



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



STRENGTHENING FIELD CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS

– JANUARY 2020- MARCH 2022

JOINT PROGRAMME

Expected Outcomes: 1. Climate-related security risk dimensions are integrated into the work of UN development, climate change, peace and security actors, including in political analysis and prevention strategies as well as policy, planning and programming decisions.

Expected Outputs:

- i. Awareness raised among development, climate change, peace and security actors on approaches for climate-related security risks through outreach and engagement with relevant partners
- ii. Improved knowledge generation and management for policy support
- iii. Climate-related security risk assessments and related follow-up activities supported in focus regions, including with regional organisations and development partners
- iv. Climate-related security risk assessments and related follow-up activities supported in focus regions with UN field missions
- v. Advocacy and convening relevant actors to promote appropriate action

Implementing Agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

In close collaboration with the Group of Friends and Climate and Security, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Adelphi, (Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research) CICERO, the Expert Working Group and Network on Climate-Related Security Risks, the UN Community of Practice on Climate Security, and other partners.

<p>Programme Period: 2020-2022</p> <p>Atlas Award ID:</p> <p>Anticipated start and end dates: 1 January 2020 - 31 March 2022</p> <p>Management Arrangements: MPTFO as administrative agent/ pass-through modality.</p>	<p>Total estimated budget: US\$ 9.31 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funded budget: US\$ 6.78 million - Unfunded budget: US\$ 2.53 million <p>Sources of funded budget: Sweden: SEK 21.5 million, Norway: NOK 9 million and Germany: US\$ 1 million, UK: GBP 2 million</p> <p><i>* Total estimated budget includes both programme and indirect costs</i></p>
--	---

1) Executive Summary:

The project will build on the progress the Climate Security Mechanism has made since it was established as a joint initiative by DPPA, UNDP and UNEP in October 2018. By leveraging existing expertise and knowledge, the CSM achieved significant results in “Phase I” of its work, including: guidance in the shape of a Climate Security Toolbox with a conceptual approach to climate-related security risk assessments; enhanced partnerships with UN and other entities; an internal stocktaking of UN activities; and targeted advocacy at the senior and working levels across and beyond the UN system to raise greater awareness of the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace.

This project, supported by Sweden, Germany, Norway and the UK, will further mainstream the analysis and management of climate-related security risks into the work of the UN system at the field level.¹ Concerted outreach and engagement with UN leaders and key partners, the development of integrated political analysis and prevention strategies, and advice on policy, planning and programming processes will promote a crosscutting approach to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13 and 16, and their interconnections with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, and 15. The project will strengthen the evidence base on climate-related security risks through policy and practice networks, leveraging international, cross-sectoral collaboration, the exchange of information and good practices, and enhanced capacity across UN system entities for early warning, response and management strategies to address climate-related security risks.

To this end, this project will support relevant analysis and reporting mechanisms in the UN system, advise on the development of effective risk prevention and management strategies, facilitate the consolidation of a regular UN interagency consultation forum on climate security, and strengthen collaboration with outside research entities to generate policy relevant knowledge. The CSM will support regional and country-specific climate-related security risk assessments as well as the development of response strategies to test and validate the CSM’s conceptual approach and to inform policy, planning and

¹ This proposal serves as an update to the document submitted to Sweden, Germany and Norway on 26 September 2019, merging the new activities supported by the UK into one combined joint programme document capturing all workstreams supported by all four partners: Sweden, Germany, Norway and UK.

programming work. Proposed sub-regions to receive support include: Andean States, Arab States, Central Africa, Horn of Africa, Liptako Gourma Region, Northern Central America, and West Africa/Sahel. To the extent possible, relevant work in other countries or regions which are highly exposed to climate-related security risks, such as Small Island Developing States, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh will be supported as well. A gender perspective, including considerations of the gender specific consequences of climate change on peace and security and the different coping and adaptive capacities that women, men, girls and boys possess, will be incorporated in all analytical and technical advisory work of the CSM.

The project will be catalytic, extending the scope of the Mechanism to work directly with field entities and (sub-)regional partners and creating a network of advisors/regional specialists to advance work on the ground. The project aims to support and empower UN entities and (sub-)regional actors with the knowledge and capacities they need to better support national and local governments as well as affected communities, while promoting coordination between global headquarters and the field, and exchange between and within (sub-)regions. Through close coordination with partners with an established presence in proposed regions, the project will allow the Climate Security Mechanism to provide technical support where needed, while maintaining a light overall footprint.

On behalf of UNDP:



Asako Okai,
Assistant Administrator
Crisis Bureau, UNDP

Date 30-Jun-2020

On behalf of DPPA:



Rosemary A. DiCarlo,
Under-Secretary-General
for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
United Nations

Date 29 June 2020

On behalf of UNEP:



Joyce Msuya,
Assistant Secretary-General and
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

Date: 30 June 2020

2) Situation Analysis:

International development and peace will not be sustainable unless climate-related security risks are addressed through risk-informed and climate resilient approaches. The risks from climate change threaten to reverse progress on almost all aspects of development and undermine the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A comprehensive understanding of climate change must recognize the multidimensional nature of its impacts with a granular understanding of the differentiated impact on women, men, girls and boys. Climate risks extend beyond the domains of the environment and development and into the political and social realm. Adverse impacts on ecosystems affect livelihoods, in particular those of populations depending on natural capital. Such pressures interact with social, political, economic and demographic dynamics and, when critical thresholds are met and coping capacities exhausted, can create cascading effects that may ultimately threaten human, community, national and international security. These risks have already become a reality for millions of people around the world.

While climate change does not cause violent conflict in and of itself, it can multiply risks known to contribute to insecurity. The pathways through which these risks play out are highly contextual and determined by the localized interplay of climatic hazards, the parameters of exposure, and, most importantly, the vulnerability and coping capacity of states and societies. In addition, gender inequality, discriminatory norms and deep-seated power dynamics shape how women and men experience the impacts of climate change and insecurity differently and also their capacity to cope with and recover from these impacts.

Generally speaking, climate risks are greatest where institutions and communities are unable to absorb the shock of multi-hazard events and stressors, and become trapped in a vicious cycle. Situations of conflict and insecurity, where underlying vulnerabilities are pronounced and adaptive capacity is weak, are likely to exacerbate the adverse effects of climate change. Conflict harms the structures, systems and institutional capacities that facilitate adaptation to climate change or protect and manage natural resources, underlining the connection between SDG 13 on climate change and SDG 16 on peace, justice and effective institutions. Even seemingly stable states can be affected if the pressure is high enough or the shocks too great.

In view of these complex interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace, a holistic approach is needed to find sustainable solutions. This includes recognition of the importance of effective, accountable and participatory governance, including environmental governance; equitable management of and access to natural resources and ecosystem services; support to climate-resilient alternative livelihoods; and the peaceful and safe management of migration and displacement. The possible implications of disruptions to systems must be

understood in the short, medium and long term. Such an approach can be the catalyst for collective efforts to address climate change in contexts affected by other potentially destabilizing factors. Holistic efforts to address climate-related risks, including security risks, can, over time, facilitate a systemic shift away from crisis response towards coordinated risk prevention, early warning and effective adaptation.

The interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace have been acknowledged by a series of international organizations and actors, including the Security Council (see Presidential Statement 2011/15² and a series of formal outcomes since 2017), the European Union (see 2016 EU Global Policy³), the African Union (see Silencing the Guns initiative⁴), and the Pacific Islands Forum (see Boe Declaration⁵). Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon clearly outlined the risk multiplier effect of climate change in his 2009 report to the General Assembly (A/64/350)⁶, recognizing climate change as a global challenge in need of global solutions and noting the need for increased policy coherence and cooperation across the UN System, as well as with other relevant organizations. The present Secretary-General has called the climate emergency a danger to peace and highlighted the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace on multiple occasions. Climate-related security risks were included in the Social and Political Drivers track of the UN Climate Action Summit of September 2019.

Despite the growing recognition of the importance of climate-related security risks, the global evidence base around such risks is still a work in progress. Research is complicated by the difficulty of combining quantitative with qualitative methods that can demonstrate both common pathways through which climate change undermines peace and security. Evidence of successful prevention and response strategies remains limited, due in part to the emerging nature of climate-related security risks. Exchanging experiences or good practices within and between regions is also yet to take hold in a systematic manner, further impeding cross-sectoral work.

² https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/CC_SPRST_2011_5.pdf

³ http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/top_stories/pdf/eugs_review_web.pdf

⁴ [https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/S/RES/2457\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/S/RES/2457(2019))

⁵ <https://www.forumsec.org/boe-declaration-on-regional-security/>

⁶ <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/sg%20report%202009.pdf>

3) Strategies and Lessons Learned:

The multi-dimensional nature of climate risks requires an integrated approach to combat social vulnerability, poverty, and fragility and build resilience. An integrated response is required to promote equitable sharing of natural resources, and to help fragile countries address root causes of social vulnerability, to prevent crises from emerging, and to support long-term processes to sustain peace. Integrated and inclusive responses which take into account political impediments to climate transition and resource-sharing and that incorporate gender, youth and human rights-based approaches are needed.

Across the UN system, the impacts of climate-related security risks continuously challenge the ability of UN missions, the UN Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes to implement mandates effectively. Their responses take many different forms, at both strategic and operational levels. However, there is no shared approach and no common repository of good practices on how to approach the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace. The UN too often currently addresses climate change impacts through siloed approaches within its three pillars, while the issues cross mandates and pillars.

As a consequence, the UN's approach to prevention and sustaining peace has so far not systematically taken the long-term and multidimensional nature of climate-related security risks into account. Planning does not consistently cut across pillars to ensure integrated programming. The different time horizons of mandate implementation as well as diverging funding cycles among UN entities further complicate coordinated planning and programming: integrating the long-term thinking required for sound climate adaptation into UN policies and programmes presents particular challenges. Moreover, much of the attention tends to be on defusing acute crises. While addressing immediate political and humanitarian emergencies will always be a requirement for the UN, the system also needs to ensure that sufficient resources are earmarked for understanding and acting to address underlying structural issues that, if unaddressed, will accumulate with cascading effects in the future.

Conflict prevention and resolution activities undertaken by peace and security actors are too often not informed by current and future impacts of climate change, while development and climate change policies and programmes in the context of both mitigation and adaptation need to become more conflict-sensitive. Linked to this is the lack of a shared repository of existing analysis and good practices in the area of climate-related security risks. Capacity needs to be mobilized throughout the UN to work on the intersection of these different fields and to address climate-related security risks collectively at multiple levels.

Senior UN leadership has recognized the linkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace. In October 2018, the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) was established as an

inter-agency initiative between DPPA, UNDP and UNEP, with the support of the Government of Sweden, as a concentrated effort to help overcome these challenges and strengthen the capacity of the UN system to address climate-related security risks and enhance cooperation between entities. The CSM began work on a conceptual approach and Climate Security Toolbox to (i) strengthen risk assessments, (ii) build an evidence base of prevention and response strategies and (iii) enhance advocacy and build partnerships.

Integrated climate-related security risk assessments will serve to better identify gaps and opportunities to address climate-related security risks and their gendered impacts on women and men. This work has been inclusive at thematic/expert level, but in the initial stages focused on discussions at headquarters. Building on ongoing dialogue with partners, including in the Sahel (UNOWAS), the Pacific (the UNDP-IOM-PBF project Climate Security in the Pacific US\$ 3.2 million), the Horn of Africa (UNSOM and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn), Central Africa (UNOCA) and Arab States (SDG-Climate Facility regional project SIDA US\$ 8.5 million) as well as the EU-UNEP climate and security initiative (which has been piloted in Sudan and Nepal), the next steps will take this work to the field.

Globally, synergies will be identified with ongoing work in climate change, development, disaster risk reduction and peace and security to ensure a cross-cutting and complementary approach to addressing climate-related security risks. The recently created UN Community of Practice on Climate Security (with currently around 25 UN entities as members) and other partnerships will provide the platform for deeper engagement. Such partnership initiatives include: the Sida-UNDP Strategic Collaboration Framework on Environment and Climate Change 2019–2023, UNDP’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Support Programme; the work of the Lake Chad Stabilization Facility; (budget: US\$100 million supported by the Governments of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom); the Sida project “Strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction and adaptation for resilience in the Sahel Region: fostering risk-informed solutions for sustainable development” (budget: US\$ 7.56 million African Union, ECOWAS, UNDP, and UN Women); the UNEP-UN Women-UNDP-DPPA Joint Programme: Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peacebuilding; regional prevention efforts led by the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, including in the area of natural resource management and climate resilience; existing UNOWAS work jointly with ECOWAS on pastoralism in West Africa and the Sahel; and the roll-out of joint DPPA-UNEP guidance on the mediation of natural resource conflicts.

At the level of Member States, the Group of Friends on Climate and Security has provided important political leadership to the climate security agenda. The CSM will maintain close relationships with the Group moving forward to exchange information and share experiences. In this regard, the Climate Security Joint Statement released in the margins of the Group’s

Ministerial-level meeting in September 2019 sent a strong message and laid out a vision for anchoring climate security at the UN. During that same month, the CSM supported the Group of Friends in the organization of a side event during the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit (jointly with the Social and Political Drivers coalition) that helped anchor climate security in the Summit and also provided a unique opportunity to bring together policymakers and practitioners from around the world. Other relevant areas at the Climate Action Summit included the Adaptation and Resilience track, which will again feature prominently at COP26. The CSM will make sure to liaise with the co-leads UK and Italy to maximize synergies and opportunities for collaboration.

To ensure activities of the CSM are informed by the latest research, and to help fill existing knowledge gaps, partnerships with the international research community are critical. To this end, the CSM is in regular communication with research consortia such as the Climate Security Experts Group, the Climate Security Experts Network (CSEN), the Stockholm Climate Security Hub, the Planetary Security Initiative, and other leading institutions in this area, including SIPRI, Adelphi, the Center for Climate Security, Igarape, and the International Crisis Group. The work by think tanks is and will continue to be extremely valuable; the CSM works closely with practitioners on the one hand and researchers on the other to help close knowledge gaps.

Large amounts of georeferenced data are available in the public domain. Visualising, interpreting and choosing the relevant/reliable data for analysis requires expertise, which can be obtained from research partners as well as CSM host entities⁷. This expertise is often valuable for field analysis, and CSM can contribute to assuring that UN analysts and field-based UN entities are able to access relevant data to support risk assessment and planning. External partners look to the UN as a neutral source of data, information and guidance, but external partners cannot always be incorporated into UN analytical and planning discussions. Strengthening internal capacity to generate data and analysis is therefore essential for effective UN mandate implementation.

The interagency nature of the CSM fosters cross-cutting exchanges between the three participating UN entities and, through the UN Community of Practice, cross-sectoral learning between development, humanitarian and peace and security actors. The CSM also engages regularly with NGOs, CSOs and NPOs; regular interaction with the International Committee of the Red Cross is one means by which it works to strengthening linkages between its work and the humanitarian community. Building on existing UN information and methodologies has involved learning from OCHA's Early Warning/Early Action as well as INFORM experience but work

⁷See for example: <https://environmentlive.unep.org/>; <https://www.mapx.org/>

continues on combining such data and 6-12 month predictive analytics with longer-term climate horizons, environmental degradation trends and broader qualitative analysis.

To bring an economic and broader analytical lens to the discussion, the World Bank and DESA are members of the Community of Practice; the CSM has also engaged with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Further engagement with Regional Economic Commissions will be important in the implementation of the (sub-) regional activities outlined in this proposal. As many of the partners with which the CSM engages are also in the nascent stages of developing their approaches and workstreams on climate security, scaling up this model and establishing partnerships with other entities and regional hubs will have a reinforcing “network” effect and foster an enabling environment.

The Mechanism is already working at capacity. Expanding its work will therefore require an increase in technical/human resources. Remote engagement and support provided thus far has been useful in terms of initial sensitization, but additional capacity for more in-depth collaboration is necessary to support the achievement of results in the field. The intra-organizational dialogue needed to overcome institutional silos, embed an integrated lens and identify opportunities for synergistic approaches to climate action and sustaining peace requires long-term thinking and in-house capacity. In this regard, the creation of a dedicated climate security address within the UN system has had a catalytic effect that could be replicated in regional/partner entities with mutual benefits for the growing Community of Practice and its partners. The current proposal will help expedite that progress, by adding in-house expertise and advisory capacity, and by reinforcing the policy-practice interface and knowledge exchange between headquarters and key regional hubs.

Technical support on early warning and early response, strategic planning including CCAs and UNSDFs, and integrated programming on climate change resilience and sustaining peace will also focus on the targeted (sub-)regions. Bringing in the regional partner entities, as appropriate, will help ensure that analysis is translated into concrete responses to climate related security risks.

The proposed inter-agency approach:

The inter-agency approach aims to strengthen coherence to address climate-related security risks as part of a system-wide approach to preventive action. To effectively mainstream a climate-related security risk lens in the UN, the CSM will continue to work with partners across the system and deliver at different levels, from political analysis of the linkages between climate change, peace and security, to sustained monitoring and reporting of relevant issues and factors in each context, to the development of policies and approaches that combine monitoring of environmental indicators/issues with engagement of relevant stakeholders in the field, including

advice to the design of risk-informed policy, research, programming and action on the ground. This work will build on the results from Phase I.

To help the CSM engage systematically with actors from across the UN system, including from the development, humanitarian, and peace and security spheres, strengthening UN interagency exchanges on climate security through the UN Community of Practice is critical. While the CSM has neither the mandate nor the capacity to coordinate the work of the large number of UN entities working on issues related to climate security, continuous engagement with them enables the Mechanism to work towards limiting duplication and maximizing synergies.

The Mechanism leverages these partnerships and draws on the experiences and capacities of its three core entities:

- **DPPA** contributes global expertise in political analysis and early warning, conflict prevention, peacemaking and sustaining peace. The Department's support arrangements for the Security Council, management of special political missions and close working relationship with the Department of Peace Operations provide a strong peace and security dimension to the work of the CSM.
- **UNDP** is the largest provider of technical support to climate change mitigation and adaptation (over US\$ 3 billion), and the Peacebuilding Fund in the UN system and also possesses leading expertise in conflict prevention and sustaining peace, governance, disaster risk reduction and recovery delivered through its network of 170 Country and Regional Offices.
- **UNEP** works to minimize the environmental causes and consequences of crises and promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and provides expertise on the environment to the collective effort.

The Mechanism ensures an integrated approach, leveraging the mandates, capacities and collaborative advantages of the three different participating UN entities and actively engaging other agencies within the UN system. In this regard, the CSM will build on the foundations laid by the Berlin Experts Meeting⁸ and other informal partnerships established in recent months to formalize the creation of a UN Community of Practice on Climate Security as well as other networks to foster learning through evidence-based research approaches and knowledge management.

⁸ Held in April 2019, with more than 20 partners, including UN, government and academia in participation, the experts workshop lay the groundwork for the conceptual approach and UN Climate Security Toolbox which was tasked to CSM by the Secretary-General's Executive Committee

4) Theory of Change and Results Framework:

In broad terms, the CSM's theory of change posits that:

If the traditional divides between the peace and security, human rights, and development pillars of the UN are bridged and relevant entities work in a more coordinated manner on the intersection of these different fields to collectively address climate-related security risks at multiple levels, and

If UN entities, in particular at the field level, are provided with the necessary resources and capacity to expand existing efforts to analyze, understand and respond to climate-related security risks in an integrated fashion, and

If strategic partnerships are formed with different actors beyond the UN system, with Member States, regional organizations, civil society, the growing external research community, and the private sector to foster awareness, collaboration and coordination, and

If the evidence base of climate-related security impacts is strengthened and we have better, gender-sensitive information on the pathways through which climate-related transformations interact with social, economic, demographic and political factors, and a better sense of which response strategies work and which do not work, and

If diplomatic, advocacy and communications efforts help raise awareness among global, regional and national leaders and decision makers and succeed at sustaining the attention of political, policy and research communities on the importance of climate change impacts on peace and security, and if stakeholders are convened under UN auspices at regional, national and local levels to consider evidence-based assessments of climate-related security risks and appropriate responses,

Then, entities working on climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, and entities working on peace and security and conflict prevention will be better able to develop effective response strategies and policy and programming solutions to address climate-related security risks.

Addressing the security implications of climate change is a collective problem, and. requires a collective response. This revolves around the strengthening of partnerships to leverage existing capacities across the UN system and with Member States, regional organizations, civil society, the growing external research community, and increasingly also the private sector. The Climate Security Mechanism itself is a small team but it can support UN analysts to better understand and access relevant information sources, research and analysis. The CSM can also support programmatic entities with advice on innovative solutions that incorporate assessment of conflict dynamics and political factors and seek to incorporate peacebuilding principles into climate adaptation programming. In addition, as the existing evidence base is expanding, the CSM can connect practitioners across and beyond the UN to good practice and lessons learned.

The project's theory of change is informed by analysis, extensive multi-stakeholder consultations and stocktaking conducted under its Phase I and supported by the following logical framework.

Impact

The negative impacts of climate change on peace and security are recognized, understood and addressed effectively by relevant stakeholders at all levels to ensure that states and societies possess the necessary capacities to manage, absorb and – where possible – benefit from the transformative processes brought on by climate change in a peaceful manner.

Outcome

Climate-related security risk dimensions are integrated into the work of UN development, climate change, and peace and security actors, including political analyses and prevention strategies as well as policy, planning and programming decisions.

Outputs

The **first output** of this project is to continue CSM's work in bridging the traditional divides between the peace and security, human rights, and development pillars of the UN, and move towards integrated climate, peace and security informed response strategies – while connecting to the state-of-the-art research and ensuring a gender perspective. The CSM will address this through three distinct approaches that can be thought of as three concentric circles: 1) targeted policy support to UN entities, including ten UNCTs/field missions, 2) UN consultation forum and 3) partnering with Member States, civil society and academia.

With a small number of UN entities, such as DPO, DCO and EOSG, close cooperation will be maintained to provide information that can usefully inform political reporting, early warning and situational awareness exercises/processes, such as SG reports, Regional Monthly Reviews and others.

In addition, the CSM will build on existing partnerships to formalize a UN Community of Practice on Climate Security that will connect to the wide-ranging expertise within the UN system. This will build on the groundwork laid during Phase I, and create a space for UN colleagues to exchange on their respective work on climate security.⁹ The purpose is to foster routine coordination and knowledge sharing, endeavour to provide stakeholders with key data sources and information, and organize briefings on topics of interest, including updates on findings from field activities. The CSM will also strengthen collaboration with the World Bank as it rolls out its fragility, conflict and violence strategy.

The third stream of partnerships connects to Member States and the research community. The CSM will deepen its collaboration and coordination with Member States within and beyond the Security Council, including with the Group of Friends on Climate and Security. The work of the CSM will be supported by SIPRI, Adelphi, the Expert Working Group and Network on climate-

⁹ The CSM has engaged different UN and multilateral partners in its work thus far, including: African Union, CGIAR, DCO, DPO, EOSG, EU, FAO, Human Security Trust Fund, IOM, OCHA, OHRRLLS, League of Arab States, PIF, PBSO/Peacebuilding Fund, UNCCD, UNDRR, UNFCCC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNSSC, UNOWAS, UNU, UN Women, WFP, World Bank and WMO.

related security risks and other expert research entities with a focus on climate-related risks and solutions. In collaboration with these partners, a forward-looking research agenda will be established. Building on the experience of the experts' workshop that took place in Berlin in April 2019, an annual event for academic-, policy-, regional organizations and UN actors to facilitate cross-sectoral and interagency exchange on the issues will be organized. The CSM will also provide input to expert exchanges such as the Stockholm Forum, and find entry points at regional level, including in the global south, to ensure relevant research is incorporated into UN assessments and policy development. Consultation, collaboration and partnerships will reinforce the knowledge generation and management, and clearing house functions under Output 2.

Additional capacity will be created in UNEP's Environmental Security Unit in Nairobi, drawing on UNEP's thematic expertise in areas such as geospatial environmental stress mapping, climate adaptation, integrated water management, and environmental governance, delivering such guidance to field-based colleagues on request. This capacity together with the CSM will support UN policy development at the field level, by commissioning/managing specialized environment-related research, and incorporating research findings into the design of regional or national processes, for example relating to the equitable sharing of transboundary natural resources.

Through its **second output**, the CSM will develop a number of innovative knowledge and communications/ audiovisual products and continue to add to its repository with other externally produced resources and materials. This output will foster the creation of a global evidence base of successful response strategies and policy and programming solutions to address climate-related security risks in a gender-sensitive manner. This will help consolidate conceptual clarity and good practice in areas where gaps need to be filled and/or new practice is emerging and will be strengthened by the policy and practice networks fostered under Output I. This can include comparative studies of climate impacts, financing options for addressing climate-related security risks, and the use of different "futures thinking" methodologies, the development of "consensus maps" for climate projections to extract information useful for decision-making. The selection of themes is demand driven and intended to strengthen UN practice.

The **third output** relates to regional and country-specific climate-related security risk assessments and support to relevant follow-up actions that will be carried out primarily with development partners. During Phase I of the project, the CSM, in collaboration with practitioners from across and beyond the UN, developed a Climate Security Toolbox to analyze the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace. In Phase II, the UN Climate Security Toolbox will be used to analyze climate-related security risks and to inform strategic decision-making processes, within the UN and with national partners.

Climate-related security risk assessments will be carried out in partnership with field-based UN entities, and will inform policy, planning and programming work, both within the UN and between the UN and national/regional governments (e.g. Common Country Analysis, UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks etc.). Follow-up actions will be designed and implemented to ensure that climate-related security risks are incorporated, as appropriate, into UN, national and regional response strategies: for example, in national development plans, Nationally Determined Contributions, Voluntary National Reviews, early warning systems, and

political processes to enhance environmental governance and equitable natural resource sharing.

The CSM conceptual approach will be tested and – if necessary – adjusted on the basis of these national and regional assessment experiences. Proposed regions for CSM support in collaboration with development partners include: Andean States, Arab States, Liptako Gourma Region, and Northern Central America. The nature of this demand-driven support by CSM depends on the particular context and needs in each case. Risk assessment activities will build on existing UN strategies and action plans, and the results from scoping missions and (current/ongoing) multi-stakeholder consultations to identify critical capacity gaps, needs and opportunities. Concrete activities would be developed in the third quarter of 2020. The CSM will prioritize engagement with regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the League of Arab States, Liptako-Gourma Authority and others to strengthen regional ownership.

The **fourth output** focuses on climate-related security risk assessments and related follow-up activities undertaken primarily with UN field missions. CSM engagement under this output would aim to build the capacity of field missions to analyze, monitor and respond to climate-related security risks and to provide technical advice to UNCTs and (sub) regional organizations in the respective areas, including on ensuring gender-sensitive approaches. This includes strengthening institutional capacities in the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, UNOCA and UNOWAS on risk analysis, the implementation of risk prevention and management strategies, and monitoring and reporting on climate-related security risks and the integration of climate and security into political strategies, good offices engagements and reporting to the Security Council. Similar to the CSM's work with development partners, the collaboration with field missions will build on the Climate Security Toolbox and provide an opportunity to improve it through application in varied field contexts.

The work in Central Africa will build on a sub-regional risk assessment conducted jointly with partners from across and beyond the UN, which will also benefit from the experience of a climate and security assessment of the Horn of Africa (CSM and the Office of the Special Envoy with support from Germany) and work by the CSM and UNOWAS in West Africa and the Sahel (with the support of Norway). Engagement with regional and sub-regional partners, including AU, IGAD, ECOWAS and ECCAS, is a central element of all activities under this output.

The **fifth output** centers on advocacy and the convening of relevant partners to promote action. Building on the groundwork laid during Phase I of the project, the project will make use of and operationalize the UN Climate Security Toolbox, developed by the CSM, to analyse climate-related security risks and conduct capacity building activities. The toolbox will also be the foundation for CSM support to national level assessments to inform strategic decision-making processes, including Common Country Assessments/ UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

In May 2019, the CSM contributed to a workshop for Resident Coordinators (RCs) and senior officials from East Africa-based peace operations and special political missions to discuss how interlinkages between environmental stressors, including climate change and security can be analyzed and addressed in the field. Similar workshops are planned for the Sahel, the Middle East

and Latin America at which the CSM will also provide technical support. In Phase II, the project proposes to continue inputting into similar initiatives and substantively contributing to workshops on climate and security in relevant regions together with partners. The RC workshops by the CSM will provide a platform to raise awareness of the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace among senior UN leadership, political affairs teams, development practitioners and other local and regional stakeholders as appropriate. The workshops will also provide an opportunity to discuss the findings and recommendations of climate security risk assessments and consider how to translate such findings into UN system-wide response strategies, in partnership with national and regional partners.

Informed by the activities above, and together with partners from the field and the research community, the CSM will develop and implement a **global training strategy** during Phase II. Planned capacity building activities in the CSM's work plan will systematically raise awareness and build UN capacity over time. The current proposal will help expedite progress, by adding in-house expertise and advisory capacity, introducing light and effective knowledge management and by reinforcing the policy-practice interface and knowledge exchange between headquarters and key regional hubs. Target audiences will include Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams, staff from peace operations and special political missions, and Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs).

Across the different outputs, target (sub-)regions and consultations with regional partners/entities include contexts on the Security Council's agenda as well as situations where stabilization efforts are ongoing, and where climate change and environmental degradation are contributing to high or escalating levels of insecurity. To have impact within the two-year timeframe and promote sustainability, the project aims to build on groundwork already laid through other ongoing interventions, by adding/ strengthening the climate and/or security lens, where such approach might be lacking, to systematize intra-organisational learning and document best practice. Proposed regions/countries have also been identified to reflect a diversity of contexts and different manifestations of climate and security. Criteria for the selection of these countries or (sub-)regions include: i) the existence of sufficient evidence of impactful linkages between climate change and security; ii) a significant UN field presence with senior leadership buy-in and demand for sustained CSM support; iii) current shortage of capacity and/or expertise in the respective field presence to invest in concrete actions to address climate-related security risks; and iv) buy-in and demand for more UN support on climate-related security risks by (sub-)regional or national partners.

At this time, proposed focus countries and (sub-)regions are:

- **Andean countries** – This geo-political region of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia is affected by many climate change hazards: accelerated melting of glaciers and drying of lakes in the tropical Andes which impacts freshwater water availability in mountain regions; severe droughts; eroding shorelines; increases in extreme weather events; and changes in disease vector populations; among others. Deforestation rates increased substantially, with Bolivia and Venezuela, behind Brazil as the highest forest loss resulting in

increased vulnerability to natural disasters, as was witnessed in 2019 through increasingly intense and destructive forest fires. The political instability and conflict of recent years exacerbated by the above-mentioned climate and environmental issues contributed to the largest migration crisis in the Americas, with of 4.5 million or 12% of Venezuelans living abroad over the last five years, of which 1.3 million living in Colombia. Support to host communities is needed to strengthen absorptive capacities, including identifying governance arrangements to strengthen conflict prevention, land and resource management with a climate perspective will be critical at all levels to avoid potential conflict and create more resilient rural landscapes better able to integrate and manage potential stressors.

- **Arab States** - ongoing work with regional entities in the Arab States on the climate-(human) security nexus focuses on strengthening the capacities of regional and national partners to mainstream climate action into conflict/crisis prevention and recovery plans and policies. This includes the use of foresight, complex adaptive systems theory and other approaches to understand and manage multi-dimensional risks. The capacity of the League of Arab States will be strengthened through the placement of an in-house policy specialist, to support policy dialogue, regional and member-state driven engagement through LAS's own platforms to ensure they are informed by ongoing regional research, and other initiatives that address the climate-security nexus in the region and support the launch of the Climate-Security Network for the Arab States. There is interest from partners to address bottlenecks and institutionalize integrated climate security approaches, strengthen the evidence base and promote inter-regional exchange. A country pilot will support the capacity of the government and communities for data driven policy on addressing climate-related security risks, identify strategies to mainstream climate security risks into in post-conflict community stabilization efforts, supported by awareness raising campaigns and monitoring and strengthened conflict resolution mechanisms.
- **Liptako-Gourma region** – the cross-border area between Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger is affected by conflict, instability, violent extremism and organised crime. Intercommunal tensions between communities particularly over natural resources are being further exacerbated by climate change. Building on the experience of large scale programmes such as the Lake Chad Basin Stabilization Facility, UNDP, together with the Liptako-Gourma Authority (ALG), is looking at what can be done to stabilize the region with the aim of rapidly re-establishing security and Rule of Law, restarting basic services, facilitating alternative livelihoods and, with the support of the project, ensuring a climate lens to address the root causes of conflict and fragility. This work will be informed by a background study (ongoing), taking stock of ongoing stabilization efforts in the region, as well as the Lake Chad Basin Stabilization Facility. In the first instance, a climate security risk assessment will be conducted, taking into account other ongoing/emerging risks, including COVID-19.
- **Northern Central America** - Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador have suffered from recurring droughts, destroying harvests and leading to food shortages. Viable livelihoods are connected to the complex dynamics of recurring displacement, human mobility and urbanization. This is taking place in a context where illicit economies provide 'alternative' livelihoods and a homicide rate (of 47/100.000 in 2016) remain at high levels despite public policies addressing citizen security. By deploying additional analytical support to the UN Country Teams in

Northern Central America, a climate security expert on mission can help build on existing country level efforts to conceptualise climate related security risks in the context of Humanitarian – Development – Peace nexus to enhance the UN’s common understanding of how climate related security risks are interlinked across UN’s work, not only in the three countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador) but also sub-regionally. This can also link to ECLAC’s Plan de Desarrollo Integral which includes themes related to environmental risks. Furthermore, a tri-national longer-range forecasting/scenario development workshop will be organised for enhancing understanding on the longer-term trends. The approach will be based on Climate Security Mechanism’s toolkit but also provide a feedback loop to New York level policy work. Non-conventional security issues are a less explored area but relevant in many other contexts as well, including the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Field/Special Political Missions which will be supported under Phase II include:

- **OSE Horn of Africa** - CSM’s Horn initiative (with the support of Germany) focuses on three work streams, namely (1) a regional climate-related security risk assessment in the Horn of Africa, (2) stronger cooperation among UN actors in the region, and (3) sustained advice to the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa. Under the auspices of the UN Special Envoy for the Horn, CSM will establish a geospatial catalogue of relevant environmental data, potentially including “pathways” based on climate projections; build on this to conduct a comprehensive climate-security risks assessment, helping to analyse the interaction of climatic stresses and shocks with social and governance systems; and outline a system for monitoring and potential steps towards regional dialogue relating to equitable management and transparent sharing of natural resources. The initiative will be implemented in close coordination with regional Member States, IGAD, UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams, the World Bank, and other entities as required. Dedicated capacity is required to provide continuity to these efforts and, in particular, to ensure consistent engagement with national interlocutors and IGAD. A CSM post will accordingly be placed in the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn.
- **UNOCA** - recognition of the interlinkages between climate change, peace and security is growing beyond the context of the Lake Chad Basin. As outlined in the ECCAS Luanda Declaration from 2019, States in the sub-region now consider climate change a security threat and have asked the UN system for support in developing an appropriate response. Given ongoing work on climate adaptation in the sub-region as well as the framework of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security, led by the UN Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), the UN is in a unique position to offer concrete support. While initial analysis by UNOCA regarding the impact of climate change on peace and security in the sub-region was included in recent reports of the Secretary-General, the capacity and technical expertise currently in place in the mission is limited and does not match its ambition to conduct a comprehensive sub-regional risk assessment and support interagency work in the area of climate security more broadly. Through the provision of additional expertise to UNOCA in the form of a home-based consultant in the first year and a new temporary staff position based

in Libreville, Gabon, in the second year, this project would fill a critical capacity gap and enhance the mission's ability to effectively implement its mandate, including by supporting interagency efforts on climate security. From the perspective of the CSM, a dedicated capacity in UNOCA would strengthen cooperation and complement the respective strengths of the Mechanism's core entities.

- **UNOWAS** - In line with Security Council requests (in 2018, 2019 and 2020) for more analysis and risk management strategies from UNOWAS regarding the impact of climate change on security in West Africa and the Sahel, the mission has launched work on analyzing comprehensively the linkages between climate change, peace and security in the sub-region. Jointly with partners, including ECOWAS, UNOWAS has undertaken preliminary analysis of herder-farmer dynamics in the Sahel and also analyzed climate change impacts in the context of three countries, but a capacity shortage so far as made it impossible to scale up this work to encompass the whole sub-region and to develop and implement a concrete action plan that translates the key findings into action. In collaboration with the CSM and other partners (and with funds from Norway), the mission is currently finalizing a project that will build on the initial work done in this area and elevate the ability of the UN system to address climate-related security risks in the sub-region.

5) Results Framework¹⁰:

Results Matrix	Timeline							
	2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<p>Output 1: Awareness raised among development and peace & security actors on climate-related security risks through advocacy and outreach with relevant partners</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1: Climate-related security risk dimensions integrated into peace and security reporting, early warning and decision-making processes, baseline: TBC, target: TBC</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2: Annual Experts Workshop on Climate Security, baseline: 1, target: 2</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3: Event held at Stockholm Forum, baseline: 0, target: 1</i></p>								
a) Support to UN analysts to include the climate-related security risk dimension in peace and security reporting, early warning and decision-making processes, including SG reporting and RMR.								
b) UN Working Group on Climate Security is established as a bi-monthly forum for exchange of experiences and lessons learned across a broad range of mandates.								
c) Second and third annual Experts Workshop on Climate Security								
d) Stockholm Forum 2020 and other expert-level events to present findings								
e) Participation in awareness raising events with Member States, regular briefings organised with the members of the Group of Friends on climate and security and other Member States, advocacy events.								
f) Engagement and cooperation with Multilateral Development Banks, regional entities								
g) Targeted analytical and capacity-building support to UNCTs and/or field missions in 10 countries/sub-regions, with a focus on CCAs/UNSDCFs and strategic planning processes								

¹⁰ Captures all implementation proposed under this joint programme proposal including support through contributions from Sweden, Germany, Norway and the UK. For the budget, please see section 10.

Output 2: Improved knowledge generation and management for policy support, making use of lessons learned and good practices on climate-related security risk assessments in different country/regional contexts and effective response strategies									
<i>Indicator 2.1: Forward-looking research agenda established, baseline: none, target: 1</i>									
<i>Indicator 2.2: Four knowledge products completed, baseline: 0, target: 4</i>									
<i>Indicator 2.3: Study on climate finance in fragile contexts, baseline: 0, target: 1</i>									
a) Forward-looking research agenda is established									
c) Four thematic and/or regional knowledge products									
d) Study/overview on climate finance in fragile and conflict-affected states									
Output 3: Climate-related security risk assessment and related activities rolled out in a number of focus regions, including with international organizations and development partners.									
<i>Indicator: 3. Integration of climate-related security risks into policy, planning & strategy, national/ local development/ recovery plans, baseline: 0, target: 5</i>									
<i>Indicator: 3.2 Assessments completed in targeted sub-regions baseline: 0, target: 3</i>									
<i>Indicator: 3.3 Validation of conceptual approach and Guidance Package, baseline: no such tool, target: tool validated and Climate Security Toolbox completed</i>									
<i>Indicator: 3.4 Mainstreaming of integrated gender, human rights, climate change and conflict-sensitive approaches, baseline: 0, target: 5</i>									
<i>Indicator 3.5 No. of regional, sub-regional and national partners with increased understanding of climate security risks, baseline: 0, target: 2</i>									
<i>Indicator 3.6 No. of people exposed to sensitization campaigns, disaggregated by gender, baseline: 526, target: 1,500</i>									
<i>Indicator 3.7 No. of integrated solutions established to monitor natural resources and assess climate-related security risks, baseline: 0, target: 2</i>									
a) Support to Andean countries and the Caribbean on climate and security									
b) Support to Arab States countries on climate and security									
c) Support to Liptako Gourma region on climate and security									
d) Support to Northern Central America on climate and security									
e) Technical support to integrated programming approaches to climate change resilience and peacebuilding in two pilot countries									

<p>Output 4: Climate-related security risk assessment and related activities rolled out in a number of focus regions, with UN field missions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1 No. of instances where UN field missions support (sub-)regional partners on analysis of climate-related security risks, the implementation of risk prevention and management strategies, and the monitoring of climate-related security risks, baseline: 0, target: 4</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2 No. of instances where UN field missions integrate climate security in political strategies, good offices engagements and reporting to the Security Council, baseline: 0, target: 5</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3 No. of analysis/monitoring processes relating to climate change and natural resources established, guidance documents or lessons learned notes developed with the support of field missions and knowledge sharing events organised, baseline: 0, target: 2</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.4 Regional assessment conducted in Central Africa and Action Plan created, baseline: 0, target: 1</i></p>									
a) Support to OSE Horn of Africa on climate and security									
b) Support to UNOWAS on climate and security									
c) Support to UNOCA on climate and security									
<p>Output 5: Advocacy and convening relevant actors to promote appropriate action</p> <p><i>Indicator: 5.1 No. of joint meetings with (sub-)regional entities, inter-regional and south-south expert/technical level exchanges on understanding and addressing climate-related security risks, baseline: 0, target: 3</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: 5.2 No. of advocacy tools/messages developed to promote attention to climate and environmental security risks, baseline: 0, target: 2</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: 5.3 No. of workshops convened for UN operational leaders in the field, and other key stakeholders including officials of regional entities and national governments, baseline: 0, target: 4</i></p>									
a) Joint meetings with regional entities, inter-regional and south-south expert/technical level exchanges									
b) Workshops for UN leaders and other key stakeholders									

Sustainability

To ensure the sustainability of results, continued efforts to strengthen in-house capacity on climate-related security risks across the UN system are necessary. The CSM will combine its global activities with targeted engagement in focus regions to foster coherence between the different levels, strengthen the policy-practice loop and allow for aggregate reporting to donors.

At the global level, activities will build on Phase I, including advocacy and communications, development of the Climate Security Guidance Package, collaboration with the Group of Friends and research partners, and execution of a targeted capacity building strategy that engages UN staff at multiple levels. The need to further strengthen awareness of the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace has been a concern repeatedly emphasized by the UN, Member States and other partners alike. In response, the Mechanism will advance nuanced narratives and is preparing for the possibility that a report by the Secretary-General may be requested on climate-related security risks.

At the field level, CSM engagement is highly context-specific and the exact modality of support will depend on the particular circumstances and the needs articulated by entities on the ground. At this stage, CSM field work is primarily envisioned to take the form of technical expertise for risk analysis, advice on programmatic interventions, organization of capacity building activities, fostering of good practices and lessons learned, and support to good offices, regional dialogue/process design, advocacy and communications efforts. The availability of limited funds to support field entities in their efforts (e.g. convene regional meetings, hire short-term consultants with a particular technical expertise etc.) will help the CSM to kick-start some of these activities and provide a service from the perspective of key actors in the UN System. Over time, as the CSM hones its profile in the UN system and organically develops the necessary capacity to take on larger management responsibility, these modalities may grow to become more ambitious.

Across all field engagements, efforts will be made to identify entry points to support the roll-out of gender-sensitive climate-related security risk assessments in the affected regions of focus and ensure synergies with existing work. Complementing the risk assessments that CSM is supporting in the Horn of Africa (Germany) and West Africa and the Sahel (Norway), the proposed regions for support are Andean States, Arab States, Central Africa, Liptako Gourma Region, and the Northern Triangle of Central America. In all target regions, building on existing UN strategies, analysis and programmes, CSM engagement will seek to conduct and/or support climate-related security risk assessments and provide advisory services for innovative programming and political engagement.

These regional activities, particularly the testing and validation of the conceptual approach and Guidance Package, will reinforce the global functions of the CSM and contribute to the overall project outcome. The climate-related security risk assessments will be forward-looking, make use of strategic foresight tools and provide analysis, recommendations for integration of prevention of climate-related security risks in planning, policy and programming, as well as measures to strengthen monitoring and reporting functions. They will be informed by ongoing work, existing assessments and analysis in climate and/or security related areas, leverage the guidance of the UN Strategic Framework on Resilience, and will be implemented in close coordination with Country Offices of UN agencies as well as the World Bank, civil society organizations, and other local stakeholders. The Climate Security Expert Working Group and Network as well as the UN Community of Practice on Climate Security will be called on for technical support as needed.

6) CSM Project Management and coordination arrangements

The project will make use of the existing capacity of the CSM at Headquarters level. Three P4 level positions, together with two JPOs (supported by the Governments of the Netherlands and Belgium, respectively), serve as the core expertise of the Mechanism and project focal points. They are responsible for implementing this project together with project partners and other stakeholder, working to ensure an integrated approach to climate-related security risks, including by developing tailored climate sensitive approaches and mainstreaming/integrating climate change into the prevention agenda.

Exact support mechanisms for regional activities in the targeted sub-regions will depend on demand and particular contexts, and will be established accordingly.

The abovementioned project focal points will have a clear division of labour, accountability and communication arrangements established within the team, under the oversight of the Steering Committee.

In addition, DPPA, UNDP and UNEP will contribute in-kind resources through considerable time invested by Heads, Chiefs, Team Leaders, technical advisors and specialists as well as staff time at Regional and Country Offices to support the focal points in the implementation of CSM activities.

a) Joint Steering Committee:

Following the same modality in Phase I, the Joint Steering Committee will be comprised of Director-level representatives of UNEP (Director, Disasters and Conflicts), DPPA (Policy and

Mediation Division), and UNDP (Crisis Bureau)¹¹, ensuring shared ownership, a joint approach and that all project partners have equal decision-making authority with regards to project priorities, fund allocations and project implementation. Other senior representatives will attend Steering Committee meetings; external observers can be invited as appropriate.

Meeting on a quarterly basis, under a rotating chair, the Joint Steering Committee has the following responsibilities:

- i. Provide oversight and ensure the effective management and implementation of the project;
- 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-related security risks;
- iv. Provide strategic guidance and prioritization of awareness raising activities under the initiative; and
- v. Advise on operational challenges faced by the Mechanism 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. Organise separate briefings to partner governments, to provide information on progress of the joint initiative, potential changes and provide space for strategic discussion and guidance.

b) Operational management arrangements

The project will be supported by a light secretariat hosted by UNDP (Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding & Responsive Institutions (CPPRI), Crisis Bureau) in New York, comprising a Programme and Knowledge Management Specialist (P3) and a part-time Administrative Assistant (G6). They will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. They will undertake administrative and finance-related functions, prepare regular updates for the Steering Committee in coordination with the project focal points, organize meetings of the Steering Committee and other UN partners, consolidate narrative and financial reporting in line with donor requirements and support operation task monitoring and evaluation standards, and support other operational tasks as required.

As a focus or “hub” of climate security expertise and learning, the CSM Secretariat plays an important role in knowledge management, managing and growing the UN Community of Practice

¹¹ The executive comprises of: ASG UNDP/CB, USG DPPA, DED UNEP; the beneficiaries are UN including UNCTs, SPMs, POs, and regional entities; the suppliers are UNDP, DPPA and UNEP

for Climate and Security, while also collecting and compiling information, lessons learned, and programming data and evidence to support knowledge generation, provide a “clearing house” a common repository for UN entities, researchers, think tanks, project implementers and policy practitioners.

c) Programme Assurance:

Programme Assurance is the responsibility of DPPA, UNEP, UNDP and Partner Government Representative(s), with the primary responsibility for the function to reside with the three P4 staff. The programme assurance role supports respective Steering Committee members in carrying out programme oversight and monitoring function.

7) Fund management and coordination arrangements

Fund Management Arrangements

This UN Joint Programme will follow the pass-through fund management modality according to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Guidelines on UN Joint Programming. As outlined, the UNDP MPTF Office, serving as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme, as set out in the Standard Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Joint Projects using pass-through fund management, will perform the following functions:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial rules and regulations for the receipt and administration of the funds received from donor(s) pursuant to the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the AA in accordance with the applicable rules, regulations directives and procedures, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account as instructed by the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA as detailed in the Management Arrangements and Coordination section;
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA.

Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own rules and regulations, considering the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% percent as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

Administrative Agent

According to the pass-through modality, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) will serve as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Joint Programme. The AA will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting. The AA will be responsible for financial/administrative management that includes: i) receiving donor contributions, ii) disbursing funds to Participating UN Organizations based on the Steering Committee instructions, and iii) consolidating periodic financial reports and the final financial report.

Participating UN Agencies: Participating UN organizations operate in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. They assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds disbursed by the Administrative Agent and are responsible for the implementation and delivery of results under each activity result. Responsibility for implementation of funds under each output is articulated in the “responsibility” column in the budget below. PUNOs will have dedicated resources to achieve results, including personnel and consultants (technical assistance) that are directly contributing to Project activities, and allocated budgets for associated costs, such as office structure, and operability of field visits for quality assurance.

8) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The planning, review and reporting for the joint UNDP/DPPA/UNEP initiative will enable joint, coordinated and real-time monitoring of progress towards outputs and outcomes, according to the results-based management principles. These are reflected in the budget/resource framework and outputs/activities. The outputs/activities and 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 the P3 Programme and KM Specialist, reporting to the Steering Committee.

The CSM will closely monitor all activities so as to identify those that prove to be most successful and invest in them further. It will review the progress of work after one year, including the logframe and risk register, to see if any adjustments are needed in activities, outputs and indicators.

The Administrative Agent will prepare certified annual and final financial reports consisting of the reports submitted by each participating UN organisation. The reports will use UN approved harmonized budget categories: (1) Staff and other personnel costs, (2) Supplies, commodities, materials, (3) Equipment, vehicles and furniture, including depreciation, (4) Contractual services, (5) Travel, (6) Transfers and grants counterparts, (7) General operating and other direct costs, (8) Indirect support costs.

9) Legal context

The Joint UNEP/DPPA/UNDP initiative is co-hosted by UNEP, DPPA and UNDP and administered by MPTFO.

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 organisations 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/aq_sanctions_list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this document.

Participating UN organisation	Agreement
UNDP	UNDP was established in 1965 by the United Nations General Assembly and became operational in January 1966. In resolution 2029 of 22 November 1965, the General Assembly decided "to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme". Through decision 94/14, the Executive Board of UNDP decided that "the overall mission of UNDP should be to assist programme countries in their endeavour to realise sustainable human development, in line with their national development programmes and priorities..."
DPPA	The General Assembly through GA resolution A/RES/72/262C endorsed the establishment of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) effective 1 January 2019.
UNEP	Established by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972

10) Budget

The responsibility of each participating UN organization for the implementation of funds, under each output, is articulated in the "responsibility" column in the budget below. *Please note for technical review purposes, only the proposed UK-supported outputs are included below, the numbering still reflects the scope and outputs of the entire joint proposal.*