analysis as the vital points of logical departure, the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa’s region political and social reality which further exacerbated by the actors and factors in relation with the Trump’s presidency and his administration policy on global climate change are discussed in the following sections.

Major Actors and Factors contributing to the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa’s region political and social reality

This part of the study mainly focused on and dealt with on



(Figure 1) The model of actors & factors relationship that is relevant to climate change in this study.

exploring, explaining and describing the major actors those are responsible on playing vital role and factors which are hugely contributing to the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality as a result of the existing global climate change which further exacerbated with the Trump's presidency and his administration's wrong policies on the overall subject matter. These actors and the corresponding factors are to be examined since the November, 2016 US presidential election based on the three levels of foreign policy analysis which are discussed earlier. (see figure 2)

This part of the study began with the individual level of foreign policy analysis by evaluating the election of Donald J. Trump to the 45th US presidency. What are his contributions individually? These have to be examined in terms of the decisions which he made including his/ way of thinking, basic beliefs, personal priorities with regard to the subject matter, contributing and playing influential role on further exacerbating the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality in relation to the existing threats of global climate change. As an actor and the corresponding factors, the role of Donald J. Trump can be explored and explained from two angles: personal (individual) and his administration (government) level.

Donald J. Trump's personal (individual) role as an actor and factors on the Individual Level of foreign policy analysis perspective

Personally and individually, Trump's role as an actor and

the resultant factors he contributed have direct relation with his own individual outlook and understanding concerning the existing challenges of global climate change which can be explained from his own personal experience, knowledge, values and party affiliation. Trump's role as an actor on exacerbating the existing key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality can also be evaluated from the level of individual decision maker analysis of foreign policy that is explained by Stein (1990) as: "Since nation-states are governed by people, it treats international politics as a function of human behavior and a product of human choice. It assumes that the same factors that determine individual decisions explain national ones as well".

Based on the above explanation, this study has begun with the brief personal biography of Donald John Trump who was born in June 14, 1946, New York and he is the 45th president of the US (2017,-). Trump has begun his career from the private family business in New York City, and he was a real-estate developer and businessman who owned, managed, or licensed his name to several products and outlets having some 500 companies involved in a wide range of businesses, entertainment and television [he was a reality TV star], Encyclopedia Britannica (2019). The billionaire businessman ran as a Republican candidate and scored an upset victory over his Democratic opponent, Hillary Clinton. What made Trump's presidency different is, he is "the first person ever elected to the U.S. presidency without any previous government or military experience" Duignan (2019). When explaining and defining the post 2016 US foreign



(Figure 2) Map of the Horn of Africa Source: Google map (2018).

policy analysis from the individual level of analysis, it is important to put into account his lack of experience with in the government and the military that has huge repercussion on his individual capacity and ability both in forming the government and leading the US as the president. This is clearly observed, known and witnessed by both the insiders and outsiders of his government where even there is the professional and capacity related gaps in his presidential and leadership approach and style which are the result of the lack and absence of his readiness and knowledge where “There was simply no subject, other than perhaps building construction that he had substantially mastered. Everything with him was off the cuff. Whatever he knew he seemed to have learned an hour before—and that was mostly half-baked” Wolff (2018).

Being an outsider, the lack of experience and the clear picture of the Washington, the US and global politics mainly contributed in developing his anti-establishment nature and attitude towards the US government, previous administrations and international relations. This clearly distinguished him from his predecessors because his cabinet is the collection of personally loyal individuals that are “drawn from the billionaire class, largely financial institutions, and military and so on;” Rosenmann (2017) that mainly lacked professionals, intellectuals, seasoned and career civil servants. This by itself hugely contributed on further exacerbating the existing challenges of the climate change globally in general and the Horn of Africa’s region political and social reality in particular as a result of the following corresponding factors that are mainly related with the individual level of foreign policy analysis dependent on Donald J. Trump’s personal

decisions and political psychological make-up where:

- Trump did not have a career’s worth of political and government contacts to call on, Wolff (2018).
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change that is “originally signed by 195 parties – including the US, EU and China – aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C”, Byrne (2017), implies the powerful commitment and dedication of the global leaders and states in the ‘understanding of the seriousness of the climate change challenge that is posed on the human race and the planet Earth too. But Donald J. Trump’s repeated serious and real denouncements of “The Paris Agreement on Climate Change” and his campaign promise of withdrawing the US from it has exposed his individual level of foreign policy analyzing capacity as he has little or no knowledge of the issue of the global climate change challenges and its impact both domestically and internationally.
- His ever urgent personal decision on the withdrawal of the US from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change that is ratified very quickly and “came into effect after it was ratified by 55 Parties that account for 55 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions” UN Report (2016) has posed major political, economic and social challenges globally at present and the future.
- His denial of the reality of climate change and its consequences, Byrne (2017),
- He signed a sweeping executive order to curb the federal government’s enforcement of climate regulations by putting American jobs above addressing climate change, Mercia (2017), and
- He dismantled the Obama-era climate change

regulations, keeping a campaign promise to support the coal industry and calling into question U.S. support for an international deal to fight global warming, Rowling (2017)

- His ignorance of the science with regard to the climate change – and at times preferring to pass the whole thing off as a foreign conspiracy, Mercia (2017).
- The very strong links of his closest energy advisors to either the fossil fuel industry or climate denial outfits (ibid.) can be mentioned.

In addition to those factors mentioned above, Trump's mantra of "Make America Great Again" is mainly engaged with and adapted the strategy of sidelining major global powers, states and other vital non-state international actors on many critical global issues and concerns such as the global climate change agreements by withdrawing the US from the Paris Climate Agreement and other treaties. With such isolationist and unilateral decisions, Trump's presidency and leadership is working to skip and ignore global political, economic and social interdependence which are the pillars of global cooperation and co-existence of the contemporary world politics. These are some of the most important factors which contributed on explaining, describing and analyzing directly or indirectly the negative impacts of democracy on environment through different policy making, enforcing and rejecting mechanisms on exacerbating the existing challenges of the climate change globally in general and the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality in particular.

Donald J. Trump's Administration role as an actor and the corresponding factors of the State Level analysis

The end of Cold War ensured the demise of Communism and the emergence of the New World Order which is described by Mesfin (1999) as, "the supremacy of the US with Western Europe under the wings of the eagle". Such global or systemic change in the international political order has made the global political, economic and social system and its governance under the mercy of the United States of America. This part of the study mainly focused on Trump's administration role as an actor and the corresponding factors evaluation from the Nation- State level analysis of foreign policy that have contributed on exacerbating the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality. The Nation- State level analysis of foreign policy is explained by Stein (1990) as, " it sees states as entities whose behavior, like that of individuals, can be explained with reference to their individual nature, large states act differently from small states, rich nations act differently from poor ones, and democratic or

libertarian states act differently from authoritarian or totalitarian ones." So what are the roles of the Trump administration at the nation-state level that can be described as an actor and the corresponding factors on further exacerbating the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality?

The Trump administration (government) at the nation-state level is identified and defined as inexperienced and not seasoned in comparison with the previous US administrations. Trump's government is comprised of Washington's outsiders where most of his inner circle is assigned with their overnight responsibility for assembling a government, had almost no any relevant experience as such and "nobody had a political background. Nobody had a policy background. Nobody had a legislative background, Wolff (2018). With such a government assuming power in the US since 2017, examining its foreign policy objectives and engagement in the international politics on various major international issues ranging from world security to global climatic change challenges such as the US' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and its subsequent impacts clearly exposed the negative or inverse relation between democracy and environment. This is defined and can be explained by identifying the corresponding weakness, inefficiency, ineffectiveness and failure of Trump's administration commitment and determination on mitigating global climatic change and the resultant ecological and environmental disaster in conducting unsuccessful foreign policy at the nation-state level. Specifically, the withdrawal of the Trump's administration from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and its subsequent disengagement and elimination of various environmental policies and laws of the federal government depicted the negative relationship between democracy and environment that have severe drawbacks on the US foreign relation, domestic policy and politics. In the developed world in general, and the US in particular, citizens' environmental and ecological awareness is at the highest level where for example citizens of the US have

"The Right-to-Know program" [that] has provided key information on specific facilities to the public since 1988. Citizens have broad access to information on over 600 toxic chemicals which routinely enter the environment. Captured in a database called the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), the information includes the amounts of the chemicals released to air, land and water, the amounts shipped off-site for treatment or disposal and the amounts managed by recycling, incineration, etc Midlarsky (1998).

The contradictory nature of the level of citizens' awareness with regard to the environment and the

corresponding global climate change challenges which are ignored and disbanded by the US government with Trump's presidency at the state level have negative impacts both on its foreign policy analysis implication and the direct relationship between democracy and environment. The factors and actions of US government with Trump's presidency at the state level have negative impacts of foreign policy implications proving and ensuring the direct relationship between democracy and environment. These factors and actions of the Trump administration include:-

- One of the major factors with regard to Trump's administration denial and ignorance of the climate change is its anti-establishment nature, that is clearly distinguished it from its predecessors because of its denial, disregard and disengagement from global cooperation on major issues with its relentless effort to diminish the US leadership role and model by cutting the budget on foreign aid and assistance, more specifically these cuts significantly affecting the developing countries,
- The anti-establishment machinery has hugely contributed on rolling back Obama-era policies that are aimed to curb climate change and limit environmental pollution, Greshko (2017),
- A growing disconnects between the administration and the machinery of government which is evident in other areas of US foreign policy such as the rejection of the Paris International Climate Agreement (ibid.).
- Taking steps to cut back the budget of the US Environmental Protection Agency by \$2.6 billion, or 31 percent, to \$5.7 billion. The budget completely de-funds the Clean Power Plan, International Climate Change Programs, Climate Change Research and Partnership Programs, Zwick (2017).
- Cutting the budget of State Department, USAID, and Treasury International Programs: \$10.1 billion or 28 percent, to \$25.6 billion. The budget cut "eliminates the Global Climate Change Initiative" is a USAID program that funnels \$350 million towards renewable energy and land management efforts in the developing world (ibid).
- The majority Republican Senate and Republican Congress members who have been heavily supported by the coal, oil and gas industry (ibid.). Trump's administration nomination of long-time climate denier Rick Perry for Energy Secretary, and the CEO of Exxon Mobil, Rex Tillerson as his top diplomat, in the Secretary of State role.(ibid)
- Trump's administration nomination of Scott Pruitt

to administer the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) who previously fought against the agency's clean air regulations and sued it to overturn President Obama's Clean Power Plan. One EPA scientist is reported to have called his appointment an "unprecedented disaster" for the natural world and public health, Dennis & Eilperin (2018).

- The theme of Donald Trump's emerging energy policy mirrors that of the Republican Party – energy independence and energy security based on fossil fuels. That means using American fossil fuel energy resources to the full. The priority is clear: "America is sitting on a treasure trove of untapped energy. In fact, America possesses more combined coal, oil, and natural gas resources than any other nation on Earth" (ibid.).

What are so far discussed above are part of this study in which the major actors and the corresponding factors of Trump's presidency and his government's (administration) contribution are clearly explained to depict the negative impact of democracy on environment. These major actors and the corresponding factors of Trump's presidency and his government's (administration) are hugely contributing and playing influential role on exacerbating the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality as a result of the ever increasing global climate change and the consecutive catastrophes worldwide.

The key and core political Challenges the Horn of Africa is facing because of Trump's presidency and his administration's policy on climate change

In such a political, economic and socially interconnected and highly intertwined world where the climate challenge is very complex and it is all inclusive and far-reaching problem, it has to be addressed by all concerned states and other international non-state actors. With regard to the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political and social reality "Africa having 14% of the world's population emits only 3.6% of carbon dioxide per year" UN Statistics Common Database (2006), whereas up to 2006, the United States was the largest emitter of the greenhouse gas that traps the sun's heat and because of this "the West has contributed to the region's crisis through global climate change that victimizes the lives and livelihoods of the people of the region" Byrne (2017). More specifically, the US' contribution on climate change has to be explained from two main perspectives (positive and negative) and it is very significant because

The US is the second largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world and also an influential developed country that has played an important role in setting expectations about where developed countries should align themselves within the negotiations. Without America playing that role, there was something of a vacuum at these negotiations (ibid.).

In contrary to this, Trump's presidency and his administration policy on global climate change is based on denial and disregard of the issue in which he very clearly stated that he is not going to pursue climate change policies that put the US economy at risk. His signing of the executive order also evoked the greatest fears on climate change advocates both domestically and internationally that includes his deliberate destruction of the programs that created jobs and safeguarded the protection of air and water, all for the sake of allowing corporate polluters to profit at peoples' expense internationally Mercia (2017). These actions of Trump's presidency and his administration policy on global climate change specifically concerning the Horn of Africa is in contrary to the undeniable fact in which the region is "the world's most vulnerable region, beset by extreme poverty, hunger and global climate change, notably a drying and warming of the climate during the past quarter century. These scourges are leading to the spread of violence and war, and war is contributing to global instability.

What are the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political reality as a result of the existing climate change challenges and Trump's presidency and his administration's contribution? The key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political reality include the following:-

- Although conflicts are caused by a multiple of factors and processes, global climate change may fuel the magnitude of these conflicts, at times sparking them as well, Mburia (2012),
- Since the Horn of Africa is pastoral-agrarian region, climate change has huge impact politically. According Marshall Burke and his colleagues from U.S. universities "substantial increases in conflict during warmer years." In numerical terms, a 1 percent increase in temperature leads to a 4.5 percent increase in civil war in the same year and a 0.9 percent increase in the following year. By year 2030, based on averaged data from 18 climate models, this amounts to a 54 percent increase in armed conflict incidence in the region, Popovsky (2017),
- Sustaining damage from climate change affects politics in the region that include poor governance, corruption, environmental degradation, and increased poverty among others, Stephen et al (2010).
- Climate change altered resource availability and it has

a direct correlation to food shortages, which may fuel political disputes, ethnic tension, and civil unrest. Such events may then affect regional and global relations, leading to regional and global conflicts, Mburia (2012).

- The results indicate that rainfall variability has a significant effect on both large-scale and smaller-scale instances of political conflict. Rainfall correlates with civil war and insurgency, although wetter years are more likely to suffer from violent events, Hendricks & Salehyan (2017).

These are some of the key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region political reality which are supposed to be exacerbated and magnified by resulting in state failure where the region is highly diversified ethnically, religiously and livelihood wise. This in turn is nurturing mistrust among states by inviting other major global powers such as China and the rich Gulf Arab states to interfere dominate and control the region with massive loan and developmental assistance thereby exposing the region for massive expropriation of its natural resources by dominant global actors in cooperation with the corrupt ruling elites. Disappointment and mistrust on the government and states of the region paves the way for religious radicalization to expand and grow rapidly, challenging the legitimacy and authority of governments and institutions. Finally, intra and inter-continental networks of crime groups and terrorist organizations will use this opportunity to grab political power by trying to fill the gaps and political vacuum with in the states and governments incapacity and inability to act properly. Therefore, US' withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 and Trump's disregard, denial and ignorance of the severity and urgency of the global climate challenge when analyzed from US' polluting capacity, level of its economic development and its global leadership position can be compared and it is similar with and judged to be the most worst of the 19th century European colonialism in terms of its political, economic and social impacts on the underdeveloped states and their people at the global level.

The key and core social challenges the Horn of Africa is facing because of Trump's presidency and his administration's policy on climate change

The global climate change's political ramifications have also severe social challenges globally in general and in the Horn of Africa region in particular which is highly vulnerable because of the existing political, economic and social objective realities on the ground.

The key and core challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region social reality as a result of global climate change include the following:-

- Massive flooding, the likes of which hadn't been witnessed since the 1960s, have killed several people while others become internally displaced. Africa is predicted to experience greater impacts than other world regions, due to its great vulnerability, Mburia (2012),
- Altered resource availability with a direct correlation to food shortages, which may fuel political disputes, ethnic tension, and civil unrest (ibid).
- Climate sensitive diseases, such as malaria, have already begun affecting high altitude areas like the Mt. Kenya Highlands, which were previously malaria free, Mburia (2012),
- Other studies show that, whereas other parts of the world are coming out of poverty, Africa is seeing a worsening situation in widespread and abject poverty, especially in sub-Saharan Africa where many live below the international poverty line, (ibid.).
- It is true that impoverishment and human insecurity may arise as a result of climate change, Popovsky (2017),
- Climate change will force people to move to less arid or drought-prone areas inhabited by other people, as predicted in the Horn of Africa. People have always moved to better livelihood places, either as a result of human or naturally induced pressures, contributing for human migration and dislocation (ibid).
- Particularly vulnerable to these climatic changes are the rain fed agricultural systems on which the livelihoods of a large proportion of the region's population currently depend. As agricultural livelihoods become more precarious, the rate of rural-urban migration may be expected to grow, adding to the already significant urbanization trend in the region. The movement of people into informal settlements may expose them to a variety of risks different but no less serious than those faced in their place of origin, including outbreaks of infectious disease, Hendricks & Salehyan (2017), and at last
- The study could have important implications for a region that has suffered political instability and violence alongside regular droughts and hunger in recent decades, forcing people from their homes and fuelling piracy on the seas off Somalia, Rowling (2015).

These are some of the core social challenges posed on the Horn of Africa's region social reality which are supposed to be exacerbated and magnified further because of Trump's presidency and his administration policy on global climate change which is based on denial and disregard. Specifically, with "America First" mantra that significantly has cut the US' budget on foreign aid and assistance had severe consequences on the lives of people in the Horn of Africa region since the states and governments are aid and donor dependent from the

West, particularly the US in the provision of the major public services that include economic and social infrastructure such as health, education, and emergency aid etc...

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No single country can make a sustainable tackle on climate change causes alone, as well as its impacts. But the concrete actions and the drastic policies of the Trump's presidency and his administration that include the withdrawal of the US from major international agreements, rolling back of major Obama-era regulations, down-sizing the vital institution such as the EPA and the deep budget cuts have significant and sustaining adverse impacts on the global climate change. Trump's presidency and his administration both as an actor and factor pursue policies against the global climate change challenges based on denial and disregard while exacerbating the existing situations and challenges globally. Specifically, in Africa generally and the Horn of Africa particularly, that is severely affected for several reasons since the economy is donor dependent and the livelihood is rain-fed agricultural and pastoral system that is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, and much of the climate induced change that has been seen up until now will be irreversible and seriously affect and exacerbate the political and social challenges if drastic measures are not taken internationally with the leading role of the US government and its agencies politically, economically and socially. Climate change has a negative, destructive potential and huge contribution on exacerbating the existing political realities by slowing socioeconomic growth not only in the Horn of Africa but also in the entire world. There is a need for the international community in general and the US government and its agencies in particular, specifically with Trump's presidency and his administration to fully commit to alternative policies and practices by reversing to the course of actions and policies it pursue that have negative impacts on the climate change and the earth's ecosystem.

Finally, this study recommended the following: the Trump's presidency and his administration must reverse the policies and the actions it has taken that severely affects the climate change, and immediately accept and sign the Paris Agreement on Climate Change without any pre-condition, it must fully support the scientific communities and research bodies financially with the proper allocation of budget (especially the EPA with the energy and industrial sectors) to come up with more innovative ways that can positively drive stable political system and sustainable growth without jeopardizing the climate and the life systems nationally and globally. Since the US is the powerful and wealthiest state it must

contribute hugely politically, economically and socially to mitigate the environmental damages, especially those occurring in African countries in general and the Horn of Africa in particular by financing, through technology transfer and capacity building to have the resources needed to withstand adverse impacts from climate change adaptation. Greater adaptation efforts in Africa are essential, and they should be supported scientifically, financially and politically by many different stakeholders in Africa and around the globe with the exemplary leadership of the US.

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