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## PROJECT PROPOSAL:

### STRENGTHENING THE UN'S CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE RELATED SECURITY RISKS

#### Expected Outcome(s):

1. UN's Institutional capacity to address climate related security risks strengthened
  - 1.1 Initial integration of climate-related security risks into the UN's peacebuilding and conflict prevention analysis and efforts.
  - 1.2 Evidence-base and political analysis for climate related security risk management at the global and national level strengthened
  - 1.3 Knowledge and understanding on the peace and security implication of climate related security risks with UN member states, the UN and development partners strengthened

#### Expected Output(s):

- i. Dedicated capacity for UN climate and security risk analysis and coordination established under this initiative
- ii. Climate-related security risks systematically incorporated in UN's political analysis for early warning and prevention under the leadership of UN DPA.
- iii. Develop and launch a compilation structural climate related security risk report, to be launched ahead of the 2019 UN climate summit in New York.
- iv. Where relevant and/or mandated, UNSG reports to the Security Council which include reference to climate related security risks and corresponding risk management strategies
- vi. Advocacy on the peace implication of climate related security risks and the implication of insecurity/conflict on climate change adaptation/risk reduction and response with UN member states

strengthened, including through participation at high level climate events

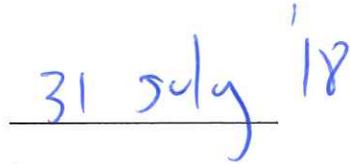
**Implementing Agencies:**

United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in close collaboration with SIPRI and the Expert Working Group on Climate-Related Security Risks.

**Agreed to on behalf of UNDP:**



\_\_\_\_\_  
Douglas Keh  
Deputy Director, a.i.  
UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support



\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Brief Description

The achievement of signing the Paris agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions was of paramount importance. Yet the relentless momentum of change means that despite future emissions reductions, the physical impacts of anthropogenic climate change are already visible and will continue for decades to come. Climate change will stress the world's economic, social, and political systems. Where institutions and governments are unable to manage the stress or adapt to and cope with the shocks of a changing climate, the risks to the stability of states and societies will increase. The sharpest risks emerge when the impacts of climate change overburden weak states.

The link between the effect of climate change and the complex questions of security is now collectively termed "climate-security" and has in turn been subject to an increasingly broad debate on both the scientific and the policy community. After a series of open-briefs/discussions, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) lifted the issue to the highest level of political discourse on international peace and security, with for example the adoption of UNSC Resolution 2349 on Lake Chad.

To address the current institutional gap in the UN system to better identify, analyze (including political analysis) and adequately prevent and respond to climate related security risks, DPA, UNEP and UNDP support the establishment of dedicated "climate-security analytical capacities and coordination initiative" (initiative) to inform strengthened climate-informed decision-making and programming within the UN.

The initiative will build on/catalyze existing work and expertise within the DPA, UNEP and UNDP and within the UN system more broadly. The "climate-security" initiative will be established through the recruitment of 3 P4 level positions (to start with) to be placed at key UN agencies – i.e. DPA, UNEP and UNDP – responsible for inter-agency coordination and supporting the analysis and development of recommendations for political and prevention strategies to the relevant UN bodies, in particular the UNSC.

Specific risk assessment and analysis on climate related security risks on relevant contexts will be developed by an independent expert working group, to support the work of the 3 UN agencies. These assessments will be developed with the objective to inform the work of this UN "climate-security" initiative.

The initiative will compile the specific risk assessments and an related analysis into a compilation structural climate related security risk report to be launched ahead of the 2019 UN climate in New York.

Implementation Period: 2018-2019	Total Resources Required: US\$ 1,437,357
KRA Strategic Plan:	Total Allocated Resources:
Atlas Award ID:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regular</li><li>• Other:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Donor: US\$ 1,437,357</li><li>○ UN Agencies:</li></ul></li></ul>
Start Date: 01 September 2018	Unfunded Budget:
End Date: 31 December 2019	In-kind contributions:

## 1) Challenge:

Climate change needs to be at the heart of the peace and security agenda of the 21st century. The role of climate change as a threat multiplier has already been acknowledged by the European Commission in 2008 and the UN Secretary-General clearly outlined the risk multiplier effect of climate change and security in his 2009 report to the General Assembly (A/64/350). The same UN SG report outlined the future need for the UN system to review and enhance its capacity to respond to an anticipated growth in disasters disaster and humanitarian crises related to climate change.

The 2009 UNSG report also stated that climate change is a global challenge that can only be tackled at a global level and that there is an opportunity to increase policy coherence and cooperation across the United Nations System, as well as with other relevant organization. There is a clear need to improve the flow of information and sharing of assessments, particularly on early warning, between UN agencies, different regional and international organizations.

While there is enough evidence that climate change is already providing stress to our economic, social, and political systems to various degrees. Where institutions and governments are unable to manage the stress, or absorb the shocks of a changing climate, the risks to the stability of states and societies will likely increase. The highest risks seem to emerge when the impacts of climate change overburden weak states. Climate change therefore needs to be considered as an ultimate *“threat multiplier”* in fragile and conflict affected countries and regions: it will aggravate already fragile situations and may contribute to social upheaval and sometimes even violent conflict. Wherever basic needs of people are not met, the potential for instability, political turbulence and conflict increases. These shortcomings of basic needs frequently lead to violent upsurges, especially low-intensity and localized conflicts, and particularly in regions and countries with weak governance/risk governance structures.

While all will feel the effects of climate change, the people in the poorest countries — and the most vulnerable groups within those countries — are the most threatened. Women are often disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of climate change. In places affected by fragility and conflict, people face especially challenging obstacles to successful adaptation and risk reduction. If they fail to adapt to the effects of climate change, the risk of instability will increase, trapping them in a vicious cycle.

But also, seemingly stable states can be pushed towards fragility if the pressure is high enough or the shock is too great for systems to manage peacefully. Peace and security are paramount for all of us. We all share the risks — and thus we share the responsibility for tackling them.

## 2) UN-specific problem statement/gap analysis:

Climate change is impacting physical and political landscapes across the world and so reshaping the nature of the UN's daily business. In the coming years the UN will need to learn and evolve to become fit for purpose in a climate changed world and prepare for uncertain climate futures.

Further, to maintain political cooperation and confidence in the value of mitigating against climate change, investment in global cooperation to adapt and respond to climate impacts will be required. The UN is already struggling to keep pace with increasingly frequent and prolonged climate-related events and cascade risks and they are only set to increase. As such, there is a both a political and a material need for the UN to show it is responding to the peace and security challenges posed by climate change - facilitating global cooperation and response to climate-related risks.

a) The UN has already begun to make decisions highlighting the need for climate-related risk assessment and risk management strategies.: a) The UNSC Resolution 2349 (2017), adopted in March 2017, which recognized the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the Region (Lake Chad Basin Region), including through water scarcity, drought, desertification, land degradation, and food insecurity, and emphasises the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors.

b) Through the UNSC presidential Statement (S/PRST/2018/3 - January 2018), the Security Council recognises the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation and food insecurity, and emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors.

c) The UNSC Resolution 2408 on Somalia, adopted in March 2018, which recalled the Presidential statement S/PRST/2011/15, recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters among other factors on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, and food insecurity, and emphasising the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors;

As a response to the above mentioned UNSC resolutions 2349 (2017), 2408 (2018) and UNSC presidential statement S/PRST/2018/3, this initiative aims is to improve the UN's capacity to provide climate related security risk assessments, research, analysis (including political analysis) and coordination capacities.

### 3) Proposed Solution:

Overall this initiative will improve the availability of information on “climate-security” to UN Member States, the UN Security Council (UNSC), UN institutions and agencies (e.g. IPCC, UNFCCC...) as well as, where appropriate, other regional and non-government peace and security institutions.

Drawing on research, the initiative will provide inputs to UNSG reports, including report addressed to the UNSC, and briefings which alert the UNSC/UN agencies to emergent or projected climate-related security risks.

In addition to providing data, analysis and informing to UN peace and security community, this initiative will raise awareness and promote the importance to address/manage/analysis climate related security risks. A series of high level events/conferences including the 2018 GA climate week, the COP24/COP25 and especially the SG’s Climate Summit in September 2019 (and other possible high level events e.g. 2019 Planetary Security Conference, UNEA-4 2019) have been identified as a pivotal moments to address some of the mentioned gaps and promote the importance to address climate-related peace and security risks and put it at the center of the agendas during these events.

#### BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

In more recent years, the interactions between climate change and underlying political, social and economic factors has exacerbated these tensions. For instance, climate change is contributing to extreme weather events, and droughts that are affecting the availability of natural resources and related livelihoods and especially food insecurity for millions of people.

Recently, many UN Member States have pointed to the need to urgently improve analysis and the UN’s capacity to identify and address climate related peace and security risks - such as sea-level rise, food insecurity, water and natural resource scarcities and their cascade impacts. Also, a growing number of UN member States increasingly recognize that investment is required across the UN system, including through increasing policy coherence and cooperation<sup>1</sup>, and at national levels to address the risks of instability, insecurity and conflict arising from the interaction of climate change and social, economic, demographic and political factors

Forward-looking leadership is now required within the UN, development partners and national governments to be truly fit for purpose in this changing world. With peacebuilding and conflict prevention at the center of its efforts, the **UN Security Council** now needs to have stronger capacity to identify, analyze, prevent and respond to climate related peace and security risks, including through risk informed political and prevention strategies.

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<sup>1</sup> Climate change and its possible security implications. Report of the UN Secretary-General (A/64/350), 11 September 2009.

## STRUCTURE AND OUTCOME FOR THE INITIATIVE

Based on the rationale above, the proposed initiative, as detailed hereunder, focusses on producing analysis, risk assessment and risk management strategies from the national and sub-national level, provides support to national and regional political analysis, supports the development of prevention strategies, and provides capacity for coordination at the global level. A gender perspective will be applied throughout the initiative.

The initiative will enable the evidence, risk assessments and prevention strategies on “climate related peace and security risks” to be anchored within the global political discourse on peacebuilding and security and help to guide the decision-making processes at the UNSC and elsewhere in the UN system.

The proposed structure of the initiative is as followed:

- **A UN analytical and coordination capacity on climate related security Risk (cf. TORs):**

Initially three P4 level positions will be placed at key UN agencies and Secretariat Departments (i.e. UN Environment, DPA and UNDP) at headquarters level, responsible for the inter-agency coordination, incorporating climate-related security risk into DPAs political analysis for early warning and prevention<sup>2</sup>, support the drafting of political sensitive language on climate-security in coordination with DPA regional divisions for regular UN reports whenever relevant and prompted by the broader research community, and support UN peace and prevention operations on climate relate security risk. The analysis will draw on external research and evidence, including from the local level. After an initial assessment of the UN’s existing capacities on climate related security risk, additional investments under this initiative will be promoted, to continue increasing the UN’s capacity to address climate related security risks (e.g. staff capacities, risk assessments/analysis, capacity building, nation/regional prevention strategies...)

Also, the dedicated capacities will support their respective entities in developing tailored climate sensitive approaches and mainstream climate change in overall prevention work.

In addition to providing the link to the global/regional/country level programme and policy work and related knowledge and expertise, together with UN Environment and DPA, UNDP will receive and manage the funding and will provide the “light secretariat” function for steering committee of the initiative (cf. Management arrangement).

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<sup>2</sup> An internal protocol (including steps/road map) will be established drawing on the expertise and network of UNEP, UNDP, DPA (and the wider UN system) and external actors engaged in risk analysis.

Examples of Existing UN collaboration:

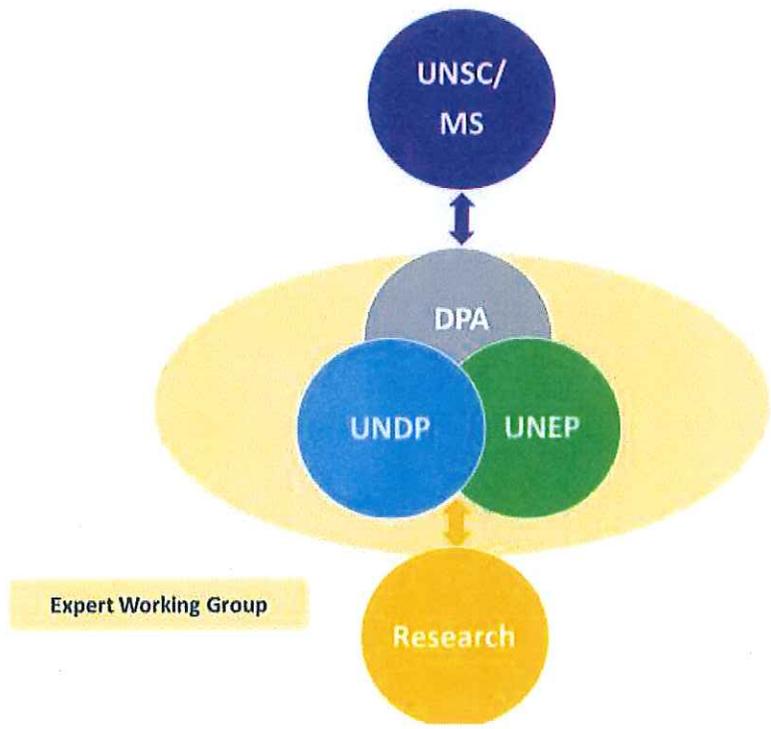
UNEP , UNDP and UNDP are already taking part in the working group on *“Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Peace/Security, Human Rights and Humanitarian Nexus”* as part of the UN System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action. This working group is well positioned to support the proposed UN “climate-security” initiative on impact area related to a) “climate-security” coordination b) shared research questions for the nexus between climate change, development, humanitarian actions and security and c) light mapping/evaluation of relevant programming.

**External research to inform climate related security risk assessment:**

The work of the UN initiative will be supported by an external expert working group on climate-related security risks, coordinated by SIPRI. The expert group will support the development of specific climate related peace and security risk assessments/research and programmatic recommendations for risk management to inform UN decision-making bodies, supporting the shared outcomes of strengthening the evidence base and culture for climate informed decision-making on peace and security.

The proposed risk assessment, as outputs of this UN initiative, will be relevant for the work of the UN, including UN reports and country/regional level work, and demonstrate the opportunities and urgency to address climate related peace and security risks.

**Diagram of the Initiative:**



Leading up to the 2019 UN climate summit in New York, it is proposed that the initiative will prepare a compilation structural risk report integrating some of data and findings from the risk assessments/research that will be launched ahead of 2019 summit and inform the agenda/discourse on climate related security risks at the climate summit.

#### **Awareness raising and Advocacy:**

A series of advocacy and awareness raising events organized by this climate-security initiative (lead by the initially recruited 3 P4 UN staff) will be critical to mobilize support from a broad base of Member States to address climate related security risks.

- a) Organization of event(s)/side-event(s) during the 2018 GA climate week, the COP24/COP 25, 2019 High-Level meeting on Sustaining Peace and the SG's 2019 Climate Summit (& others) to present the key finding and policy recommendations to address climate-related peace and security risks.
- b) Organize member states briefing(s)/discussion(s) for affected countries (Sahel, Horn of Africa, Iraq...), including bilateral meetings and briefings, to discuss findings of the climate-security risk assessments, programmatic responses and needs relating climate-related risks from the UN system.
- c) Organize presentation of findings of Risk Assessment report(s) by SIPRI/Member(s) of Expert Working Group and UN agencies (UNEP, DPA, UNDP, etc), including ahead of relevant UNSC meetings and deliberations to inform the discussions and decision making.
- d) Organize a series of events and meetings in key capitals to present key finding and policy and programming prescriptions of the risk assessment reports and comprehensive structural risk report and promote the importance to address climate-related peace and security risks.

The knowledge sharing, and the national and global level of the risk assessments, data, analysis and research will be critical to support policy and programme development that is sensitive to the interlinkages between climate-change and peacebuilding & conflict prevention and this aspect is particularly relevant given the SDG 16 focus on transparency and access to information.

**OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES/WORKPLAN**

The below list sets out the activities and outputs for the initiative

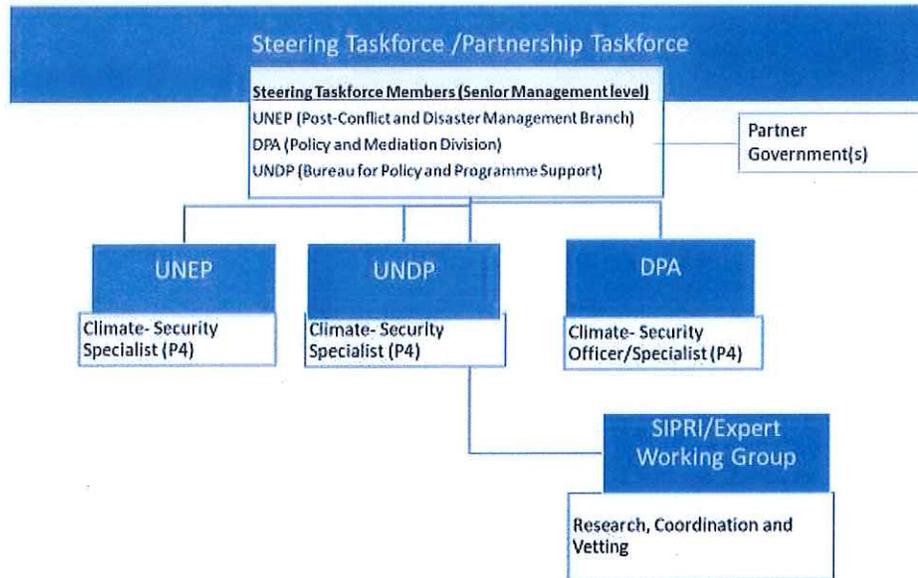
Outputs/Activities	Timeline							
	2018				2019			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4
<b>Output 1. : Dedicated capacity for UN climate and security risk analysis and coordination established</b>								
a) Approval of TORs & Recruitment of 3 P4 level Staff								
b) Organize Joint Steering Taskforce / Partnership Taskforce Meeting								
c) Participation in Expert working group meeting and contribute to Risk Assessment Reports								
<b>Output 2: Develop and launch a compilation structural climate related security risk report</b>								
a) Approval of TORs & Recruitment of Lead Consultant								
b) 1st draft climate related security risk report								
c) Internal UN and external peer review of draft report								

d) Editing, Design and Printing of report									
e) Release / Launch of the report ahead of /at the 2019 climate summit & dissemination									
<b>Output 3: Climate-related security risks systematically incorporated in UN's political analysis for early warning and prevention</b>									
a) Support incorporating climate-related security risk into DPA's political analysis for early warning and prevention									
b) Support UN peace and prevention operation on climate related security risks									
c) Support the production of analysis, risk assessments and risk management strategies on climate related peace and security risks									
d) Support UN respective entities in developing tailored climate sensitive approaches and mainstream climate change in overall prevention work.									
<b>Output 4 : Where relevant and/or mandated, include references to climate related security risks and corresponding risk management strategies in UNSG reports to the Security Council</b>									
a) Support the drafting of political sensitive language on climate-security in coordination with DPA regional divisions for regular UN reports									
<b>Output 5: Advocacy on the peace implication of climate related security risks and the implication of insecurity/conflict on climate change adaptation/risk reduction and response</b>									

<p>a) Organize a series of events/side-events to present key findings and policy recommendations proposed by this initiative/risk reports (2018 GA, COP 25, Planetary Security Conference, 2019 Climate Summit...)</p>						
<p>b) Organize member states briefing(s) / discussions(s) &amp; Bilateral meetings to discuss findings of the climate-security risk assessments, programmatic responses and needs related to climate-security risks within the UN system.</p>						
<p>c) Organize presentation of findings of risk assessment report(s) by SIRPI/Member(s) of Expert Working Group and UN agencies (UNEP, DPA, UNDP ...)</p>						
<p>d) Organize a series of events and meetings in key capitals to present key findings and policy and programming prescriptions of the risk assessment reports and compilation structural climate</p>						

## MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

With regards to the internal management and administrative arrangements, the project will be managed and executed by UNEP, DPA and UNDP as summarized in the organogram hereunder.



### a) General Management arrangements:

This joint 'climate-security' initiative will be implemented under the overall umbrella of the UNDP NDC Support Programme given the complementarity and ambition to expand UNDP's work related to NDCs, climate actions and deliver sustainable development in fragile and conflict affected countries. The Project Board of the NDC Support Programme will oversee the project's implementation from the strategic coherence level. However, the initiative will be managed jointly by senior management representative from DPA, UNEP and UNDP through a Steering Taskforce that provides strategic guidance and oversees regular operational issues. The joint initiative will be supported by a light secretariat hosted by UNDP, supported by the recruited UNDP programme specialist (P4), reporting to the members of the steering taskforce. The steering taskforce will organize separate briefings to partner governments, after each taskforce meeting, to share updates, exchange information and provide space for strategic guidance.

### b) Joint Steering Taskforce:

The joint steering taskforce of the initiative will be comprised of senior management representatives from UNEP (Post-conflict and disaster management unit), DPA (Policy and Mediation Division), and UNDP BPPS (Bureau for Policy and Programme Support)

Meeting on a quarterly basis, the steering taskforce has the following responsibilities:

- i. Provide oversight and ensure the effective management and implementation of this joint initiative.
- ii. Provide guidance on budgetary and funding issues, review and approve workplan and progress of workplan
- iii. Propose new strategic collaboration with existing UN initiatives on climate-security
- iv. Provide strategic guidance and prioritization of awareness raising activities under this joint initiative
- v. Advise on operational challenges faced by the P4 staff in a manner that facilitates continuous communication and feedback and identify issues harming the achievement of the expected outcomes and outputs.
- vi. To serve as sounding board or reality check for planned activities (reports, advocacy, events...)
- vii. Organize separate briefings to partner governments, after each steering committee meeting, to provide information on progress of the joint initiative, potential changes and provide space for strategic discussion and guidance.

**c) Operational management arrangements:**

The light secretariat of the joint UN initiative will:

- i. Assist the initiative with day to day administrative and operational tasks & financial management
- ii. Support operation task for the organization/participation of the P4 staff in key events
- iii. Support the coordination among the P4s and UNEP, DPA and UNDP for the review, finalization and clearance of reports/risk assessments and advocacy/communication material, including the coordination/development of lessons learned, good practices papers and other working papers pertaining the work of this initiative.

**d) Project Assurance:**

Project Assurance is the responsibility of senior management representative of DPA, UNEP, UNDP of the Steering/partnership committee, with the primary responsibility for the function to reside with the UNDP's specialist on climate and disaster risk governance of Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS). The project assurance role supports respective steering committee members in carrying out project oversight and monitoring function.

**e) Evaluation:**

An external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project period (end 2019), in liaison with DPA, UNEP, UNDP and other relevant UN departments and offices, including the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office. The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance from the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) with an emphasis on the results and on the process.

## FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The donor contributions towards the joint UNDP/DPA/UNEP initiative will be received and managed by UNDP against a contribution agreement signed with the donor. The funding will be programmed as a sub-project under the NDC support programme. UNDP will transfer funding to UNEP and DPA against a signed UN to UN Agency Agreement to manage the recruitments of their respective P4 personnel as budgeted in the joint budget appended to this proposal.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The planning, review and reporting for the Joint UNDP/DPA/UNEP initiative will enable joint, coordinated and real-time monitoring of progress towards outputs and outcomes, according to the results-based management principals. These are reflected in the budget/resource framework and outputs/activities. The outputs/activities & budget will be updated annually and used as a baseline from which to assess the effectiveness and implementation of the activities. Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management functions will be conducted by a dedicated member of the Secretariat, reporting to the Steering committee/Partnership Committee.

A light joint annual report will be produced, encompassing the entire range of support provided. Results of the annual report will enable appropriate strategic, programmatic and operational adjustments, as required. Project adjustments will demonstrate that lessons of the previous year have been considered, strategy and/or actions have been amended. This will also include the identification of additional support needs or revision of assumptions made.

## LEGAL CONTEXT

The Joint UNEP/DPA/UNDP initiative is co-hosted by UNEP, DPA and UNDP and administered by UNDP in close collaboration with the UN on behalf of the implementing partners. The implementing partners agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Initiative are used to provide to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participants UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/agg\\_sanctions\\_list](https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/agg_sanctions_list). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this document.

**BUDGET**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		Responsible party	Budget Description	Amount
		2018	2019			
<b>Output 1</b>						
<b>Dedicated Capacity for UN climate and security risk analysis and coordination established</b>	1.1 Recruitment of 1 P4 level capacities	3,500.00	10,500.00	UNDP	Office Rent & Security	14,000.00
		84,375.67	253,124.00		P4 FTA contract	337,498.67
	1.1 Recruitment of 2 P4 level capacities	7,000.00	21,000.00	DPA, UNEP	Office Rent & Security	28,000.00
		168,749.33	506,248.00		P4 FTA contract	674,997.33

	<b>GMS (13%)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>22,847.41</b>	<b>68,542.24</b>	<b>91,389.65</b>
	1.2 Travel & Missions		UNDP <sup>4</sup>	Travel & DSA
		14,000.00	63,000.00	77,000.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>300,471.41</b>	<b>922,414.24</b>	<b>1,222,886</b>
<b>Output 2</b>				
<b>Develop and launch a compilation structural climate related security risk report</b>	2.1 Development of comprehensive Structural Climate-Security Risk Reports		UNDP <sup>4</sup>	Consultancy
			20,000.00	20,000.00
			3,000.00	Audio visual and Print
			4,000.00	Editing / Design
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>27,000.00</b>	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Output 3: Climate-related security risks systematically incorporated in UN's political analysis for early warning and prevention</b>		0	0	Led by DPA with support of UNDP, UNEP, SIPRI
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Output 4</b>				

<sup>3</sup> The 13% indirect costs concerns contributions (2 staff positions) to UNEP and DPA. UN secretariat agencies charge 13% indirect costs. UNDP currently charges 8%.  
<sup>4</sup> UNDP will be responsible for facilitating activities to be undertaken jointly with the agencies.

Where relevant and/or mandated, UNSG reports to the Security Council which includes reference to climate related security risks and corresponding risk management strategies	0	0	DPA, UNEP, UNDP	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Output 5</b>					
Advocacy on the peace implication of climate related security risks and the implication of insecurity/conflict on climate change adaptation/risk reduction and response	Organize a series of events/sight events and processes featuring the key findings of risk report(s)	20,000.00	UNDP <sup>4</sup>	40,000.00	5-6 events/sight events (including space & catering) 60,000.00
				6,000.00	Editing, Design, Audio visual and Print 6,000.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			46,000.00	<b>66,000</b>
<b>Project Evaluation</b>	External Evaluation		<b>UNDP<sup>4</sup></b>	15,000.00	Evaluation Cost - Consultancy <b>15,000.00</b>
	<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>320,471.41</b>		<b>1,010,414.24</b>	<b>1,330,886</b>
	<b>GMS (8%) (USD)</b>	<b>25,637.71</b>		<b>80,833.14</b>	<b>106,471</b>
	<b>Total &amp; GMS (USD)</b>	<b>346,109.13</b>		<b>1,091,247.38</b>	<b>1,437,357</b>

**ANNEXES:**

- 1) Generic TORs for 3 P4 climate-security specialist/advisor