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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Pacific Region (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands)

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: SEMI-ANNUAL**

**YEAR of report:** 2022

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| **Project Title:** Climate Security in the Pacific**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund: UNDP & IOM**      | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)** **IOM** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 1st September 2020**Project end date: 16 January 2023 (new proposed project end date)**      **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[x]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** * *Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization*
* *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.*
* *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** |
| **UNDP** | **2,567,630.00** | **1,797,341** | **935,859.99** |
| **IOM** | **632,370.00** | **442,659** | **305,116.25** |
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|  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** | **3,200,000.00** | **2,240,000** | **1,240,975.80** |

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 39%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\* Excel Attached – Expenditure + Commitments as of 13th June 2022.**The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)?15.6%Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: US$499,315.29Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: not applicable at this time, will await the Gender Survey (planned for 3rd quarter 2022)  |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM1** **Project Risk Marker: Medium** **Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Emma Sale, Acting Project ManagerProject report approved by: Justin Shone, Resilience and Sustainable Development Team Leader a.i. / Agus Wandi, Peace and Development AdvisorDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project has maintained steady progress since the recent reporting in November 2021. Of the total 42 activities, 10 are complete, 21 are work-in-progress, and 11 are planned for the no-cost extension period (July 2022 – January 2023).

While monitoring missions to all three countries have not materialized due to COVID-19 restrictions and prolonged border closures, the project was able to continue virtually through national engagement and consultation with the continuing support of Governments of Kiribati, the Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu. Very good coordination and support from the One UN approach through UNDP, IOM, and UN Resident Coordinator Offices team enabled much progress to be achieved. The project team worked collaboratively and under the leadership of the Acting Project Manager, has taken the project to new levels. The Climate Security Specialist has been onboard since November 2021 and is now being co-located by UNDP and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). The Communications Specialist and Finance and Administration Associate continue to provide very good support to the project team. In December 2021, the Adelphi Think Tank was hired to conduct the climate security assessments and develop climate risk profiles for the three low-lying atolls (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) and has since produced the risk assessment methodology and conducted national and regional level risk assessment workshops for the development of climate security risk country profiles and regional climate security risk assessment framework.

At the country level, outreach and missions to outer islands and national level workshops have been successful and continues throughout 2022. This community-based and country-led consultation approach has empowered community and national stakeholders through direct engagement and inclusive dialogue with the communities (including vulnerable groups) who are experiencing daily challenges of climate change and risks to climate security. This also enabled the validation of pilot initiatives in the selected sites along with participation of national stakeholders in the procurement selection process.

The priority attributed to continuing advocacy and communication led to strengthening partnerships and engagement with various partners, creating visibility at the national and international levels, and contributed to in-country, regional and global campaigns. Furthermore, the engagement in regional and global events by the regional project management team has enabled the conceptualization of new ideas for beyond the project lifetime.

The first PBF Donor Virtual Mission was successfully held on 19 May, which was well-attended by all donors. The second Project Board Meeting was held on 26 May 2022, the meeting was well-attended and received by all the participants (including high level representatives from each Governments of Kiribati, RMI, and Tuvalu, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the DPPA, UN RCOs in Fiji and Micronesia, IOM Chief of Mission, and UNDP Deputy Resident Representative), who had the opportunity to assess the project results, discuss and make decisions on the no cost extension, areas for strategic intervention, and way forward for 2022 and 2023.

Between December 2021 to 14 June 2022, the project has achieved the following:

* Inclusive consultations, and increased awareness of communities on security issues and risks of climate change on their livelihoods and overall well-being.
* Confirmation of pilot initiatives in all three countries (Kiribati, RMI, Tuvalu) and completion of procurement process for all the pilot materials.
* Enhanced co-operation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
* Technical and policy advisory support provided at regional level, through the co-location of a dedicated resource at the PIFS
* Coordination with regional organizations, including with the CROP agencies, improved
* Support to the institutionalization of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC) through: (i) participation in the Palau Our Oceans Conference (13-14 April) and convening of CANCC Roundtable; (ii) offer of support to the establishment of CANCC Secretariat in the Republic of Marshall Islands and desks in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and provision of technical and advisory assistance to support formalization and operationalization of CANCC.
* Completion of the Climate Security Risk Assessment methodology and convening of three national and one regional workshops for the development of Climate Security Country Risk Profiles and Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework.
* Three Pacific Climate Security Expert network (PCSN) meetings with key partners to improve regional dialogue and for conducting Deep Dive Assessments.
* Commencement of policy work on embedding climate security concept into national policies and budgetary processes.
* COP-26 and post COP-26 communication and advocacy activities, and discussions with Pacific Ambassadors in New York.
* Increased visibility of climate security in the Pacific via innovative communication products (podcasts and human-interest stories).
* Presentation of the project in the international fora (Group of Friends Network, and EU-UN Dialogue on Prevention, Stabilization and Peacebuilding).
* Development of a concept note for the first Pacific (and global) Climate Security Mediation Training, and follow-up discussions with Civil Society Organizations.
* Development of a concept note for the first Climate Security Development Partners Dialogue, convening of an informal donor event in Suva (Fiji) and establishment of an informal UN-donor network on ‘Friends of Climate Security in the Pacific”. Follow-up discussions with EU on enhancing climate security work in the Pacific and submission of a concept note for the project’s 2nd phase, with a tentative budget of US$15m.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Atoll states and regional actors assess and are empowered to address security threats of climate change**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Two of three outputs are almost complete, with notable changes reported in establishing dedicated catalytic local capacity in all three countries, and coordination capacity strengthened in PIFS to inform the Boe Declaration Action Plan.

In **Kiribati**, a temporary set-back was experienced with the resignation of the Deputy Project Manager and country coordinator. To address the immediate capacity gaps, the project has hired a short-term local consultant who is handling daily administrative tasks while coordination support is provided by a dedicated staff from the Office of the President. The recruitment process for the successor Deputy Project Manager was undertaken during the reporting period and expected to be complete soon. The project has conducted more than seven stakeholder consultations that led to the validation and endorsement of pilot activities. To date, 200 people have been consulted with an almost equal number of women and men. Overwhelming response was received for the perception baseline survey where 60% of women took part out of the 116 respondents. From the baseline survey, 80% consider climate change to destabilize peace and stability, and identified that in-person training and access to knowledge products could help increase the understanding of climate security threats. Participants fear that the very disappearance of their land and food security are the priority climate-related issues associated with stability and peace. Water, food, and agricultural projects are the most urgent needs identified in the survey.

In the **Republic of the Marshall Islands**, 36 consultations have led to the validation and endorsement of pilot activities and support from existing national and community mechanisms. A total of 522 people from 15 communities have participated in awareness raising events so far, and workshops on social and emotional learning were also conducted. The baseline perception survey involved 51 respondents, of which 41% were women. From the baseline survey, participants identified that in-person training, access to knowledge products and translation of products and publications could help increase the understanding of security threats linked to climate change. Participants fear the very disappearance of their land as well as droughts, limited resources and migration are unique challenges faced by atolls that need exceptional and expedited support from partners.

In **Tuvalu**, 13 consultations and awareness raising events have involved 510 people from local communities, government, and NGOs with an equal participation of men and women, and active involvement of youth and people with disabilities. Arrangements to engage local NGOs to execute climate-risk management actions are being prepared. The baseline perception survey had 63 respondents of which 53% were women. From the baseline survey, 90% consider climate change to affect stability and peace within or amongst communities. Participants identified that in-person training, access to knowledge products and translation of products and publications could help increase the understanding of security threats linked to climate change. Water, and food and agricultural projects are considered the most urgent measures to address climate security risks.

At regional level, strengthened cooperation with the PIFS, including through the co-location of a dedicated resource, allowed to include climate security into relevant regional dialogue, policy and as well as improving the understanding of climate security issues of relevant regional actors. This had as consequences the push and inclusion of climate security considerations into relevant regional and global dialogues, such as the Shangri-la dialogue on security as well as Forum Official Committee meeting, among others.

Coordination with regional organizations including with CROP agencies such as SPC and SPREP was enhanced. Furthermore, better alignment with other ongoing work at regional level was pursued including with IOM, ESCAP and ILO who are currently working on a Regional Climate Mobility Framework, with PIFS, under the PCCSMH project. Experts dialogue around climate security was organized by the Pacific Fusion Center and project resource could serve as panelist, contributing further to stimulating dialogues and capacity building around climate security priorities.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

All consultation and survey processes were inclusive of women and youth. In **Kiribati**, 60% of the 116 respondents that took part the perception baseline survey were women. In the **Republic of Marshall Islands**, 41% of baseline survey respondents were women. In **Tuvalu**, 50% of 510 people who were consulted and engaged in awareness raising events were women. Also, 53% of 63 respondents to the baseline survey were women.

The project team is currently working with the UNDP Gender Task Force and to undertake country-specific gender surveys for each country (**Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands,** and **Tuvalu**) to determine how men and women are impacted by climate-induced conflicts and to be able to develop tailor-made approaches that would address these either in the current or next phase of the project.

**Outcome 2: Strengthened understanding, articulation and addressing of key climate-related security risks with a focus on atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Three of the five outputs are almost complete, with notable changes reported in the development of three country-specific Climate Security Profiles, country-focused consultative process and outreach arrangements, and improved regional dialogue through the establishment of the Pacific Climate Security Network of Experts (PCSN).

[Adelphi](https://www.adelphi.de/)is lead in supporting national and regional actors identify, understand and address climate-related security risks and to develop the first ever Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework. The Framework will aim to provide region specific analysis on climate security risks, trends and entry points for action, and to support the advancement and implementation of the [Boe Declaration Action Plan with a focus on Strategic Area 1: Climate Security,](https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/BOE-document-Action-Plan.pdf) in particular proposed action 1 (iii). The Framework will also feature a guide to support member states conduct their own climate security risk assessments.

Substantive progress was made for the development of the Regional Climate Security Assessment Framework. A concept note covering the scope, objectives, targeted users, development, and endorsement processes was developed and was presented at the Forum Sub-Committee on Regional Security (FSRS) meeting in the end of April. The FSRS will be the main body for ensuring endorsement and political buy in. Member countries, through the committee, endorsed the development process, including the possibility of having the framework endorsed and eventually launched on an off-session occasion. Group and bilateral consultations have been conducted with regional experts and will continue towards the months of June, July and August. The outline of the Regional Framework has been developed and is currently being revised. A first draft is expected to be developed in July.

As a first step, and to inform this Framework, three pilot national climate security risk assessments, on **Kiribati, RMI and Tuvalu,** are being done concurrently. A series of workshops were conducted to support the development of these works, and to ensure findings are locally rooted and based on the realities and challenges of the Pacific at local, national, and regional levels. The national workshops (for Tuvalu, Kiribati, and the Republic of Marshall Islands) and the regional workshop, organized with the key support of PIFS, focused on how to identify and assess specific climate-related security risks, as well as discussing entry points to address those risks. Participants included government actors in key ministries and committees, civil society, development partners, CROP (Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific) agencies and academia. To support the identification of climate risks, the team utilized the [Weathering Risk methodology](https://www.adelphi.de/en/project/weathering-risk-better-world), identifying five Pacific-specific pathways that map out the interaction between climate change and (in)security. The pathways, based on the review of existing research as well as on inputs collected from interviews and the consultation workshops, include:

* Loss of land, food, and water insecurity: these interlinked risks play a decisive role in low-lying atolls.
* Challenges to blue economy: the already fragile economy of Pacific Islands (small land mass, limited infrastructure, and reliance on remittances and foreign aid flows), is worsened by climate change.
* Mobility: a common phenomenon in the Pacific, driven mainly by socio-economic drivers such as employment opportunities and education, mobility has the potential to increase due to worsening environmental impacts, especially on outer and more remote islands.
* Exposure to natural hazards: the increased frequency and severity of natural hazards, such as cyclones, king tides, and droughts affects communities and has a wider impact on the economy, straining government budgets and reducing people's coping capacities.
* Territory, maritime boundaries, and statehood: sea level rise poses a significant threat to territorial integrity, maritime boundaries, and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) across the region.

The Pacific Climate Security Network (PCSN) of Experts now has over 20 expert members from academia (University of the South Pacific, Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii), regional organizations (SPREP, SPC, PIFS, PICP), think tanks (Toda Institute, Pacific Fusion Center), CSOs (Shifting the Power Coalition, Pacific Council of Churches), and UN entities. The PCSN is a productive forum for information sharing and the planning of key activities in the region on climate security and is working towards a common understanding of climate security in the region and entry points for joint advocacy. The PCSN has convened three meetings since December 2021 and planning a regional dialogue in August where the draft Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework will be reviewed.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The consultations organized by the project team during the national and regional climate security risk assessment workshops are strongly integrating gender equality aspects. For example, the regional workshop for the development of Pacific Climate Security Assessment Framework sought the inclusion of a gender and inclusiveness considerations dedicated session, facilitated by Regional Gender Advisor, from the BRH in coordination with Pacific office gender specialist. Female participation has been at least 50% in the workshops organized by the country coordinators and Adelphi. Furthermore, the climate security risk identified through emerging pathways, recognizes different impacts and challenges that women and men experience on their security as result of climate change, such as, among others, aspects related to gender-based violence (such as sexual violence) when temporary relocation occurs after natural disasters. Finally, the Climate Security Country Profiles for the three project countries and the Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework that are being developed with Adelphi will be gender-responsible and reflect the specific needs of women under climate security.

Youth empowerment and inclusion continues in national level events and the country coordinators are working closely with NGOs and youth representatives.

The PCSN comprises 46% women, is currently co-chaired by a woman leader from the Shaping the Power Coalition and has encouraged very active participation from PCSN women members. Through the PCSN connection, the regional climate security assessment workshop dedicated a session to participating in the “Building Collective Understanding of Climate Security – Dialogue with GPPAC Pacific and Shifting the Power Coalition”. The session provided an opportunity to hear how local peacebuilding and feminist networks – through their various entry points – have been able to consolidate knowledge and expertise on climate and security. Furthermore, it provided an opportunity to consider how the UN system and regional agencies could better systematize information exchange through institutionalized channels of multi-stakeholder action, which could continue building on the ongoing progress in the development of global policy and donorship supporting climate and security action as well as the amplification of Pacific narratives on Climate Security including at the UN Security Council, Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) as well as the UNFCCC process.

**Outcome 3: Stronger advocacy by atoll nations and Pacific island countries in global fora combatting climate change through greater emphasis on its impact on peace and security**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

One of two outputs is almost complete while the second output will be completed during the no cost extension period.

The project continues to make progress in equipping project stakeholders to advocate for climate security and increase the visibility of climate security at the international level. The development of the Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework is underway in coordination with PIFS and as well as the development of Climate Security Country Profiles with national stakeholders. These will provide data and evidence for decision-makers and support a Pacific climate security advocacy strategy.

The project participated in panel discussions and presented updates and progress in the international and regional fora, including at the post COP-26 event with Pacific Ambassadors in New York, the Group of Friends on Climate and Security, the second PCSN meeting, and the EU-UN Dialogue on Prevention, Stabilization and Peacebuilding.

The project has increased the number of communication channels for ensuring the visibility of the project at the international level (including the UNDP websites and UN & UNDP social media accounts). Updates are included in UN bulletins at all levels and shared with local and regional media.One of the main and most successful communication products has been the podcast series “[Catching the last wave](https://bit.ly/2Uq9vio)”, aiming at raising awareness on climate security and foster an effective and informed dialogue on the issue, thereby providing an inclusive information-sharing approach to building resilience. Eleven episodes have been published, including interviews with high level profiles such as the Minister for the Ministry of Finance in Tuvalu, the Honourable Seve Paeniu.

The creation of [videos](https://bit.ly/3zMYAOm) and human-interest stories in all three countries (**Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu**) have improved the visibility of in-country activities and especially of the outreach missions. These have made partners, the wider public, and especially the PBF donors appreciate what climate security means for atoll nations and why it is extremely important to prioritize atoll nations in addressing climate security risks.

To help progress the work of CANCC since its inception in 2015 and since it last met in 2019, the project developed a concept note to support its institutionalization through: (i) participation in the Palau Our Oceans Conference (13-14 April) and convening of CANCC Roundtable; and (ii) offer of support for the establishment of CANCC Secretariat in the Republic of Marshall Islands and desks in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and provision of technical and advisory assistance to support formalization and operationalization of CANCC. The CANCC has accepted this offer in principle, and work is in progress to prepare an instrument that will officialize this arrangement.

Policy work on embedding climate security concept into national policies and budgetary processes has commenced in **Tuvalu**, and about to commence in **Kiribati** and **Republic of Marshall Islands**. The policy work will help identify best practices and gaps in operationalizing climate-related policy frameworks, and outline ways to include climate security considerations to climate finance, development finance and security finance for a.

In what is to be the first of its kind globally, the project is working towards convening the first ever Climate Security Mediation Training, following the development of its concept note that was done collaboratively between the UN agencies and PIFS. The project also participated in a virtual workshop via the Connect through Peace network and through this engagement, undertook follow-up discussions with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) such as PACSIA, Conciliation Resources, and Transcend Oceania. Work is in-progress to develop an ‘integrated Pacific mediation, dialogue, and multi-party process for climate security impacted communities’, through partnership with CSOs in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

The project also developed a concept note for the first Climate Security Development Partners Dialogue that the RCO-Fiji supported by facilitating an informal donor event in Suva (Fiji), from which an informal UN-donor network on ‘Friends of Climate Security in the Pacific” was established. The project had follow-up discussions with EU on enhancing climate security work in the Pacific and submitted a concept note for the project’s 2nd phase, with a tentative budget of US$15m. Ideas for beyond the project – advancing climate security in the Pacific – were presented and approved at the 2nd Project Board meeting on 26 May, which include strengthening policy work and operationalization, regional support, advocacy, supporting community climate security, and capacity strengthening.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The gender perspective and the specific needs of youth and the vulnerable groups have been included in the narratives of policy work, mediation training, development partners’ dialogue, and every communication and advocacy product, especially human-interest stories. A podcast focusing on the role of Pacific youth in the climate security discourse is also available.

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at the outcome level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**Atoll states and regional actors assess and are empowered to address security threats of climate change  | Indicator 1.aOutcome Indicator 1 a# of countries demonstrating progress towards establishing cross governmental recommendations/mechanisms on addressing climate security  | 0 | 3 countries | **2** | **3** | Consultations with the governments and national stakeholders have been conducted in the three countries**.** The national project coordinators are working with existing and new national mechanisms to integrate climate security into the national policies and budgetary processes. |
| Indicator 1.bExtent of CANCC members understanding of regional and national climate security issues  | TbD | 90% | Baseline Survey  | **0** | Engagement with CANCC Secretariat has started and initiating dissemination following Palau conference. |
| Indicator 1.cExtent of PIFS members understanding of reginal and national climate security issues  | 74% | 90% | Baseline Survey | **0** | The baseline survey is in-progress and was shared with the PIFS counterpart. It is primarily aimed at generating the baseline information. The results will be collected before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target.  |
| Output 1.1Dedicated catalytic local capacity in three member states of the Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) to drive country level project implementation, dialogue, analysis and direction on critical climate change security issues.  | Indicator 1.1.1# of countries with a coordination mechanisms informing the direction on critical climate security issues | 0 | 3 | 3 by June 2021 | **3** |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2number of countries with country driven & cross governmental priorities including gender priorities on critical climate security issues established | 0 | 3 | 3 by June 2021 | **3** | Support was provided to the institutionalization of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC) through: (i) participation in the Palau Our Oceans Conference (13-14 April) and convening of CANCC Roundtable; (ii) offer of support to the establishment of CANCC Secretariat in the Republic of Marshall Islands and desks in Kiribati and Tuvalu, and provision of technical and advisory assistance to support formalization and operationalization of CANCC.  |
| Output 1.2Dedicated catalytic capacity within CANCC to support Atoll Nations collaboration on climate security matters and their unique advocacy at all levels. | Indicator 1.2.1Number of countries adopting the recommendations on permanent support to the CANCC | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | As above |
| Indicator 1.2.2Extent of which the Position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated | 0 | 1 position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | As above  |
| Output 1.3Coordination capacity strengthened in the Pacific Islands Forum to support the developing regional understanding of climate security contributing to and informing the Boe Declaration Action Plan.  | Indicator 1.3.1Extent of PIFs capacity in coordinating regional support towards informing BOE declaration action plan with climate security matters (scale) | 0 | Regional support and collaboration gauged amongst key stakeholders on establishing regional understanding of climate security and contribution to Boe Declaration Action plan | 0 | 0 | Engagement with PIFS is progressing and the regional project management team and PIFS are in the process of setting up a technical working group on climate security under PIFS, to contribute to the implementation of the Boe Declaration.  |
| Indicator 1.3.2The extent of which the action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendations.  | 0 | 1 action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendation | 1 | 1 | This indicator has been achieved. The Climate Security Specialist is supporting PIFS in the Boe Declaration Action Plan implementation. Adelphi is currently developing the Climate Security Risk Regional Assessment Framework.  |
| **Outcome 2**Strengthened ability of key stakeholders in Pacific countries to understand, articulate and mitigate security threats of climate change with a particular focus on comprehensive threats to atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region | Indicator 2.1Percentage of national stakeholders who consider that the security threats linked to climate change for their country are clear and mitigation measures have been identified (disaggregated by gender) | TuvaluBaseline (female): 66%Target: 80%Baseline (men): 62%Target: 80%KiribatiBaseline (female): 60%Target: 80%Baseline (men): 75 %Target: 80%Marshall IslandsBaseline (female): 62%Target: 80%Baseline (men): 58%Target: 80% | 80% |  0% by June 2021 (80% at the end of the project) | 0 | The baseline survey for this indicator has been launched and results have been collected during the island outreach missions in the three countries. The results will be collected before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target. |
| Indicator 2.2Percentage of women and youth who consider their needs are reflected in the assessment and mitigation measures.  | TuvaluBaseline (female): 36%Target: 80%Baseline (men): 60%Target: 80%KiribatiBaseline (female): 35%Target: 80%Baseline (men): 36%Target: 80%Marshall IslandsBaseline (female): 35%Target: 80%Baseline (men): 41%Target: 80% | 80% |  0% by June 2021 (80% at the end of the project) | 0 | The baseline survey for this indicator has been launched and results have been collected during the island outreach missions in the three countries. The results will be collected before the end of the project (November-December 2022) and will establish the end of project indicator target. |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |       |       |  |
| Output 2.1Three country specific Climate Security Profiles developed that will identify critical climate security issues as the basis for action, resource mobilization and advocacy in the three focus countries, building on existing assessment as relevant. | Indicator 2.1.1number of countries with gender-senstive Climate security Profiles established | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | Adelphi is currently developing Gender-Sensitive Climate Security profiles for all three countries. |
| Indicator 2.1.2Number of policy and management frameworks developed, adjusted or updated at national and regional levels. | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 1 | The national Project Coordinators are currently identifying existing policy and management frameworks that could include climate security recommendation. The work on the Island Vulnerability Assessments (IVAs) in Kiribati and Tuvalu) has led to a better Climate Security decision-making process already. In RMI, the Tile Til Eo Committee is mandated by government to oversee Climate Change activities. |
| Indicator 2.1.3 Number of gender-responsible country profiles | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | Adelphi is currently developing Gender-Sensitive Climate Security profiles for all three countries. |
| Output 2.2Country focused inclusive consultative process and outreach arrangements established in Tuvalu and RMI that help to inform, validate and address and respond to Climate Change Security risks over time. | Indicator 2.2.1 |  |  |       |       |       |
| Indicator 2.2.2Number of inclusive dialogue and outreach arrangements undertaken per country | 0 | 3 per country | 3 | 41 | **In Kiribati,** more than 7 stakeholders conducted with 200 people consulted (45% women). In **RMI**, 36 consultations conducted reaching 522 people from 15 communities. In **Tuvalu,** 13 consultations reaching 510 people (50% women). |
| Indicator 2.2.3Number of participants, disaggregated by sex and age who have participated in the dialogues  | 0 | Total Number per country 500Percentage of 50% womenPercentage of 50% youth | 250 | 774 (363 men, 411 women) | **In Kiribati,** a total of 200 people participated in the dialogues (45% women).In **RMI**, a total of 522 people participated in the dialogues. In **Tuvalu**, a total of 510people participated in the dialogues (275 women and 235 men). |
| Output 2.3Pilot or implement at least four initiatives (one per focus country and additional in Kiribati) that address an identified climate security priority at country and/or the community level. | Indicator 2.3.1Number of gender-sensitive initiatives selected per country addressing climate security priority | 0 | 1 | 0  | 1 per country | The selection process has been completed in 2 countries (Kiribati and Tuvalu) while it is ongoing in RMI. The pilot site profiles have been submitted for Tuvalu and Kiribati. |
| Indicator 2.3.2Percentage, disaggregated, who consider that the pilots have significantly improve the capacities of the community to deal with climate security issues | 0 | 70% | 0 | 0 | This information will only be available after the pilots are installed (in 2022). |
| Indicator 2.3.3Number of documented lessons learned highlighting pilot interventions in addressing climate security priorities | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | The Implementation of pilot interventions will start in 2022. In all three countries, this has started with the commence of the procurement actions.  |
| Output 2.4The objective of the PCSN is to ensure cross-disciplinary information sharing and brainstorming, effective partner collaboration through the implementation of the project, including input to related activities of other practitioners and institutions stakeholders in the space | Indicator 2.4.1Extent of which PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges | No | PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges | 0 | PCSN is established |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2Percentage of women members of the PCSN | 0 | 40% | 0 | 46% |  |
| Indicator 2.4.3Extent of Options paper on the sustainability options for the PCSN adopted by partners & received buy in for additional funding | 0 | PCSN established, adopted with some financial support | 0 | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2.4.41 deep dive assessments on regional issues are produced  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | This is work-in-progress. The procurement process for theconsultancy for deep-dive assessment is underway. |
| Indicator 2.4.6% of participants to the regional forum who consider that their understanding of the issue has improved and that the plan of action is clear  | 0 | 75% | 0 | 0 | This has not started. TheRegional Forum will be organized sometimes between the third and fourth quarters of 2022.  |
| Output 2.5Pacific climate security findings informed the UN Conceptual Approach to Climate-Related Security Risk Assessments - strengthening both the regional and global framework for understanding climate security | Indicator 2.5.1Extent of Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity (including gender and youth issues), and traditional security as relevant  | 0 | 1 Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity, and traditional security established in line with the Principles of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific | 0 | 0 | This is work in progress. |
| Indicator 2.5.2% of stakeholders who consider that the Risk Assessment properly addresses the risks link to climate change | 0 | 80% | 0 | 0 | This is work in progress.  |
| Indicator 2.5.3Number of national, regional and global reports and frameworks informed by the Pacific climate security findings  | 0 | At least 3 including the UN Conceptual approach to climate-related security risk assessments.  | 0 | 0 | This is work in progress. |
| **Outcome 3**Advocacy capacity of atoll nations and Pacific island countries strengthened in global fora combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security. | Indicator 3.1Percentage of country representatives and project stakeholders that consider that the Pacific Islands are better equipped to advocate in international fora. | *The baseline will be established in coordination with the Adelphi work on the regional and national workshops and Risk Assessments.* | 80% | **0** | **0** | This is work in progress |
| Indicator 3.2Percentage of country and regional representatives who considered that the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora. | 0 | 80% | **0** | **0** |  |
| Indicator 3.3Number of Pacific Atoll Islands Leaders' statements advocating at the global level combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security. | TbD for 2019 | At least three in 2020 and 2021 | **1** | **3** |  |
| Output 3.1Greater awareness and reflection of positions on climate fragility and security for Pacific SIDS and low-lying atoll nations in relevant fora | Indicator 3.1.1Number of countries with established country level strategies on climate security informed by climate security profiles | 0 | 3 | **0** | **0** | This is work in progress |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of CANCC members countries useing the Security Profiles (SP) to advocate positions on climate security at global fora | 0 | 3 CANCC members are advocating on the SP position on climate security at global fora | **0** | **0** | This is work in progress |
| Output 3.2Identification, mobilization and coordination of resources for addressing the unique climate security challenges of the focus countries. | Indicator 3.2.1Number of countries with Resourcing strategies established (1 per country and a regional one)informed by national climate security profiles | 0 | 3 | **0** | **0** | This is planned for the fourth quarter 2022, once the Climate Risk profiles are available. |
| Indicator 3.2.21 good practice document on integrated approaches to address climate security challenges at regional and global levels | 0 | 1 | **0** | **0** | This will be conducted by the fourth quarter of2022.  |
| Indicator 3.2.3Number of countries negotiating inclusion of loss and damage issues faced by Pacific countries and atoll countries across the region and internal for a readiness on how to address loss and damage in the Pacific. | 0 | 3 | **0** | **1** | A coordinated approach to loss and damage related negotiation will be discussed in an upcoming CANCC technical meeting. |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):**

Significant events are expected to be completed within the next six months as follows:

* Completion of implementation of pilot initiatives in Kiribati, RMI, and Tuvalu.
* Completion of PCSN dialogues, and Deep Dive Assessments.
* Completion of Climate Security Risk Assessments and development of Risk Profiles.
* Completion of support to the institutionalization of CANCC.
* Completion of policy work on embedding climate security concept into national policies and budgetary processes.
* Completion of Pacific Climate Security Mediation Training.
* Support to Government of Kiribati in addressing the discrepancy in one of the coordinates of Kiribati’s shared maritime boundary with the Cook Islands.
* Completion of Climate Security Development Partners Dialogue.
* Completion of country-specific gender surveys for each country.
* Convening of the project Final Evaluation, 3rd and last Project Board meeting, and project closures.

Most importantly, enable some groundwork for addressing climate security in the region – beyond the project lifetime:

* **Risk Assessments and Climate Security Profiles**:data and evidence for advocacy in the region and globally (including COP27), catalytic for expansion and replication, evidence to inform policy development and implementation, inform on key topics: loss and damage, maritime boundaries, and tuna fisheries.
* **Pilot initiatives**:scale-up and replication within each country, and others.
* **Regional support**:strengthen and increase dedicated capacity to identify and address climate related security risks, increase global advocacy through a unified voice.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

The project has been providing solutions and actions that ensure the inclusion and active participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups, enabling them to design and implement risk management strategies to address climate security effectively.

This participatory process has allowed to identify and implement effective resilience-building initiatives at community level, ensuring an inclusive approach to building resilience.

For [Sinkiagi Taulamati](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpacific%2Fnews%2Fdisability-and-climate-change-story-hope-tuvalu&data=05%7C01%7Cemma.sale%40undp.org%7C6a03522e8149442d8f6208da54ca4af0%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637915525071446264%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=p1UFZJOyZPGhb54ao%2FOVIVg3sNW6qPMHrR%2F28FFLSss%3D&reserved=0), proud Tuvaluan suffering from disability, “the project is recognizing the importance of including vulnerable groups such as youth, women, and people with disabilities to be part of the process. We are the vulnerable groups, and our voices and perspectives should always be taken into consideration. The climate-related security issues that the project highlighted during the consultation were relevant as they truly represent the real-life challenges that people are facing. Those dialogues are necessary for enabling the project to address the real climate security issues that people are facing and to implement pragmatic interventions based on the needs of vulnerable groups like us.”

In RMI, the project is conducting [social and emotional learning sessions and conflict resolutions talks](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpacific%2Fnews%2Fbuilding-resilience-through-community-cohesion&data=05%7C01%7Cemma.sale%40undp.org%7C6a03522e8149442d8f6208da54ca4af0%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637915525071446264%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=n0EN%2FZwQ1xmGuckWL6ZOO68nne3RyofqfDb3VbJiXfY%3D&reserved=0) specifically designed to support community members to identify and address potential conflict related to climate change. In the words of Arbi Rubon and the people of Ebon, “only a united community can overcome conflict and adapt to the impacts of climate change. To build resilience, we need to harmonize not just with nature but with each other.”

The voice of youth has been reflected on the podcast [Catching the last wave](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpacific%2Fcatching-last-wave-pacific-islands-students-fighting-climate-change-caleb-pollard-and-belyndar-rikimani&data=05%7C01%7Cemma.sale%40undp.org%7C6a03522e8149442d8f6208da54ca4af0%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637915525071446264%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=CL%2B%2Bh7Cim2bQVOqGkzWR87RoqeWIz5gadqkbQvb9aoI%3D&reserved=0), in which Caleb Pollard and Belyndar Rikimani of the youth-led organization Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change (PISFCC), said that the project “can help youth to address climate security in the Pacific and expand our voice with resources and expertise through collaboration with young people”.

The project conducted a [series of national and regional workshops](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpacific%2Fnews%2Fwhy-understanding-and-addressing-climate-security-pacific-essential&data=05%7C01%7Cemma.sale%40undp.org%7C6a03522e8149442d8f6208da54ca4af0%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637915525071446264%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=dz68v4uGUm0i45pw%2FlhJwbHZte8KlHOxe3juAouxs8k%3D&reserved=0), which focused on how to identify and assess specific climate-related security risks, as well as discussing entry points to address those risks. Participants included civil society organizations: Mercy Masta from Conciliation Resources, for example, said that “the workshop is very important because it gives an opportunity to Pacific Islanders to ensure findings are locally-rooted and based on the realities of the Pacific”, while Paulo from Trascend Oceania declared that “no such work has been done on climate change and conflict, especially on what climate security means for us as Pacific people”.

**You can also upload up to 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources**

**OPTIONAL**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)*Close to 20 weekly monitoring meetings conducted between the regional project management unit and country coordinators, and 7 biweekly updates between the regional project management unit and RCO-Fiji.* | Do outcome indicators have baselines? yesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): US$60,000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: TORs were prepared, discussed with country teams, and finalized. Three local consultants (one for each country – **Kiribati**, **Republic of Marshall Islands**, and **Tuvalu**) are being procured through direct hiring while the international consultant is being sourced from the global roster through desk evaluation.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur?***Please select***[ ] No catalytic eﬀect[x] Some catalytic eﬀect [ ] Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect [ ] Very Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect [ ] Don't Know[ ] Too early to tell | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-ﬁnancial) catalytic eﬀectThe project developed a concept note for the first Climate Security Development Partners’ Dialogue that the RCO-Fiji supported by facilitating an informal donor event in Suva (Fiji), from which an informal UN-donor network on ‘Friends of Climate Security in the Pacific’ was established. The project had follow-up discussions with EU on enhancing climate security work in the Pacific and submitted a concept note for the project’s 2nd phase, with a tentative budget of US$15m. Ideas for beyond the project – advancing climate security in the Pacific – were presented and approved at the 2nd Project Board meeting on 26 May, which include strengthening policy work and operationalization, regional support, advocacy, supporting community climate security, and capacity strengthening.  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

***PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS SECTION IS OPTIONAL***

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
2. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)