



CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM JOINT PROGRAMME BRIDGING CLIMATE ACTION, PEACE AND SECURITY JANUARY 2020 - DECEMBER 2025

ADDENDUM NO. 2

The present Addendum No. 2 to the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) Joint Programme Document aims to present specifically Phase III of the CSM (2023-2025), following the structure of the Joint Programme Document. It serves as the main instrument for the implementation of Phase III of the CSM, updating the Joint Programme Document for the period 2023-2025. It follows Addendum No. 1 (dated 17 December 2021) to the CSM Joint Programme Document (updated on 27 September 2021), as attached as Annex D.

PHASE III OVERVIEW: JANUARY 2023 - DECEMBER 2025

Expected Impact:	The risk of climate change and environmental degradation adversely impacting peace and security is reduced.
Expected Outcomes:	<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Member States' legislation and public policies as well as UN mandates, policies, strategies and programming on climate action, peace and security are more inclusive, integrated and aligned across global, regional, national, and local levels.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2:</u> More resilient States, communities and individuals cope better with climate-related stressors and shocks and undertake peace-positive climate action as well as climate-informed prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and stabilization efforts.</p>
Expected Outputs:	<p><u>Output 1. Support to analysis and action:</u> Integrated risk assessments and risk management strategies and plans developed, applied and implemented in locations highly affected by climate-related security risks;</p> <p><u>Output 2. Advocacy, partnerships and convening:</u> Increased collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders to harmonize climate action, peace and security policies;</p> <p><u>Output 3. Knowledge co-generation and management:</u> Stronger evidence base and tools enabling UN entities to analyze and report on climate-related security risks and related response strategies;</p> <p><u>Output 4. Capacity building:</u> Strengthened capacity of policymakers and practitioners to develop policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security.</p>

Participating UN Organizations:	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO)
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<p>Joint Programme title: Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) MPTF Project ID: 00123493</p> <p>Joint Programme period: 2020-2025 Anticipated start and end dates: 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2025</p> <p>Fund management modality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass-through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Administrative Agent: UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) ○ Convening Agent: UNDP • Parallel 	<p>Total estimated budget (2020-2025):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 52.42 million* <p>Of which estimated budget administered by MPTFO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 48.08 million <p>Total estimated budget for Phase III (2023-2025):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 42.40 million* (financial needs) <p>Of which estimated unfunded, as of January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 38.08 million (financial gap) <p>Sources of funded budget for Phase III, as of January 2023¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPTF: France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden <p><i>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect costs</i></p>
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¹Sources of Phase II budget (2020-2022): MPTF: Ireland, Norway, Sweden, UK; Parallel: Germany, Norway, Sweden.

1) Executive summary

In 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlighted again the increasingly severe, interconnected and often irreversible impacts of climate change on ecosystems, biodiversity, and human systems. Changes of this magnitude inevitably affect peace and security. Responding to growing calls for action among affected communities, Member States and international policymakers, the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) strengthens the capacity of the UN to systematically analyze and address the linkages between climate change, peace and security and to advance peace-positive climate action, catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, and forge partnerships with actors at all levels to inter alia exchange information and build the evidence base.

Established in 2018, the CSM draws on the resources and complementary expertise of its constituent entities – DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO – to work with partners across and beyond the UN. Building on a headquarters-based team engaged in policy development and knowledge generation, the CSM is also coordinating initiatives in some of the most climate vulnerable and insecure regions of the world. The CSM has been able to provide targeted support to a select number of initiatives while simultaneously catalyzing action from across the wider community of practitioners. In various contexts around the world, from Central America to the Horn of Africa and South-East Asia, the CSM as of 2022 provides dedicated capacity to support UN entities, regional organizations and Member States on climate-related security risk analysis and management. Lessons from these initiatives inform the CSM's work on knowledge management and capacity building. This allows the CSM to be a thought leader on climate, peace and security, including building on the publicly available Climate Security Toolbox, the publication of a range of thematic papers and the offer of targeted training programmes. The CSM has also grown into the role of convener, establishing an inter-agency Community of Practice with over 400 members and organizing several events with key stakeholders every year.

Phase III (2023-25) has been designed to scale up good practices from the CSM's work to date (captured in the independent evaluation covering the period 2020-22), expand the CSM's service offer, and maximize its catalytic impact in the field. The CSM will leverage the political and technical expertise of its members to accelerate the mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations across policy areas. With the inclusion of DPO, whose four largest peace operations are all located in highly climate vulnerable contexts, the CSM is able to reach more of the world's most vulnerable populations and better leverage the capacities of the UN peace and security pillar. Through a set of targeting criteria, the CSM identifies contexts where its added value is greatest and where its support to UN entities, regional organizations and other partners can most effectively bolster the anticipation, reduction, and management of climate-related security risks.

The principles and approaches that have fueled the CSM's successes so far – such as tailored actions, multi-disciplinary partnerships, inclusion and gender equality, local ownership and context-specificity, science-based analysis and strong knowledge management – will remain the bedrock of the CSM's work going forward. In addition, a greater emphasis on consolidating and promoting foresight, innovation and data-driven approaches and research will contribute to strengthening analytical capacity, enhancing monitoring and evaluation, and tightening the policy-practice loop.

Support to analysis and action in the field remains the CSM's most direct way of catalyzing impact in countries and regions affected by climate-related security risks, in particular through targeted assistance delivered via climate, peace and security advisors deployed with CSM support. While there is a need and demand for more initiatives to be developed, the number of CSM-led initiatives in the field will grow

proportionally to funding support. These initiatives would focus both on crisis management as well as prevention settings, which will generate opportunities to strengthen transboundary and regional approaches. The constellation of CSM members and their footprint in the field, combining the work of UN field missions and UN Country Teams, facilitates the long-term perspective needed for conflict prevention, peacekeeping, mediation, peacebuilding, stabilization, and mission transitions, and the development of climate policies in particularly vulnerable or underserved areas, all of which represent distinct opportunities for CSM action. CSM engagement in the field has contributed to a multiplier effect, where climate, peace and security human resources, programmes and actions are expanding outside the UN system among our partners and counterparts.

The global workstreams of the CSM will continue to be critical to create an enabling environment and amplify impact. Partnerships, including the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security and the Group of Friends on Climate and Security, will remain vital to operationalize the agenda and link it to other policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, Women, Peace and Security, human rights, or ecosystem restoration. Targeted outreach will diversify partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and research institutions and establish closer models of collaboration with international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector with the intention to mainstream climate, peace and security considerations into policy and programming. Building on, consolidating and furthering strategic foresight, data and innovation approaches will help strengthen early warning capabilities, enhance preparedness, and advance a common understanding of climate projections and possible futures among diverse stakeholders. The CSM as a knowledge hub will facilitate the collection and sharing of relevant analysis, methodologies, tools and initiatives with practitioners and other stakeholders within the UN system and beyond, leveraging local knowledge and building on existing approaches. The dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials, such as the Climate Security Toolbox, the Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace study, or the practice notes on Climate and Mediation as well as Climate and Gender, will be complemented by new training programmes, including the first climate, peace and security course targeting UN field missions. These are meant to give concrete insights and tools to reinforce consideration of climate, peace and security interlinkages amongst a growing number of practitioners.

Lessons from the early CSM work in the field as well as at headquarters are reflected in a **consolidated yet flexible model of delivery** to implement activities during Phase III. The CSM seeks to leverage the strengths of its core entities, expand the network of partners at all levels, and boost the support structures for its focus field initiatives, including in UN field missions and regional organizations. Staying close to the field allows the CSM to provide critical backstopping functions and support partners in designing and sustaining high-quality risk management solutions, while feeding lessons back into global policy making. The CSM Joint Programme, managed by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, provides the CSM with a flexible and efficient pooled funding modality to support its work around the world.

2) Situation analysis of Climate, Peace and Security as a growing policy field

The UN Secretary-General has recognized that the climate crisis is now contributing to conflict in a host of ways. While climate change is rarely the direct cause of conflict, its interactions with existing socio-economic and political factors can exacerbate conflict risks. In 2022, the IPCC highlighted again the increasingly severe, interconnected and often irreversible impacts of climate change on ecosystems, biodiversity, and human systems. Changes of this magnitude inevitably affect human, national and international peace and security.

Conflict-affected countries, most of which have contributed next to nothing to the challenge of climate change, are often hit hardest by its effects. An estimated seventy per cent of the countries most susceptible to climate change also rank among the most fragile contexts, underscoring the confluence of climate change and security risks. This directly impacts the development, prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding work of the UN: of the 15 countries most susceptible to climate risks, eight host a UN peacekeeping or special political mission. All the largest UN field missions in Africa are deployed in highly climate-exposed areas, including South Sudan, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Somalia. Many of these are also among the lowest recipients of climate finance to support mitigation and especially adaptation efforts.

Since 2017, the UN Security Council has repeatedly recognized the destabilizing effects of climate change, including in the mandates of 11 UN missions, of which six are special political missions and five peacekeeping operations. In several contexts, such as Somalia or South Sudan, the Council has requested the government and the United Nations to conduct climate-related security risk assessments and develop risk management strategies. While a thematic resolution on climate, peace and security, co-sponsored by 113 Member States, was vetoed in the Council in December 2021, climate-related language in mandates was largely maintained in 2022 and the Council for the first time included a reference to drought in the mandate of the special political mission in Afghanistan. A number of UN field missions, including those in South Sudan, Mali, West Africa and the Sahel, and Somalia, already have a rich experience in analyzing and managing climate-related security risks, related for example to changes in transhumance routes caused by altered environmental and climatic conditions, or enhancing integrated water resources management to address climate-related conflict risks in insecure contexts. Partnerships with international, national and local stakeholders are critical to understanding complex contexts, including the transboundary impacts of climate change and climate responses, and developing effective solutions rooted in local knowledge and nature-based solutions. In mission and non-mission settings, UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and UNSDCF annual reporting by UN Country Teams (UNCTs) increasingly include climate, peace and security, as is the case in Sudan, Somalia and Mali.

International support is growing to ensure more coordinated international responses to climate, peace and security risks. The Group of Friends on Climate and Security, co-chaired by Germany and Nauru, has grown to over 60 members. Pacific states in particular continue to be leading advocates on the issue. Regional organizations are advancing both advocacy and practice in their regions; a leading example is the recent decision by IGAD “to set up a Climate Security Coordination Mechanism, to be housed at IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and work in collaboration with IGAD’s Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), to work in collaboration with the UN OSE HoA and UN Climate Security Mechanism and prioritize capacity building of IGAD member states”². Peace and security conferences all over the world now have climate change on the agenda and, vice versa, conflict sensitivity is increasingly a topic in the climate action discourse. This was visible at COP27, where the Egyptian Presidency launched the “Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace” initiative, and more than 50 side events had a peace and security angle.

The international research community is another key stakeholder in the climate, peace and security field and a key partner for the CSM. The growing number of analyses have enabled a more informed policy

² [Communiqué](#) – Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (OSEHOA) High Level Inter-Ministerial Event on Climate Change, Peace, and Security at the Margins of COP27, 7 November 2022.

debate. Major reports, notably as part of the Environment of Peace and Weathering Risk initiatives, and major conferences, such as the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development, the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development or the Berlin Climate and Security Conference, have become established fora for information exchange and partnership development.

Responding to growing calls for action among affected communities, Member States and international policymakers, the CSM strengthens the capacity of the UN to systematically analyze and address the linkages between climate change, peace and security and to advance peace-positive climate action, catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, and forge partnerships with actors at all levels to inter alia exchange information and coordinate the consolidation and dissemination of the evidence base developed by relevant actors and partners in affected Member States.

Central to the CSM's work in Phase II (2020-22) has been an effort to deploy advisors to support and connect the already existing capacities and work being done in UN missions, UNCTs, regional entities and stabilization facilities. This includes support to analysis, advocacy, policymaking, peacemaking, conflict management and programming, as well as efforts to mainstream climate considerations, enhance links to national and local policy, and deepen partnerships in host countries. Remaining challenges to a coherent approach to climate, peace and security include:

- Compared to demand, there remains a limited capacity and expertise to analyze and address climate, peace and security linkages, particularly relating to transboundary and shared ecosystems;
- Sectoral approaches that do not connect peace and security analytics with responses addressing the root causes. Climate, peace and security advisors have started to bridge in very practical ways the UN field missions' analytical work with expertise and tools to be found in UN Country Teams with other parts of the UN system, including those specializing in climate change and environmental degradation (UNFCCC, UNDP, UNCCD, WMO, UNEP), but more work is needed to ensure that climate, peace and security responses are fully informed by the best scientific analysis and climate adaptation practice;
- Conflict prevention, security, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and post-conflict stabilization efforts in environments highly exposed and vulnerable to climate change are still too often "climate-blind" and lack knowledge of or access to relevant climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction tools to seek synergetic collaboration;
- Insufficient mainstreaming of peace and security considerations into climate change policy and programming and related effects on the environment, and lack of understanding of the peace and security drivers affecting vulnerability, transformational change and reforms. This is in turn reflected in the low levels of inclusivity in climate policy development, very limited access to climate finance in conflict-affected and fragile contexts, and the lack of coherence between climate response planning, conflict prevention strategies and peacebuilding finance;
- Underexplored synergies linking climate, peace and security to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, due to women and youth's untapped potential and agency in the stewardship and maintaining of natural capital;
- Fragmented efforts to address the Water, Peace and Security nexus (as evidenced in the 2021 UN Water "Leveraging Water for Peace" report) and limited UN capacity to analyze and address water-related issues from a transboundary, long-term perspective;
- Low uptake of environmental peacebuilding approaches that remain too often atomized and are not scaled up, despite efforts to enhance the policy-practice feedback loop;

- Need for data- and science-informed approaches to climate, peace and security analysis and solutions design, including more and better access to data and metrics to demonstrate the impact of interventions;
- Need to communicate science clearly to decision-makers in a way that makes future risks and management strategies understandable to non-technical audiences, provides evidence for shared understanding of management options and trade-offs, and incorporates local natural resource management knowledge and nature-based solutions;
- Lack of regional connections and information sharing in frontline regions.

3) Rationale and theory of change

A) Strategies and lessons learned on the role of the CSM

Given the fast-evolving policy field of climate, peace and security, there is an ‘action gap’ between the ambition for integrated approaches and current practice. The Climate Security Mechanism has supported work that aims to close this gap by raising awareness, connecting UN entities, building on existing UN expertise across mandates and building up the knowledge base. While the CSM lacks the resources and mandate to directly address the full extent of the action gap, the CSM can be instrumental in helping more climate, peace and security work to emerge and synergizing with other initiatives such as Climate for Peace and Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace. The CSM has already learned lessons on facilitating integrated approaches and catalyzing action. Highlights of these experiences include:

Facilitating integrated approaches globally and in the field:

- Online and in-person trainings that have reached 850 analysts have helped to consolidate a shared vocabulary and conceptual understanding across sectors;
- The Climate Security Toolbox has enabled the CSM to structure analytical discussions across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. This facilitation function, bringing together climate expertise with peace and security or contextual knowledge, has informed 18 UN joint assessments;
- Practical guidance notes on gender, mediation and financing have combined new research with good practices emerging from firsthand experiences;
- Application of foresight as a training and analytical tool, in collaboration with communities, national and international counterparts has enabled a strengthened evidence base on climate, peace and security interlinkages and the identification of necessary actions;
- Globally, the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security, with 400+ members from 35+ UN entities, has provided an interactive space for peer-to-peer exchanges on good practice in the field;
- Development and launch of the COP27 Presidency Initiative, “Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace” at Sharm El-Sheikh together with the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA);
- Consolidating an evidence base on the interlinkages between climate change, peace and security is an important building block in risk management. The CSM has maintained tight connections with research partners as well as UN and civil society practitioners through joint events and continued collaboration, including a lessons learned and good practice exchange dialogue on climate, peace and security facilitated with UNSSC in 2022.

Catalyzing action through context-specific field initiatives, such as:

- Integrated assessments articulating pathways and recommendations for risk management, including for Central Africa/UNOCA and Iraq/UNAMI;
- Integrated assessments and action plans together with the Liptako Gourma Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission;
- White Paper and Regional Initiative on Climate Security developed and launched by the League of Arab States at COP27;
- Sustained policy advice in the Horn of Africa and West Africa, leading to inter-ministerial conferences, notably a High Level Inter-Ministerial Event convened by IGAD and the UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa on the margins of COP27, with political support for the agenda and a stronger common understanding as a basis for action;
- Mapping policies/strategies and action, enhancing shared understanding of complementary roles;
- Supporting Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) field secretariat and implementing agencies to apply a climate, peace and security lens in Northern Central America;
- The deployment of climate, peace and security advisors, for example in South Sudan, West Africa and the Sahel, Central Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Based on the joint independent evaluation of Phase II of the CSM Joint Programme (2020-22), which had a forward-looking focus, the following themes in particular have been discussed with CSM partners:

Preserve the nature of the Mechanism. A nimble mechanism embedded in the New York-based UN development/peace and security architecture has demonstrated its value for maintaining climate, peace and security as a policy field that goes beyond ad-hoc collaboration. It is capable of scaling up climate, peace and security support based on good practice. However, the evaluation of Phase II of the CSM noted that “the centrifugal effects of multiple applications and the global momentum of interest require a deeper roles-based team by entity”³. The CSM thus needs to sharpen its focus and further refine the division of labour among entities, while maintaining representative geographical coverage and support across the continuum from peace operations to anticipatory/risk/prevention approaches.

Become more data driven, enhance the CSM’s role as a ‘threshold actor’. A solid evidence base is a centerpiece for the CSM’s advocacy, capacity building and catalytic field support work. Analysis and action, as well as monitoring and evaluation of results require a more coherent evidence base. Therefore, the CSM will strengthen shared systems of data/information collection, retrieval, storage, monitoring and analysis. The CSM will also deepen the integrated approach – its bridging role as a ‘threshold actor’ between environmental/climate, development and peace and security communities – through the development of tailored backstopping packages to field climate, peace and security advisors. This will increase the climate and environment expertise of analysts and connect them to the networks of environmental specialists (such as hydrologists, climate scientists, or restoration experts) for analysis and solutions design. This backstopping is critical to ensure that the guidance advisors provide at field level is grounded in science-based analysis of the most appropriate solutions, including transboundary dimensions, which will enhance prospects for peace and cooperation within and between states.

Bring in new partners. The CSM will engage more actively with Member States representing the diversity of climate, peace and security frontline experiences. Targeted outreach will diversify partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and research institutions and establish closer models of collaboration with international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector. The CSM will continue to engage with various fora from around the world, including through its catalytic field initiatives,

³ Evaluation of Phase II of the CSM – [Final evaluation report](#), 2022.

furthering efforts underway to expand to platforms run by entities from the Global South, broaden the debate on climate, peace and security and make it more inclusive.

B) Proposed inter-agency approach

The complex linkages between climate, peace and security have been increasingly recognized since the CSM was established. Phase III (2023-25) has been designed to scale up good practices from the CSM's work to date (captured in the joint independent evaluation of Phase II 2020-22), expand the CSM's service offer, and maximize its catalytic impact in the field. The CSM will leverage the political and technical expertise of its members to accelerate the mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations across policy areas. With the inclusion of DPO, the CSM is able to reach more of the world's most vulnerable populations and better leverage the capacities of the UN peace and security pillar.

During Phase III, through a set of targeting criteria, the CSM will identify contexts where its added value is greatest and where its support to UN entities, regional organizations and other partners can most effectively bolster the anticipation, reduction, and management of climate-related security risks. These targeting criteria will lead to the identification of CSM initiatives and actions that:

- Contribute to peace and security by breaking the pathway between climate change and violence through support to inclusive governance and stabilization objectives, in line with Security Council or General Assembly resolutions, and in cooperation with Member States, regional organizations, and communities;
- Increase shared understanding of climate, peace and security with diagnostics, foresight, data management, and analysis support (including with the CSM conceptual approach and Toolbox and in alignment with the Secretary-General's Common Agenda) to strengthen cross-sectoral preparedness, avoid maladaptation and build coalitions of the willing for further action;
- Design responses to catalyze coherent UN action and connect to UN or other entities, including at the regional, national, and local level, for the implementation of large field projects. This can involve applying good practice or connecting to relevant existing tools and expertise, including on monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure coherence and coordination with priorities and initiatives in relevant fora such as UNFCCC and climate, peace and security conferences, including with regards to climate policy and finance;
- Contribute in an integrated way to SDGs 13, 16 and 17 and their interconnections with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15.

Lessons from the early CSM work in the field as well as at UN headquarters are reflected in a consolidated yet flexible model of delivery to implement activities during Phase III. The CSM seeks to leverage the relative strengths of its core entities, expand the network of partners at all levels, and boost the support structures for its focus field initiatives, including in UN field missions and regional organizations. Staying close to the field allows the CSM to provide critical backstopping functions and support partners in designing and sustaining high-quality risk management solutions, while feeding lessons back into global policy making and providing thought leadership. On the basis of the targeting criteria, priority actions for the CSM in Phase III will be:

- Mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations across policy areas;
- Creating platforms (fora, dialogues, partnerships) to convene and support partners;
- Deployment of climate, peace and security experts and advisors and rolling out training initiatives;
- Facilitating the collection, connection, sharing and furthering of data-driven approaches and monitoring and evaluation tools to strengthen analytical capacity;

- Utilization of strategic foresight exercises to inform early warning and action on climate, peace and security;
- Targeted advocacy and outreach to strengthen awareness of climate, peace and security and diversify partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and research institutions and establish closer models of collaboration;
- Dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials and strengthening knowledge management.

CSM engagement also:

- Supports an integrated approach and multi-disciplinary partnerships to advance inclusion, gender equality and local ownership, and to enhance knowledge management;
- Considers connections with gender/Women, Peace and Security (WPS), youth/Youth, Peace and Security (YPS), and/or Water, Peace and Security, and contributes to advance the Climate, Peace and Security agenda by learning from and synergizing with the YPS and WPS agendas;
- Has clear strategies for targeting conflict- or fragility-affected climate vulnerable populations;
- Engages partners, expertise and/or implementing entities from the Global South and promotes the mobilization of regional and country-specific expertise as part of catalytic field initiatives.

The CSM leverages these partnerships and draws on experiences and capacities of its four core entities:

- **DPPA** contributes global expertise in political analysis and early warning, conflict prevention, peacemaking and sustaining peace. The Department's direct interaction with the Security Council, management of special political missions in the field, close working relationship with the Department of Peace Operations, and support to UNCTs in complex non-mission settings provide a strong peace and security dimension.
- **UNDP** is the largest provider of technical support to climate change (USD 5 billion) mitigation and adaptation in the UN system and maintains the largest NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) enhancement programme in the world, through the Climate Promise. It also implements the largest peacebuilding portfolio in the UN system and 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, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and provides technical expertise on the environment. It also co-hosts IPCC which produces comprehensive assessments on the state of knowledge of climate change.
- **DPO** deploys 12 peacekeeping operations with almost 75,000 uniformed personnel and 12,000 civilian personnel. The largest UN peacekeeping operations in Africa are in areas facing high levels of climate change, namely South Sudan, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. The Department maintains interaction with the Security Council, manages peacekeeping operations in the field, and works closely with DPPA and the Department of Operational Support.

C) Theory of change and results framework

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

If policymakers and practitioners in UN entities and beyond combine technical and political expertise to develop a shared understanding and voice regarding the complex interlinkages between climate change, peace and security,

If UN entities, in particular at the field level, are capacitated to analyze and report on such risk accumulation in an integrated, preventive, gender-sensitive manner that takes local and indigenous knowledge into account and contributes to a strong evidence base on the pathways linking climate impacts and insecurity,

If UN entities expand advocacy and partnerships across sectors as well as with Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, the global research community, and the private sector to develop and implement inclusive risk management strategies and plans, leverage associated opportunities, and exchange good practices,

If global, regional and national decision-makers, working with diversified stakeholders, harmonize climate action, peace and security policies, scale up climate action, and improve availability and access to climate finance in fragile and conflict-affected contexts,

Then, the work of the CSM will catalyze efforts by UN entities and relevant actors across the development, peace, environmental, scientific, human rights and humanitarian domains to address the linkages between climate change, peace and security, including through inclusive partnerships that connect political and technical expertise and advance the voices of women and local communities.

Outcomes: **1)** Member States' legislation and public policies as well as UN mandates, policies, strategies and programming on climate action, peace and security are more inclusive, integrated and aligned across global, regional, national, and local levels; and **2)** More resilient States, communities and individuals cope better with climate-related stressors and shocks and undertake peace-positive climate action as well as climate-informed prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and stabilization efforts.

Impact: The risk of climate change and environmental degradation adversely impacting peace and security is reduced.

Outputs:

SUPPORT TO ANALYSIS AND ACTION IN THE FIELD

Output 1. Support to analysis and action: Integrated risk assessments and risk management strategies and plans developed, applied and implemented in locations highly affected by climate-related security risks

Through support to analysis and action in the field, the CSM works with the UN system to help partners analyze climate, peace and security linkages, develop and implement inclusive risk management strategies and plans, leverage associated opportunities, and exchange good practices, including through expanded partnerships across sectors as well as with Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, the global research community, and the private sector.

The CSM supports integrated climate-related security risk assessments and the development of forward-looking risk management strategies in regions and countries most affected by the linkages between

climate change, peace and security. The CSM intends to catalyze action through context-specific field initiatives that generate impact, contribute to the emergence of more climate, peace and security interventions by UN entities and relevant actors, and multiply its effects. Since its inception, the CSM has expanded its partnerships and projects to provide in-depth technical advice and support to three sets of partners: UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations; UN Country Teams (UNCTs), Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs), field offices of individual UN entities and other development partners; as well as regional and sub-regional organizations. During Phase II, the CSM jointly with partners has developed 12 focus field initiatives in the Americas, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. All field initiatives are rooted in gender-sensitive analysis and participatory approaches, which are necessary preconditions for sustainable solutions. The CSM supports analysis and solution design by helping partners to identify, collect and apply existing analysis, methodologies, tools and initiatives relevant to their specific contexts and climate-related security challenges, and connect to relevant local and international expertise, building on CSM guidance materials such as the Climate Security Toolbox and on its broader advocacy, knowledge management and capacity building efforts (Outputs 2, 3 and 4).

The demand for CSM-led initiatives in the field is expected to grow, both in crisis management as well as prevention settings, which will generate opportunities to strengthen transboundary and regional approaches. The constellation of CSM members and their footprint in the field, combining the work of field missions and UNCTs, facilitates the long-term perspective needed for mission transitions, good office engagements, and the development of climate policies in particularly vulnerable or underserved areas, all of which represent distinct opportunities for CSM action.

During Phase III, the CSM field support goals are to:

- **Mainstream climate, peace and security considerations across policy and programming areas**, with a particular focus on regional and transboundary approaches and catalytic support to “underserved” locations highly vulnerable to climate change and insecurity with consideration of environmental dimensions;
- **Bolster the capacities** of UN field missions, UNCTs, regional entities in the Global South, and stabilization facilities to catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, advance peace-positive climate action and foster the meaningful participation of women.

The CSM will work towards these goals through:

- **Providing technical assistance and support for analysis and action** in priority contexts. Expanding the deployment of the climate, peace and security advisors embedded with UN missions and regional and sub-regional organizations during Phase II is a critical aspect in this regard. With additional resources, the CSM will further bolster the capacities of UN special political missions, peace operations, regional entities in the Global South and post-conflict stabilization facilities to inform analysis, strategies, plans and programming and to increase the uptake of environmental peacebuilding and climate, peace and security approaches. To the extent possible, the CSM and its partners will support the deployment of local experts to leverage local knowledge and facilitate the ownership and sustainability of climate, peace and security approaches and outcomes;
- In line with findings from the CSM Phase II evaluation, the UN Peacebuilding Fund’s climate security and peacebuilding thematic review, and the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) thematic evaluation on climate-related security risks in UN field missions, further assessing current practices in focus field initiatives to **identify, replicate and scale up the model(s) that are most effective** in generating concrete results that translate analytical findings into effective risk management strategies and data and evidence-based programming that strengthen the resilience of States and communities;

- Examining whether such **proofs of concept** can be enhanced via clearer division of labour and synergies, with a view to better integrate the CSM's technical and political expertise to provide more coherent policy and technical support to partners in the field;
- Maximizing synergies by **agreeing to priority geographic and institutional scope of catalytic focus field initiatives** to be developed by the CSM jointly with partners, including by refining the targeting criteria for the development of catalytic field initiatives;
- Exploring **new partnerships and collaboration modalities on the ground**, including UN-AU cooperation and triangular UN-AU-EU cooperation, ASEAN-UN collaboration on regional climate-related security risk analysis, West Africa and Central Africa inter-regional exchanges, partnerships with sub-regional entities, including the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Liptako Gourma Authority and the League of Arab States, and strengthening the capacity of local peacebuilding networks to contribute to climate, peace and security analysis and action.

GLOBAL OUTPUTS

The global workstreams of the CSM will continue to be critical to create an enabling environment and amplify the CSM's impact. Partnerships, including the inter-agency Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security and the Group of Friends on Climate and Security, will be leveraged to operationalize the agenda and link it to other policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, human rights, energy transition, or ecosystem restoration. Targeted outreach will diversify partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and research institutions and establish closer models of collaboration with international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector. Building on, consolidating and furthering strategic foresight, data and innovation approaches will help strengthen early warning capabilities, enhance preparedness, and advance a common understanding of possible futures among diverse stakeholders. The dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials, such as the Climate Security Toolbox, the Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace study, or the Climate and Mediation note will be complemented by targeted new training programmes building on existing offerings and related lessons learned, including the first climate, peace and security course targeting UN field missions.

Output 2. Advocacy, partnerships and convening: Increased collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders to harmonize climate action, peace and security policies

Through advocacy, partnerships and convening, the CSM works with global, regional and national decision-makers to further harmonize climate action, peace and security policies, scale up climate finance, and improve access to climate finance in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Sustained advocacy remains vital to keep the linkages between climate change, peace and security high on the agenda of relevant policy fora and ensure their integration into decision-making at all levels. The CSM supports efforts in this regard by organizing and participating in workshops, seminars and conferences, and preparing speeches, background notes, and analytical papers for senior UN officials. Understanding the developments in the broader policy discourse, including the voices from frontlines, helps CSM to bridge beyond its own institutions. The CSM intends to act as an advocate, facilitator and convener, enabling contact, exchange and new partnerships between relevant actors from the climate and peace and security spheres in order to climate-inform conflict prevention and sustaining peace policies, strategies and operations and make climate action work for sustaining peace. This function makes use of the evidence base consolidated through knowledge co-generation and management (Output 3), including disseminating the knowledge products as well as turning knowledge into joint policy guidance.

During Phase III, the CSM advocacy, partnerships and convening goal is to:

- **Keep climate, peace and security at the forefront of international policy debates**, ensure diverse views inform the work of the CSM and other actors in this policy field, amplify the voices of affected countries and communities, promote harmonized climate and peace policies as well as increased climate finance for fragile and conflict-affected areas, and provide platforms for exchanges and constructing shared understanding between practitioners, researchers, communities and other stakeholders.

The CSM will work towards this goal through:

- **Undertaking targeted advocacy and outreach** to further raise awareness and attention within and beyond the UN system on climate, peace and security and keep it high on the agenda of relevant policy fora, including for example with vertical climate/environmental funds. The CSM will also contribute to operationalize this field and link it to other policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, human rights, WPS, YPS or ecosystem restoration;
- Leveraging the respective strengths of its entities, the CSM will **expand and diversify partnerships** for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States (donors and implementors), local communities, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South. The CSM intends to contribute more actively to broaden the inclusivity and ownership of the climate, peace and security agenda around the world through relevant platforms. The CSM will also establish closer models of collaboration with academia and the scientific community, NGOs, international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector, including around COP28, 29 and 30, but also the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development, the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, the Environmental Peacebuilding Association, the World Bank's Fragility Forum, and the Berlin Climate and Security Conference. The CSM will explore opportunities to work with partners or through platforms that can help access, disseminate and exchange open data with other organizations dealing with risk and climate finance, including for example the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC);
- Overall, **multi-disciplinary partnerships** will contribute to advance inclusion, gender equality, local ownership, and knowledge management. One example of broader collaboration with regional organizations is the ongoing partnership between the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, which will be further strengthened in Phase III. Through analysis, programming and/or advocacy, the CSM will support the implementation of key climate, peace and security policies and plans in the region, including the UN Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy, the IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy 2023-2030, the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance and the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change. It will also support the design of the intervention logic for IGAD clusters based on agreed criteria and indicators such as governance, resilience and environment metrics, to target climate, peace and security investments and establish a regional baseline;
- Partnering with Member State-led initiatives such as the **Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace** Initiative (CRSP) launched by the COP27 Egyptian Presidency and developed by the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA) with UNDP and the African Union Commission to clarify potential synergies and any joint offer across the pillars of CRSP, and the multilateral **Climate for Peace** Initiative initiated by Germany at the 2022 Berlin Climate and Security Conference, as the CSM will play a role in supporting its priorities;

- Developing **platforms to convene and support partners** with learning through cross-cutting knowledge, information and experience sharing that bridge sectors, including through the inter-agency Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security (now counting 400+ members from 35+ UN entities working at HQ, regional and field level across the HDP nexus) as a safe space for peer-to-peer learning and dedicated subgroups to address common areas of interest, including on pastoralism-related conflicts, climate finance, and data and metrics. Through sustained engagement with Member States, including the Group of Friends on Climate and Security and the informal expert group of members of the Security Council on climate and security, the CSM will convey updates from the UN system's relevant work and expand/diversify inputs to CSM priorities.

Output 3. Knowledge co-generation and management: Stronger evidence base and tools enabling UN entities to analyze and report on climate-related security risks and related response strategies

Through knowledge co-generation and management, the CSM contributes to a stronger evidence base and set of tools enabling UN entities, in particular at the field level, to analyze and report on climate-related security risk accumulation and related response strategies in an integrated, gender-sensitive manner that takes local and indigenous knowledge and nature-based solutions into account and explores the pathways linking climate impacts and insecurity.

A strong evidence base regarding the global linkages between climate change, peace, and security is an important building block toward effective risk management. More needs to be done to strengthen our shared understanding of climate-related security risks. The CSM supports efforts in this regard by co-generating new knowledge, contributing and supporting relevant actors to fill research/policy/practice gaps, and contributing to the effective management of existing data and analysis in a clearing house function. This knowledge and evidence base is not for pure research purposes but helps the CSM to perform its advocacy, partnership and convening functions (Output 2), inform climate, peace and security global policy, and contribute to a forward-looking research agenda. It provides up-to-date content to the capacity building efforts and helps to channel good practice to field support through backstopping. The knowledge and evidence base are informed by CSM's own first-hand knowledge gained from support to field action (Output 1). Knowledge and evidence base is further consolidated by partnerships with research partners, regional and civil society organizations, through workshops and exchanges of information.

After testing different alternatives in Phase II, the CSM will consolidate its role as a knowledge hub and clearinghouse of good practice so that partners among the UN system, Member States, regional organizations and civil society organizations (including NGOs, think tanks, research institutions and academia) have access to good quality information and approaches that suit their needs. During Phase III, the CSM will facilitate the collection and sharing of relevant high-quality data sources, analysis, methodologies, tools and initiatives with global and field practitioners and other stakeholders, with a focus on leveraging expert knowledge from partners working on the ground and building on existing approaches. This function should connect and support relevant organizations and practitioners in advancing a comprehensive and common understanding of climate, peace and security worldwide, accessing context-specific data, information and good practice on effective analysis and solutions, assessing the quality of research, identifying and filling knowledge and action gaps, as well as coordinating their research and activities, avoiding duplication, identifying synergies, and achieving a better geographical balance in analysis and action.

The CSM will also document best practices and lessons learnt from its different initiatives for public dissemination, and continue to develop its data-informed orientation. An expanded evidence base will support strengthened policy development, analytical capacity, data-driven solutions and monitoring and evaluation, and a tightened policy-practice loop driven and informed by catalytic field initiatives. Given the CSM's role as a 'threshold actor' between the climate and peace/security constituencies, this entails helping to cross the areas of expertise in both directions: knowledge that helps to make conflict analysis climate-informed and knowledge for peace and security-informed climate action. The CSM will build on knowledge to develop solutions, notably supporting the design of nature-based solutions.

During Phase III, the CSM knowledge co-generation and management goals are to:

- Contribute to **harmonizing climate, peace and security approaches, standards, methodologies, information or monitoring and evaluation systems** through the support CSM provides;
- **Catalyze the use of existing capacities and tools**, including on monitoring and evaluation, within the four core entities of the CSM;
- **Contribute to fill knowledge gaps and support relevant actors to do so, and facilitate exchanges that bring relevant UN actors across sectors** to build a stronger evidence base on climate-related security risks and related response strategies;
- **Inform UN planning and processes, along with national and regional policies and strategies** while making a new and measurable contribution in an integrated way to SDGs 13, 16 and 17 and their interconnections with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15;
- Engage partners, expertise and/or implementing entities from the **Global South**, including indigenous people, local communities and traditional knowledge;
- Take a **solutions-driven approach** with specific consideration of environmental dimensions.

The CSM will work towards these goals through:

- Tailored **backstopping support** for climate, peace and security advisors that connects to environmental expertise and networks (surge capacity, research and analysis, convening experts to support priority initiatives and identify best practice solutions, including science-based solutions-design and climate communications)
- **Climate, peace and security expert roster and rapid response facility**: Building on existing capacities, such as the UNDP roster of experts, remote and in-person support will be provided to CSM partners in mission as well as non-mission contexts to deliver technical advice in key areas, including risk analysis, climate policy, climate finance, foresight and modeling, and gender-sensitive solution design;
- **Collecting good practice** and articulating lessons learned from the CSM's focus field initiatives and collaborating with international initiatives on climate, peace and security such as Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) and Climate for Peace;
- Facilitate the collection, sharing and furthering of **data-informed approaches and metrics** on climate, peace and security analytics and solutions, leveraging existing initiatives, knowledge and data generated by Global South actors, including peer-reviewed literature;
- A **clearinghouse** function to support and provide advice on good practice, lessons learned and comparative examples regarding analysis approaches, policy advice and response design, making use of crowdsourcing and leveraging the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security;
- **Tool development**: updating the Toolbox to a version 2.0, including the repository of data sources and the checklist for climate-informed conflict analysis with a complementary checklist on peace-sensitivity in climate programming;

- **Deepening cross-sectoral knowledge** generation and sharing in policy areas including climate justice and human rights, ecosystem restoration, and leveraging water for peace with a view to contributing to strengthened early warning capabilities, enhanced preparedness and early action, and advancing a common understanding of possible futures among diverse stakeholders;
- **Engaging with existing M&E tools** to integrate climate, peace and security considerations;
- Facilitating the creation of **joint UN knowledge products** on: recommendations on addressing climate-related impacts on farmer-herder conflicts; the impacts of mining on conflict, particularly critical minerals for the energy transition and the digital technology industry; and recommendations on a coherent and collaborative UN system approach to facilitate access and mobilize climate finance for vulnerable countries in conflict-affected situations.

Output 4. Capacity building: Strengthened capacity of policymakers and practitioners to develop policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security

Through capacity building, the CSM enables policymakers and practitioners in UN entities and beyond to combine technical and political expertise to develop a shared understanding and voice regarding the complex interlinkages between climate change, peace and security.

The CSM has developed an ambitious capacity building programme that combines initiatives targeted specifically at building skills in the area of climate, peace and security. With efforts at mainstreaming climate, peace and security into broader, already existing training offerings, the CSM has organized and co-organized training sessions for practitioners across the UN system. Much of the content for capacity building also comes from knowledge co-generation and management (Output 3) while the CSM can transform it into pedagogic materials or apply lessons and comparative examples in different contexts.

During Phase III, the CSM capacity building goals are to:

- Develop increased **skills and shared understanding** by UN (field) analysts to systematically analyze and address the linkages between climate change, peace and security with consideration of environmental dimensions;
- Provide **targeted assistance** responding to specific technical needs.

The CSM will work towards these goals through:

- **Dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials.** The CSM will complement existing and new training programmes, by developing and deploying **training modules to UN field missions** and online courses leveraging existing offerings, including the first climate, peace and security course targeting UN special political and peacekeeping missions. The CSM jointly with partners will also mainstream climate, peace and security considerations in training offerings with other main topical foci, with a view to progress cross-sectoral understanding and implementation;
- **Induction training** in UNEP HQ in **Nairobi** to connect climate, peace and security advisors with UNEP expertise, networks, data sources and tools, as part of the backstopping package;
- **Climate Policy and Finance for Peace – Experts Academy** on: integration of peace and security considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Long-Term Strategies (LTS) and climate financing strategies; climate, peace and security programming peer-to-peer exchange; strategic foresight for the integrated analysis of climate-related security risks; and emerging areas in climate, peace and security;

- **Regionally targeted trainings** involving various CSM catalytic field initiatives or RCOs/UNCTs;
- Deploying **strategic foresight, analysis of climate models, scenario games and predictive analytics** (including using materials from knowledge co-creation and management under Output 3) to inform and build practitioners' capacities in early warning capabilities, preparedness and early action within and beyond the UN;
- Enhancing the UN Police's capacity to support host-State counterparts in **strengthening environmental rule of law**, including by supporting the enforcement of environmental norms or the prevention of and response to environmental crimes affecting communities, through guidance development, training and the attainment of required skill sets and expertise, while managing and reducing its own environmental footprint.

D) Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Gender inequality, discriminatory norms and deep-seated gendered 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. The CSM's approach recognizes the need for 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. As of 2022, contributions of the CSM Joint Programme to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls include:

- Increased integration of gender analysis in UN training offer, including through the launch of a MOOC on Climate Change, Peace and Security: Understanding Climate-Related Security Risks Through an Integrated Lens jointly developed by UN CC:Learn, UN Women, UNEP, adelphi and the CSM. This open, self-paced online course examines ways in which gender norms and other social identity factors shape how people from different backgrounds experience and respond to risks;
- Integration of gender in CSM-supported regional/country level risks assessments, making use of gender-disaggregated environmental, socioeconomic, peace and security data to analyze differentiated impacts of climate-related security risks on men, women, girls and boys;
- CSM and partners positioned to simultaneously advance climate, peace, security and gender outcomes in a number of focus field initiatives where analytical findings are being translated into gender-sensitive risk management strategies;
- A DPPA Practice Note on Gender and Climate in Peace and Security entitled "Weathering Two Storms", identifying different ways in which peace and security, climate change and gender can intersect and providing suggestions on how to think about these intersections in conflict and political analysis, as well as conflict prevention and peacemaking strategies.
- Consideration of gender balance in CSM-convened events and trainings;
- Virtual side event on "Inclusive, gender responsive and climate informed conflict prevention and peacebuilding" organized on the sidelines of the 66th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) on 25 March 2022, focusing on lessons and opportunities related to the confluence of gender, climate, and peace and security in the Horn of Africa, followed by a blog post on "Promoting Peace by Addressing the Linkages Between Gender, Climate Change and Security".

Moving forward, the CSM will continue to adopt a "do no harm" approach and to specifically incorporate a gender perspective, including considerations of the gender specific consequences of climate change on peace and security and the different coping and adaptive capacities among women, men, girls and boys in all analytical and technical advisory work. As such, the CSM will mainstream gender analysis throughout the delivery of outputs. Integrated climate-related security risk assessments conducted as part of the CSM

Joint Programme will serve to better identify gaps and opportunities to address climate-related security risks and their gendered impacts on communities and foster the meaningful participation of women. 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. The CSM will also consider connections with the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas.

E) Sustainability plan and exit strategy

To ensure the sustainability of the expected CSM Joint Programme 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 workstreams 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, targeted advocacy and outreach will further raise awareness and attention within and beyond the UN system on climate, peace and security and keep this emerging policy field high on the agenda of relevant international policy fora. The CSM will thus contribute to advance the Climate, Peace and Security agenda, including by learning from and synergizing with the WPS and YPS agendas. Increased awareness and collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders will contribute to harmonize climate action, peace and security policies and catalyze implementation. Expanded and diversified partnerships for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States, local communities, civil society, regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South, will also contribute to sustain results achieved. Further by engaging with youths in affected regions, the CSM will emphasize and leverage advocacy for future generations of decision makers to progress the climate, peace and security agenda. The growing inter-agency Community of Practice facilitated by the CSM will create opportunities to build on shared experience and knowledge to expand and replicate good practice beyond the CSM. During Phase III, the CSM will also establish closer models of collaboration with international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector, with the intention to mainstream climate, peace and security considerations into policy and programming. In particular, efforts from the CSM and its partners to promote improved availability and access to climate finance in fragile and conflict-affected contexts will contribute to sustain progress on addressing climate-related security risks in highly affected locations.

At the field level, the demand for CSM-led initiatives is expected to continue to grow during Phase III and possibly beyond. CSM action will rely on the set of targeting criteria through which the CSM identifies contexts where its added value is greatest and where its support can most effectively bolster the existing efforts related to anticipation, reduction, and management of climate-related security risks. The CSM and its partners will also explore ways to contribute to sustain the deployment of climate, peace and security advisors and experts, including through the support account and regular budget of the United Nations, where appropriate and in line with Security Council resolutions. The sustainability of such roles will rely on learning from the gender, human rights, and peace and development advisor models and leveraging relevant funding opportunities and modalities. Engaging partners, expertise and/or implementing entities from the Global South, including between climate experts and peace and security, early warning specialists, and promoting the mobilization of regional and country-specific expertise as part of CSM-supported catalytic field initiatives will foster local ownership and catalyze further work on peace-positive climate action and climate-informed approaches to peace and security. Leveraging its global workstreams, the CSM and its partners will rely on their field presence and strong coordination established with UN, government, community-level and other stakeholders. Sustainability/exit strategies in catalytic field

initiatives by 2025 will be further developed. The sustainability of the expected results in the field will rely, inter alia, on regional mechanisms and other platforms established with support from the CSM and its partners, such as the Climate Security Coordination Mechanism set up by IGAD, or the ECOWAS-UNOWAS Working Group on Climate Change and Security and the UN Regional Working Group on Climate Change, Security, Environment and Development in West Africa and the Sahel.

Overall, enhancing monitoring and evaluation during Phase III will strengthen the capacity of the CSM and its partners to appraise results and outcomes and further sustain those. The CSM jointly with partners may commission a final evaluation of Phase III and/or consider an impact assessment to take stock of CSM progress by 2025 and guide future action.

4) Steering and management arrangements

A) Joint Programme Team

The CSM provides the United Nations with a small but dedicated capacity to connect and leverage existing resources and expertise across the system in an attempt to address climate-related security risks more systematically. The CSM Joint Programme is coordinated by a Core Team of dedicated staff from DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO headquarters under the oversight of the CSM Joint Steering Committee (JSC, described in section 4.B). During Phase III, the Joint Programme will make use of the existing capacity of the CSM. Four P4 level positions serve as focal points for their respective CSM entity, together with junior professional officers (who have been supported by the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Norway and Denmark respectively, as of December 2022). They form the core expertise of the Mechanism and are responsible for implementing the Joint Programme together with CSM partners in field locations (UN missions and offices, regional/sub-regional organizations and other partners) and other stakeholders, working closely with field focal point(s) and/or embedded experts (dedicated capacity, as applicable). The CSM Core Team also advances global CSM workstreams around knowledge management, partnerships, and capacity building, and works to ensure an integrated approach to climate-related security risks, including by developing tailored climate-informed approaches to peace and security, peace-positive climate action, and mainstreaming climate, peace and security considerations across policy areas.

Exact support mechanisms for catalytic field initiatives in the targeted regions, sub-regions, countries and areas depend on demand and particular contexts and are established accordingly. The CSM Core Team have clear collaboration, division of labour, accountability and communication arrangements that are established within the Team and optimized as appropriate to ensure efficient and effective coordination. The CSM is supported by a light Secretariat providing programme management, communications, knowledge management and other support functions (see section 4.C). Implementing the CSM Joint Programme requires DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO to dedicate their human resources in the preparation and certification of legal contracts, procurement, human resource processes and other administrative tasks, according to the UN Secretariat/UNDP norms and administrative tools.

In addition, DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO contribute in-kind resources through considerable time invested by Heads, Chiefs and Team Leaders (working level oversight and guidance), Directors (Director level oversight and guidance), technical advisors and specialists as well as staff time at Regional and Country Offices to support the Core Team in the implementation of CSM activities.

The CSM Team will meet at Team Leader/Head/Chief level as appropriate for working level oversight, guidance and discussions on operational matters. The CSM Directors will meet on a quarterly basis subject

to adjustments according to Joint Programme needs in terms of oversight and guidance. The Directors' meeting will be comprised of Director level representatives of DPPA (Policy and Mediation Division), UNDP (Crisis Bureau), UNEP (Disasters and Conflicts Branch), and DPO (Division of Policy, Evaluation, and Training), ensuring shared ownership, a joint approach and that all Joint Programme partners have equal decision-making authority with regards to joint CSM priorities, fund allocations and implementation.

B) Joint Steering Committee

The CSM Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is accountable for effective management of the CSM Joint Programme and the achievement of Joint Programme results. It provides strategic oversight and guidance for the Joint Programme Team, including adjustments to Joint Programme results and strategy, progress reports and learning, and evaluation (as required). Decisions are taken by consensus, recorded, and made available to JSC members. The CSM Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is made up of representatives from Member State funding partners of the CSM (France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as of December 2022), the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) as administrative agent of the CSM Joint Programme, and the CSM (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO).

The principal level (senior management level) meeting of the JSC ensures executive decision-making and oversight (including on official joint reporting) of the CSM Joint Programme. The principal level JSC meets annually and convenes Director level participants from Member State funding partners of the CSM, MPTFO, and the CSM. The working level (technical/expert level) meeting of the JSC is a forum to exchange informal updates between CSM and Member State partners. The working level JSC meets twice a year and convenes working level participants from Member State funding partners of the CSM, MPTFO, and the CSM. The terms of reference of the JSC are attached in Annex C.

C) Operational management arrangements

The Joint Programme is supported by a light Secretariat hosted by UNDP (Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Responsive Institutions (CPPRI), Crisis Bureau) in New York. The CSM Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Joint Programme. It will undertake administrative and finance-related functions, prepare regular updates for the Joint Steering Committee in coordination with the CSM Core Team, organize meetings of the Joint Steering Committee and other UN partners, support the consolidation of reporting in line with MPTFO and other requirements, support operation task monitoring and evaluation standards, and support other operational tasks as required.

As a focus or “hub” of climate, peace and security expertise and learning, the CSM Secretariat plays an important role in knowledge management, managing and growing the inter-agency Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security, while also collecting and compiling information, lessons learned, and programming data and evidence to support knowledge generation, with a view to contribute to the “clearing house” function of the CSM for UN entities, researchers, think tanks, project implementers and policy practitioners.

D) Programme assurance

Programme assurance is the responsibility of DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO as well as Member State partner representative(s), with the primary responsibility for the function to reside with the CSM focal points within the Core Team. The programme assurance role supports respective Joint Steering Committee members in carrying out programme oversight and guidance function.

5) Fund management modality

The main funding modality of the CSM Joint Programme is the pass-through fund management modality (according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) guidelines on joint programming). It provides the CSM with a flexible and efficient inter-agency pooled funding arrangement, through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), that allows donor partners to contribute to the CSM vision and support its work around the world.

In this framework, MPTFO serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme, as set out in the standard Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Joint Programmes using pass-through fund management. The AA is accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting. The AA is responsible for financial/administrative management that includes:

- i) Receiving donor contributions. The AA establishes a separate ledger account under its financial rules and regulations for the receipt and administration of the funds received from donors pursuant to the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with each donor. The CSM Joint Programme Account is administered by the AA in accordance with the applicable rules, regulations directives and procedures, including those relating to interest;
- ii) Disbursing funds to Participating UN Organizations (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO). The AA makes disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account as instructed by the CSM Directors, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document;
- iii) Consolidating periodic financial reports and the final financial report.

The Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) operate in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. They assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for funds disbursed by the AA as detailed in the Steering and management arrangements section. PUNOs are responsible for the implementation and delivery of results under each activity result. PUNOs may have dedicated resources to achieve results, including personnel and consultants (technical assistance) that are directly contributing to Joint Programme activities, and allocated budgets for associated costs, such as office structure, and operability of field visits for quality assurance. PUNOs establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA. Each PUNO 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 PUNO will deduct 7% (seven percent) as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency. The CSM will establish simple standard operating procedures on budget and activity revisions during Phase III, to be discussed with and approved by donors and MPTFO.

UNDP serves as the Convening Agent (CA) for the Joint Programme, as set out in the MoU signed between MPTFO and Participating UN Organizations in the CSM Joint Programme. The CA provides coordination and is responsible for consolidating the annual and final narrative progress reports based on submissions provided by each PUNO, and provides these to the AA for further submission to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme.

In addition to the pooled pass-through fund management modality, the CSM Joint Programme maintains the possibility for parallel funding modalities through any of the CSM entities.

6) Monitoring, learning, and reporting

The CSM complies with standard monitoring and reporting guidelines for Joint Programmes under the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. The CSM Team also conducts regular consultations with its donor partners, MPTFO and other stakeholders and reviews annually the progress of its work against the CSM Joint Programme results framework, under the overall oversight of the CSM Joint Steering Committee. To inform its reporting, CSM also works with partners in catalytic field initiatives to ensure programme assurance and joint, coordinated and real-time monitoring of progress on which the CSM Team shares updates on a quarterly basis.

During Phase III, the planning, review and reporting for the CSM Joint Programme 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 integrated resource framework, work plan and budget (Annex A). 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 CSM Secretariat, reporting to the Joint Steering Committee. Joint Programme level monitoring and evaluation will rely on information and data collection and verification including by climate, peace and security advisors and experts in catalytic field initiatives, leveraging CSM meetings and coordination at HQ and field levels. 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 to see if any adjustments are needed in activities, outputs and indicators.

As recommended by the JSC, the CSM provides official joint reporting to the JSC through the MPTFO annual reporting (as set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement between MPTFO and each donor), regular progress reports (following the first and second CSM progress reports published in 2021 and 2022), and informal joint reporting in the form of quarterly updates and other exchanges with JSC partners as appropriate.

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

7) Evaluation

As recommended by the JSC, the CSM commissioned a joint independent evaluation of its Phase II (2020-2022) conducted in 2022. Findings and recommendations from the final report (posted on the MPTFO Partners Gateway) will inform the implementation of Phase III (2023-2025). Jointly with JSC partners and in light of appropriate rules, regulations and guidance, the CSM jointly with partners may commission a final evaluation of Phase III and/or eventually consider an impact assessment.

ANNEX A. Integrated results framework, work plan and budget

A.1. Results framework

The below results framework will be complemented in 2023 by a monitoring framework in which baselines, targets, and planned collection methods and means of verification will be specified against each indicator. Data and indicators will be disaggregated by gender in all applicable instances, and planned results and activities will be coded with gender equality, human rights and peace markers and/or related SDG targets/indicators. The monitoring framework will also outline risk analysis and mitigation measures.

Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) Joint Programme – Phase III Results framework
Expected impact: The risk of climate change and environmental degradation adversely impacting peace and security is reduced.
Impact indicators
<i>For further reflection and refinement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of local, national and regional frameworks that address climate-related security risks
Expected outcomes: 1) Member States' legislation and public policies as well as UN mandates, policies, strategies and programming on climate action, peace and security are more inclusive, integrated and aligned across global, regional, national, and local levels. 2) More resilient States, communities and individuals cope better with climate-related stressors and shocks and undertake peace-positive climate action as well as climate-informed prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and stabilization efforts.
Outcome indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of local, national or regional frameworks, protocols or arrangements related to natural resource management and protection, including in the context of transhumance• Number of local, national or regional UN mechanisms established to strengthen a shared understanding of (specific or broader) climate, peace and security risks, including with regards to gender and youth• Number of new climate, peace and security initiatives implemented within the UN system, in which the CSM was directly or indirectly involved• Number of new climate finance initiatives launched in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, articulating climate, peace and security dimensions with CSM support
Output 1. Support to analysis and action: Integrated risk assessments and risk management strategies and plans developed, applied and implemented in locations highly affected by climate-related security risks
Output indicators
<i>Output indicators under Output 1 relate to progress achieved in locations where the CSM is actively involved.</i> Across field initiatives:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender-sensitive climate, peace and security risk assessments and conflict/political analyses, including monitoring processes and regional/transboundary approaches, developed or completed • Number of integrated solutions designed with CSM support and established to address climate-related security risks in targeted locations • Number of climate, peace and security advisors and experts deployed with regional and sub-regional organizations, UN missions and other development partners 			
Regional and sub-regional organizations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional, national and local policy, planning and strategy documents as well as humanitarian/development/recovery plans addressing climate, peace and security linkages in targeted locations 			
UN Country Teams, Resident Coordinator Offices, field offices of individual United Nations entities, and other development partners			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of United Nations Country Teams and/or field missions supported to effectively include climate-related security risks in Common Country Analyses (CCAs) / Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), UNSDCF annual reporting and/or other joint UN analysis and strategic planning processes 			
UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of instances where UN field missions integrate climate, peace and security in political strategies, good offices engagements and reporting to the UN Security Council • Number of existing monitoring and evaluation and data tools in field missions that have climate-related security risks integrated 			
Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)	2023	2024	2025
1.1 Catalytic field initiatives – Regional and sub-regional organizations			
Arab States / League of Arab States (LAS): Supporting LAS in conducting analysis of climate-related security risks and developing a vision and White Paper to raise greater awareness of the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace			
Lake Chad Basin / Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC): Strengthening LCBC's capacities to analyze and respond to climate-related security risks, and informing the implementation of the Regional Stabilization Strategy for the Lake Chad Basin			
Liptako Gourma / Liptako Gourma Authority (LGA): Supporting 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 programming work in the Liptako Gourma region			
Non-UN regional entity in Global South TBC: Supporting 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 programming			
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with regional and sub-regional organizations (TBD as appropriate)			
Regional climate-related security risk assessment study for the South-East Asia region in collaboration with ASEAN, in follow up to the first ASEAN-UN meeting on climate, peace and security in 2022 (TBD)			
Additional regional climate-related security risk assessment(s) (TBD as appropriate)			

1.2 Catalytic field initiatives – Initiatives working with UN Country Teams, Resident Coordinator Offices, field offices of individual UN entities, and other development partners			
Andean States (RCOs/UNCTs Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru): Evaluating climate-related security risks and priorities, strengthening awareness and early warning, and developing viable policy options and action plan for the Andean States			
Northern Central America (RCOs/UNCTs El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras): Developing data management for integrated analysis, fostering preparedness, and applying a climate security lens to human mobility and urban resilience in Northern Central America			
Philippines (UNCT): Addressing climate-related security risks in BARMM (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao): building capacities for assessment and planning			
Somalia (UNCT): Analyzing and determining climate security challenges in different conflict settings in Somalia and piloting community-based approaches to mitigate and manage climate-related security risks			
Sudan (UNCT): Promoting integrated approaches to climate action and peacebuilding in Kassala (North Halanga and Kormota communities)			
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with UNCTs, RCOs, field offices of individual UN entities, and other development partners (TBD as appropriate)			
1.3 Catalytic field initiatives – UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations			
Central Africa / UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA): Supporting the development of a shared vision and capacity in Central Africa for integrated action on climate-related security risks, in partnership with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)			
Central African Republic / UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (TBD)			
Democratic Republic of the Congo / UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (TBD)			
Horn of Africa / Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (OSE HoA): Strengthening the analysis and evidence base on climate-related security risks and related anticipatory approaches in the Horn of Africa, providing sustained advice to OSE HoA, and enhancing coordination among UN entities as well as cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations, including IGAD			
Iraq / UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI): Deploying a climate, peace and security advisor to help advance UNAMI's work on the linkages between climate change, peace and security, including in the areas of environment, water management and resilience building			
Mali / UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA): Deploying a senior climate, peace and security advisor, training/awareness raising, improved joint analysis			
South Sudan / UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): Improving analysis and programming for action on climate-related security risks in South Sudan			

Sudan / UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) (TBD)			
West Africa and the Sahel / UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS): Strengthening the understanding of climate change, peace and security linkages in West Africa and the Sahel and deepening partnerships with ECOWAS and other regional actors in this field			
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with UN missions (TBD as appropriate)			
Output 2. Advocacy, partnerships and convening: Increased collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders to harmonize climate action, peace and security policies			
Output indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of advocacy tools/messages/guidance documents co-developed by the CSM to promote attention to the interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security • Number of high-level statements on climate, peace and security and briefings to Member States and regional organizations, including to the Group of Friends on Climate and Security, by CSM entities • Degree of integration of climate, peace and security dimensions in peace and security reporting, early warning and decision-making processes, including SG reporting and regional monthly reviews (RMR) • Number of joint meetings or workshops co-convened by the CSM for UN staff and other key stakeholders, such as representatives from regional and sub-regional entities, including inter-regional and south-south expert/technical level exchanges on understanding and addressing climate-related security risks • Number of meetings/workshops/dialogues with regional and sub-regional organizations that incorporate climate, peace and security • Number of UN intermission working group meetings held • Number of colleagues within the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security facilitated by the CSM • Number of meetings of the Community of Practice convened • Number of partnerships established for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States, local communities, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South 			
Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)	2023	2024	2025
2.1 Targeted advocacy and outreach to further raise awareness and attention within and beyond the UN system on climate, peace and security and keep it high on the agenda of relevant policy fora			
CSM-organized or co-organized events			
2.2 Expanding and diversifying multi-disciplinary partnerships for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States (donors and implementors), local communities, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South			
CSM participation at conferences and workshops, UN and non-UN fora: meetings at regional level, global conferences (e.g. Stockholm Forum, Berlin Climate and Security Conference, Aswan Forum, Challenges Forum, Innovate4Climate), UN policy fora (e.g. UNFCCC COP, CSW)			

Work with partners or through platforms that can help access, disseminate and exchange open data with other organizations dealing with risk and climate finance, including for example the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)			
Collaboration with international initiatives on climate, peace and security (e.g. Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) and Climate for Peace)			
2.3 Developing platforms to convene and support partners with learning through cross-cutting knowledge, information and experience sharing that bridge sectors			
Inter-agency Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security			
Regular regional meetings on Climate, Peace and Security			
Intermission Working Group on Climate, Peace and Security			
West Africa/Central Africa interregional meeting for knowledge and experience exchange including ECOWAS, ECCAS, UNOWAS, UNOCA, UNCTs, RCs, and other entities			
Regular exchanges between climate, peace and security advisors and experts deployed in UN entities and regional and sub-regional organizations			
Output 3. Knowledge co-generation and management: Stronger evidence base and tools enabling UN entities to analyze and report on climate-related security risks and related response strategies			
Output indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical backstopping provided by the CSM that supports the needs of climate, peace and security advisors and experts and their partners • Tailored materials co-developed by the CSM and its partners, building the evidence base and identifying good practices (uptake of which to be measured under Output 2) including from CSM-supported catalytic field initiatives • Facilitated access to relevant, good quality and timely information and lessons learned for climate, peace and security practitioners, through a consolidated knowledge hub function that allows the CSM to act as a clearinghouse of good practice • Effective monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system established • Number of new/updated knowledge products and tools co-developed by the CSM and partners on climate, peace and security, including connecting it to policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, human rights, WPS, YPS or ecosystem restoration • Number of climate, peace and security-related events listed and resource documents, tools, trainings, podcast series and videos shared on the online Climate Security Trello platform • Final evaluation of CSM Phase III / impact assessment undertaken 			
Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)	2023	2024	2025
3.1 Tailored backstopping and technical support, advice and rapidly deployable capacity on climate, peace and security in mission and non-mission contexts			

Tailored backstopping support that connects climate, peace and security advisors to environmental expertise and networks			
Climate, peace and security expert roster and rapid response facility: remote and in-person support will be provided to CSM partners in mission as well as non-mission contexts to deliver technical advice in key areas, including risk analysis, climate policy, climate finance, foresight and modeling, and gender-sensitive solution design			
3.2 Consolidation of the CSM's role as a knowledge hub and clearinghouse of good practice to facilitate access to good quality information and lessons learned for partners among the UN system, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society organizations (including NGOs, think tanks, research institutions and academia)			
Collecting good practice and articulating lessons learned from the CSM's catalytic field initiatives and collaborating with international initiatives on climate, peace and security (e.g. Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) and Climate for Peace)			
Facilitating the collection, sharing and furthering of data-informed approaches and metrics on climate, peace and security analytics and solutions, leveraging existing initiatives, knowledge and data generated by Global South actors, including peer-reviewed literature			
Clearinghouse function to support and provide advice on good practice, lessons learned and comparative examples regarding analysis approaches, policy advice and response design, making use of crowdsourcing and leveraging the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security			
3.3 Contributing to tool development and cross-sectoral knowledge co-generation on climate-related security risks and related response strategies			
Tool development, including updating the Toolbox (and the Global Scan, as appropriate) to a version 2.0, including the repository of data sources and the checklist for climate-informed conflict analysis with a complementary checklist on peace-sensitivity in climate programming			
Deepening cross-sectoral knowledge generation and sharing in policy areas including climate justice and human rights, ecosystem restoration, and leveraging water for peace with a view to contributing to strengthened early warning capabilities, enhanced preparedness and early action, and advancing a common understanding of possible futures among diverse stakeholders			
Engaging with existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools to integrate climate, peace and security considerations			
Facilitating the creation of joint UN knowledge products on: recommendations on addressing climate-related impacts on farmer-herder conflicts; the impacts of mining on conflict, particularly critical minerals for the energy transition and the digital technology industry; and recommendations on a coherent and collaborative UN system approach to facilitate access and mobilize climate finance for vulnerable countries in conflict-affected situations			
3.4 Evaluation			
Final evaluation of CSM Phase III / impact assessment			

Output 4. Capacity building: Strengthened capacity of policymakers and practitioners to develop policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security			
Output indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training programmes (workshops, presentations, and other virtual and in-person training modalities) and tools for integrated climate-related security risk analysis and management (building on the Climate Security Toolbox and using a gender and social inclusion lens), climate policy and finance and peace, and strategic foresight and predictive analytics, co-developed and organized by the CSM for practitioners across and beyond the UN • Number of practitioners with improved skills and knowledge on integrated, gender-sensitive climate-related security risk analysis and management, climate policy and finance and peace, and early warning capabilities, preparedness and early action within and beyond the UN system, and quality of CSM-(co-)led capacity building support provided • Increased pool of experts on climate, peace and security available for secondment/interactive standby consultancy • Number of UN courses to include the climate-related security risk dimensions in peace and security reporting, early warning and decision making processes • Degree of mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations in training offerings with other main topical foci 			
Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)	2023	2024	2025
4.1 Core expertise: programme implementation with partners, integrated approach to climate, peace and security			
CSM core expertise and HQ focal points (climate, peace and security specialists)			
Travel/Events			
4.2 Programme management support, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and communication			
CSM Secretariat (Programme and KM Specialist, Operations Associate, M&E and communication functions TBD)			
4.3 Support to climate, peace and security practitioners: dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials, complementing existing and new training programmes, by developing and deploying training modules to UN field missions and other entities and online courses, leveraging existing offerings			
Dedicated climate, peace and security training rollout for UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations, including the first climate, peace and security course targeting UN missions			
Mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations in training offerings with other main topical foci, with a view to progress cross-sectoral understanding and implementation			
Development of Global South climate, peace and security training partnerships and supporting the development of standardized climate, peace and security tools			
Induction training in UNEP HQ in Nairobi to connect climate, peace and security advisors with UNEP expertise, networks, data sources and tools, as part of the backstopping package			
Climate Policy and Finance for Peace - Experts Academy on: integration of peace and security considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Long-Term Strategies (LTS) and climate			

financing strategies; climate, peace and security programming peer-to-peer exchange; strategic foresight for integrated analysis of climate-related security risks; and emerging areas in climate, peace and security			
Training package to strengthen technical capacities of UN climate practitioners on climate policy and finance and peace, as well as foresight/scenarios in fragile and conflict-affected contexts			
Support to climate, peace and security advisors on specific technical capacities on climate policy and finance and peace			
Deploying strategic foresight, scenario games and predictive analytics (using materials from knowledge co-creation and management under Output 3) to inform and build practitioners' capacities in early warning capabilities, preparedness and early action within and beyond the UN			
Enforcing UNPOL's capacity to support host-State counterparts in strengthening environmental rule of law through guidance development, training and the attainment of required skill sets and expertise			
Climate, Peace and Security Series regional dialogues			
UN Climate, Peace and Security Practitioners Dialogues			
Climate, Peace and Security course(s) in select relevant academic settings			

A.2. Budget

- Indicative master budget for Phase III (2023-2025)
- CSM Joint Programme updated estimated budget through MPTF (2020-2025) by UNSDG harmonized budget categories

CSM Joint Programme Phase III Budget (2023-2025) - Main funding modality (source of funds): UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)			Estimated budget (USD)			
Outputs and indicative activities	Budget description	Responsible party	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Output 1. Support to analysis and action: Integrated risk assessments and risk management strategies and plans developed, applied and implemented in locations highly affected by climate-related security risks						
1.1 Catalytic field initiatives - Regional and sub-regional organizations						
Arab States / League of Arab States (LAS)	CPS Policy Specialist (P4 contract)	UNDP	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
	CPS Policy Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNDP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Lake Chad Basin / Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)	CPS Policy Specialist (P4 contract)	UNDP	320,000	320,000	320,000	960,000
	CPS Policy Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNDP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Liptako Gourma / Liptako Gourma Authority (LGA)	CPS Programme Specialist (P4 contract)	UNDP	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
	CPS Programme Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNDP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Non-UN regional entity in Global South (TBC)	CPS Programme Specialist (P4 contract)	UNDP	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
	CPS Programme Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNDP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) (TBD as appropriate)	TBD					
Regional risk assessment study in collaboration with ASEAN (TBC)	TBD	DPPA	50,000	150,000		200,000
Additional regional risk assessment(s) (TBD as appropriate)	TBD					
1.2 Catalytic field initiatives - Initiatives working with UN Country Teams, Resident Coordinator Offices, field offices of individual UN entities, and other development partners						
Andean States (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	Consultants + DSA + contracts	UNDP	250,000	250,000	250,000	750,000
Northern Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)	Consultants	UNEP	47,000	47,000	47,000	141,000
	Travel	UNEP	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Philippines	Consultants + DSA + contracts	UNDP	250,000	250,000	250,000	750,000
Somalia	Consultants + DSA + contracts	UNDP	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
Sudan	Consultants + DSA + contracts	UNDP	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) (TBD as appropriate)	TBD					
1.3 Catalytic field initiatives - UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations						
Central Africa / UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	CPS Advisor (P4 contract)	DPPA	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPPA	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding - CPS deployment programme	DPPA	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
	CPS Advisor (P3 contract)	DPO	184,600	184,600	184,600	553,800
	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPO	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	National staff (G contract)	DPO	32,300	32,300	32,300	96,900
	National staff (Office rent and security)	DPO	4,800	4,800	4,800	14,400
	Programming funding - CPS deployment programme	DPO	70,000	70,000	70,000	210,000
Central African Republic / UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (TBD)	CPS Advisor (P5 contract)	DPO	351,950	351,950	351,950	1,055,850
	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPO	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	DPO	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo / UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (TBD)	CPS Advisor (P5 contract)	DPO	331,956	331,956	331,956	995,868
	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPO	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	DPO	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Horn of Africa / Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (OSE HoA)	CPS Advisor (P4 contract)	UNEP	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	UNEP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programme Officer (P3 contract)	UNEP	185,000	185,000	185,000	555,000
	Programme Officer (Office rent and security)	UNEP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Data Analyst (P3 contract)	UNEP	185,000	185,000	185,000	555,000
	Data Analyst (Office rent and security)	UNEP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	50% Operations Assistant (G6 contract)	UNEP	34,000	34,000	34,000	102,000
	50% Operations Assistant (Office rent and security)	UNEP	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200
	Programming funding	UNEP	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
	CPS Advisor (P4 contract)	DPPA	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
Iraq / UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPPA	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	DPPA	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
	CPS Advisor (P5 contract)	UNEP/DPO	320,000	320,000	320,000	960,000
Mali / UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	UNEP/DPO	32,000	32,000	32,000	96,000
	Backstopping package	UNEP	90,000	90,000	90,000	270,000
	CPS Advisor (P5 contract)	UNDP/DPO	362,125	362,125	362,125	1,086,375
South Sudan / UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	UNDP/DPO	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	UNDP/DPO	55,000	55,000	55,000	165,000
	CPS Advisor (P4 contract)	DPPA	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
Sudan / UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) (TBD)	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPPA	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	DPPA	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
	CPS Advisor (P4 contract)	DPPA	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
West Africa and the Sahel / UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)	CPS Advisor (Office rent and security)	DPPA	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	Programming funding	DPPA	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) (TBD as appropriate)	TBD					
Output 2. Advocacy, partnerships and convening: Increased collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders to harmonize climate action, peace and security policies						
2.1 Targeted advocacy and outreach to further raise awareness and attention within and beyond the UN system on climate, peace and security and keep it high on the agenda of relevant policy fora						
CSM-organized or co-organized events	Travel/Events	DPPA	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Travel/Events	UNDP	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Travel/Events	UNEP	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Travel/Events	DPO	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
2.2 Expanding and diversifying multi-disciplinary partnerships for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States (donors and implementors), local communities, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South						
CSM participation at conferences and workshops, UN and non-UN fora: meetings at regional level, global conferences, UN policy fora	Travel/Events	DPPA	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Travel/Events	UNDP	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Travel/Events	UNEP	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Travel/Events	DPO	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Work with partners or through platforms that can help access, disseminate and exchange open data with other organizations	TBD					
Collaboration with international initiatives on CPS (e.g. Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) and Climate for Peace)	Capacity Development Specialist (P4 contract) + consultants + training/events + DSA	UNDP	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
2.3 Developing platforms to convene and support partners with learning through cross-cutting knowledge, information and experience sharing that bridge sectors						
Community of Practice on CPS	TBD					

Regular regional meetings on CPS	TBD					
Intermission Working Group on CPS	TBD					
West Africa/Central Africa interregional meeting	TBD					
Regular exchanges between CPS Advisors and experts deployed in UN entities and regional and sub-regional organizations	TBD					
Output 3: Knowledge co-generation and management: Stronger evidence base and tools enabling UN entities to analyze and report on climate-related security risks and related response strategies						
3.1 Tailored backstopping and technical support, advice and rapidly deployable capacity on for climate, peace and security in mission and non-mission contexts						
Tailored backstopping support	Staff (P4 contract)	UNEP	245,000	245,000	245,000	735,000
	Staff (Office rent and security)	UNEP	13,600	13,600	13,600	40,800
	DSA/travel + consultants + events	UNEP	61,400	61,400	61,400	184,200
National backstopping support	Staff (G contract) + DSA/travel + events	UNEP	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Rapid response facility	TBD	DPO/UNDP	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Climate peace and security policy, financing and programming experts roster	Consultants + travel + DSA	UNDP	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.2 Consolidation of the CSM's role as a knowledge hub and clearinghouse of good practice to facilitate access to good quality information and lessons learned for partners among the UN system, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society organizations (including NGOs, think tanks, research institutions and academia)						
Collecting good practice and articulating lessons learned from CSM initiatives and collaborating with international initiatives on CPS (e.g. CRSP and Climate for Peace)	Consultants + workshops + DSA	UNDP	350,000	350,000	350,000	1,050,000
Facilitating the collection, sharing and furthering of data-informed approaches and metrics on CPS analytics and solutions	Contract	UNDP	80,000	80,000	80,000	240,000
Clearinghouse function to support and provide advice on good practice, lessons learned and comparative examples	Contracts + consultants	UNDP	120,000	120,000	120,000	360,000
3.3 Contributing to tool development and cross-sectoral knowledge co-generation on climate-related security risks and related response strategies						
Tool development, including updating the CSM Toolbox to a version 2.0	Consultant(s)	UNDP	50,000	0	0	50,000
Deepening cross-sectoral knowledge generation and sharing	TBD					
Engaging with existing M&E tools to integrate CPS considerations	TBD	UNDP	50,000	0	0	50,000
Facilitating the creation of joint UN knowledge products	TBD					
3.4 Evaluation						
Final evaluation of CSM Phase III / impact assessment	Consultant(s)	UNDP	0	0	200,000	200,000
Output 4. Capacity building: Strengthened capacity of policymakers and practitioners to develop policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security						
4.1 Core expertise: programme implementation with partners, integrated approach to climate, peace and security						
CSM core expertise and HQ focal points (Climate, Peace and Security Specialists)	CPS Specialist (P4 contract)	DPPA	253,124	253,124	253,124	759,372
	CPS Specialist (Office rent and security)	DPPA	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
	CPS Specialist (P4 contract)	UNDP	253,124	253,124	253,124	759,372
	CPS Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNDP	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
	CPS Specialist (P4 contract)	UNEP	253,124	253,124	253,124	759,372
	CPS Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNEP	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
	CPS Specialist (P4 contract)	DPO	253,124	253,124	253,124	759,372
	CPS Specialist (Office rent and security)	DPO	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
Travel/Events	Travel/Events	DPPA	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	Travel/Events	UNDP	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	Travel/Events	UNEP	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	Travel/Events	DPO	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
4.2 Programme management support, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and communication						
CSM Secretariat (Programme and KM Specialist, Operations Associate, M&E and communication functions TBD)	Programme & KM Specialist (P3 contract)	UNDP	214,000	214,000	214,000	642,000
	Programme & KM Specialist (Office rent and security)	UNDP	9,480	9,480	9,480	28,440
	50% Operations Associate (G6 contract)	UNDP	63,500	63,500	63,500	190,500
	50% Operations Associate (Office rent and security)	UNDP	4,740	4,740	4,740	14,220
	50% Operations Associate (G6 contract)	UNEP	63,500	63,500	63,500	190,500
	50% Operations Associate (Office rent and security)	UNEP	4,740	4,740	4,740	14,220
	50% Operations Associate (G6 contract)	DPPA/DPO	63,500	63,500	63,500	190,500
	50% Operations Associate (Office rent and security)	DPPA/DPO	4,740	4,740	4,740	14,220
	M&E function (TBD)	UNDP	180,000	180,000	180,000	540,000
	Communication function (TBD)					
4.3 Support to climate, peace and security practitioners: dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials, complementing existing and new training programmes, by developing and deploying training modules to UN field missions and other entities and online courses, leveraging existing offerings						
Dedicated CPS training rollout for UN SPMs and PKOs	TBD	DPO/DPPA	80,000	80,000	80,000	240,000
Mainstreaming of CPS considerations in training offerings	TBD					
Development of Global South CPS training partnerships and supporting the development of standardized CPS tools	50% Staff (P3 contract) + travel + events	UNEP	110,000	110,000	110,000	330,000
Induction training in UNEP HQ in Nairobi	DSA + travel + events	UNEP	75,000	75,000	75,000	225,000
Climate Policy and Finance for Peace - Experts Academy - training package to strengthen technical capacities of UN climate practitioners on climate policy, finance and peace, as well as foresight/scenarios in fragile and conflict-affected contexts	DSA + travel + events	UNDP	80,000	80,000	80,000	240,000
Support to CPS Advisors on climate policy and finance and peace	TBD	UNDP	90,000	90,000	90,000	270,000
Deploying strategic foresight in collaboration with national, regional and UN partners and integrating foresight in the CSM Toolbox	50% Staff (P3 contract) + contractual services + travel	UNEP	150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
Deploying scenario games and predictive analytics	TBD	UNDP	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Enhancing UNPOL's capacity to support host-State counterparts in strengthening environmental rule of law through guidance development, training and the attainment of required skill sets and expertise	Staff (P4 contract and Office rent and security)	DPO	288,000	288,000	0	576,000
	Guidance development and other operating costs	DPO	18,953	53,439	0	72,393
	Assessments mission visits seminars (travel)	DPO	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
	Workshops and training support (training)	DPO	0	50,000	0	50,000
CPS Series regional dialogues	TBD					
UN CPS Practitioners Dialogues	TBD					
CPS course(s) in select relevant academic settings	TBD					

	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
TOTAL - DIRECT COSTS (USD)	13,149,780	13,234,266	12,842,827	39,226,874
GMS (7% of direct costs)	920,485	926,399	898,998	2,745,881
MPTFO AA fee (1% of contributions)	142,124	143,037	138,806	423,967
TOTAL - DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS (USD)	14,212,389	14,303,702	13,880,631	42,396,722
GRAND TOTAL (USD)	42,396,722			

Budget by UNSDG harmonized budget categories

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM JOINT PROGRAMME
ESTIMATED BUDGET (MPTF) - 2020-2025

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	Total (USD)				
	TOTAL (USD)	DPPA	UNDP	UNEP	DPO
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 23,384,244	\$ 4,738,749	\$ 8,518,648	\$ 5,476,258	\$ 4,650,590
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -				
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -				
4. Contractual services	\$ 18,373,339	\$ 971,418	\$ 12,643,237	\$ 943,683	\$ 3,815,000
5. Travel	\$ 727,782	\$ 75,000	\$ 161,692	\$ 331,089	\$ 160,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 852,674	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 812,674	\$ -
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 1,144,625	\$ 246,676	\$ 316,102	\$ 249,954	\$ 331,893
Total Direct Costs	\$ 44,482,664	\$ 6,031,843	\$ 21,679,679	\$ 7,813,659	\$ 8,957,483
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$ 3,113,786	\$ 422,229	\$ 1,517,578	\$ 522,316	\$ 651,664
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 47,596,450	\$ 6,454,072	\$ 23,197,257	\$ 8,335,975	\$ 9,609,146
AA (1%) fee	\$ 480,772	\$ 65,193	\$ 234,316	\$ 84,202	\$ 97,062
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION	\$ 48,077,222	\$ 6,519,265	\$ 23,431,572	\$ 8,420,177	\$ 9,706,208

ANNEX B. Legal context

The CSM joint initiative is co-hosted by DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO and administered by MPTFO for the pass-through fund management modality of the Joint Programme.

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 Participating UN Organizations do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List. The list can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this document.

Participating UN Organisation	Agreement
United Nations Development Programme (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...”
United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (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.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Established by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972.
United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO)	The General Assembly through GA resolution A/RES/72/262C endorsed the establishment of the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) effective 1 January 2019.

ANNEX C. Terms of reference of the CSM Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

**Climate Security Mechanism
Joint Steering Committee (JSC)**

**Terms of Reference
Updated Version
(December 2022)**

Senior management level meeting (Principal level)

- **Objective:** executive decision-making and oversight (including on official joint reporting)
- **Timing/level:** annually at Director level
- **Documentation:** agenda and synthetic background documentation on progress to be shared in advance
- **Modality:** agenda shared in advance, two Member State partners as rotating co-chairs based on the following indicative cycle: Sweden – Germany – Norway – UK – Ireland – France – Sweden, with Sweden and Germany co-chairing the first JSC meeting, Norway and the UK co-chairing the second meeting, and so on and so forth. In case a new Member State partner joins the CSM, the JSC will propose to add such partner to the above cycle. Guided by this approach, at each JSC meeting co-chairs will propose new co-chairs for the next JSC meeting.
- **Secretariat:** CSM serves as Secretariat
- **Minutes:** short summary by Secretariat and shared with participants
- **Participants:** Director level participants from Member State partners (France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the UK, as well as MPTFO as administrative agent), and CSM (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO) and the CSM core team

Technical level meeting (Expert/working level)

- **Objective:** a forum to exchange informal updates between CSM and donors
- **Timing/level:** twice a year at working level
- **Documentation:** any relevant documents to be share in advance
- **Modality:** tour de table and preparatory meeting for Joint Steering Committee
- **Secretariat:** CSM serves as Secretariat
- **Minutes:** short summary by Secretariat
- **Participants:** technical level participants from Member State partners (France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the UK, as well as MPTFO as administrative agent), and CSM (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO) and the CSM core team

**ANNEX D. Addendum No. 1 to the CSM Joint Programme Document (dated 17 December 2021)
and previously updated CSM Joint Programme Document version (dated 27 September
2021)**



STRENGTHENING FIELD CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS

JANUARY 2020 - DECEMBER 2025

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM JOINT PROGRAMME

ADDENDUM NO. 1

Programme period: 2020-2025

MPTF Project ID: 00123493

Anticipated start and end dates:
1 January 2020 - 31 December 2025

Management arrangements:

- MPTFO as administrative agent / pass-through modality
- Parallel fund management modality

Total estimated budget: USD 21.10 million*

- MPTF: USD 17.47 million
- Parallel: USD 3.63 million

Funded budget: USD 9.54 million

Unfunded budget: USD 11.56 million

Sources of funded budget:

- MPTF: UK: GBP 3 million, Ireland: EUR 0.79 million, Norway: NOK 3 million
- Parallel: Sweden: SEK 21.5 million, Germany: USD 0.99 million, Norway: NOK 9 million

** Total estimated budget includes both programme and indirect costs*

On behalf of DPPA:



Teresa Whitfield
Director
Policy and Mediation Division

Date: 15-Dec-2021

On behalf of UNDP:



George Conway
Deputy Director
Crisis Bureau

Date: 15-Dec-2021

On behalf of UNEP:



Susan Gardner
Director
Ecosystems Division

Date: 17-Dec-2021

Output 4: Technical advisory capacity embedded in the field	4.1 Support to OSE on climate and security	\$ 435,600	\$ 435,600					UNEP	Germany	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA		\$ 871,200
	4.2 Support to UNOWAS on climate and security		\$ 205,200					DPPA	Norway	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA		\$ 205,200
	4.3 Support to UNOCA on climate security	£ 102,338	£ 114,831					DPPA	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	£ 217,169	\$ 300,372
	4.3.1 P4 Coordination Officer - UNOCA, Libreville	-	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	DPPA	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	£ 1,051,540	\$ 1,454,412
	4.3.1a Rent and common services charges (P4)	-	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	DPPA	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	£ 47,400	\$ 65,560
	4.4 Improved analysis and action on climate-related security risks in South Sudan											
	4.4.1 P5 Senior Climate and Security Advisor		\$ 90,531	\$ 362,125	\$ 271,594			UNDP	Ireland	Staff - P5 FTA contract		\$ 724,250
	4.4.1a P5 Senior Climate and Security Advisor - rent and common services charges		\$ 3,400	\$ 13,600	\$ 10,200			UNDP	Ireland	Staff - Office Rent & Security		\$ 27,200
	4.4.2 National Consultant to support analytical work and programme development		\$ 7,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 22,500			UNDP	Ireland	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA		\$ 60,000
	4.4.3 Stakeholder consultations		\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000			UNDP	Ireland	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA		\$ 40,000
	4.4.4 Travel		\$ 1,250	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,750			UNDP	Ireland	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA		\$ 10,000
	4.5 Improved analysis and action on climate-related security risks in UN field missions											
	4.5.1 P4 Climate and Security Advisors			\$ 566,000	\$ 566,000			TBD	Norway	Staff - P4 FTA contract		\$ 1,132,000
	4.5.1a P4 Climate and Security Advisors - rent and common services charges			\$ 27,200	\$ 27,200			TBD	Norway	Staff - Office Rent & Security		\$ 54,400
	4.5.2 P4 Climate and Security Advisors			\$ 283,000	\$ 283,000			TBD	Sweden	Staff - P4 FTA contract		\$ 566,000
	4.5.2a P4 Climate and Security Advisors - rent and common services charges			\$ 13,600	\$ 13,600			TBD	Sweden	Staff - Office Rent & Security		\$ 27,200
	4.5.2b Pooled programming funding			\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000			TBD	Sweden	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA		\$ 200,000
	Sub-Total										£ 1,316,109	\$ 5,737,794
Output 5												
Output 5: Advocacy and convening	a) Joint meetings with regional entities, inter-regional and south-south expert/technical level exchanges	£ 10,000	£ 10,000					DPPA, UNDP	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	£ 20,000	\$ 27,663
	b) Workshops for UN leaders and other key stakeholders	£ 30,000	£ 30,000					DPPA, UNDP, UNEP	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	£ 60,000	\$ 82,988
	Sub-Total										£ 80,000	\$ 110,650
Indirect costs - MPTF												
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							DPPA, UNDP, UNEP	UK	GMS	£ 452,416	\$ 625,748
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							MPTFO	UK	GMS	£ 69,854	\$ 96,616
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Ireland	GMS		\$ 60,301
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							MPTFO	Ireland	GMS		\$ 9,311
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							TBD	Norway	GMS		\$ 123,889
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							MPTFO	Norway	GMS		\$ 19,129
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							DPPA, UNDP, UNEP	Sweden	GMS		\$ 291,388
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							MPTFO	Sweden	GMS		\$ 44,991
Indirect costs - Parallel funds												
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Sweden	GMS		\$ 51,327
	GMS at 8% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Norway	GMS		\$ 36,298
	RC levy 1% of donor contribution							UNDP	Norway	GMS		\$ 4,950
	GMS at 13% of programmatic costs							UNEP	Germany	GMS		\$ 113,256
	RC levy 1% of donor contribution							UNEP	Germany	GMS		\$ 9,944
	Sub-Total										£ 522,269	\$ 1,487,147
	Total (USD)										£ 6,985,351	\$ 21,104,328
	Funded (USD)***											\$ 9,546,658
	Unfunded (USD)											\$ 11,557,670

*Planned budget for 2022 and onwards is indicative and subject to fund mobilization

**Current sources of funds refer to funded budget (funds mobilized to date). Unfunded budget (to be mobilized) might come from different sources

***Funded budget is based on estimated amounts, actual amounts dependent on exchange rates

BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM JOINT PROGRAMME - STRENGTHENING FIELD CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS
ESTIMATED BUDGET (MPTF)

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	Total (USD)			
	TOTAL (USD)	UNEP	UNDP	DPPA
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 10,989,624	\$ 2,338,878	\$ 6,183,838	\$ 2,466,908
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -			
4. Contractual services	\$ 4,169,048	\$ 619,329	\$ 3,181,186	\$ 368,533
5.Travel	\$ 548,663	\$ 188,555	\$ 240,708	\$ 119,399
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ -			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 454,899	\$ 120,672	\$ 226,666	\$ 107,560
Total Direct Costs	\$ 16,162,233	\$ 3,267,435	\$ 9,832,398	\$ 3,062,400
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$ 1,131,356	\$ 228,720	\$ 688,268	\$ 214,368
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 17,293,589	\$ 3,496,155	\$ 10,520,666	\$ 3,276,768
AA (1%) fee	\$ 174,683	\$ 35,315	\$ 106,269	\$ 33,099
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION	\$ 17,468,272	\$ 3,531,470	\$ 10,626,935	\$ 3,309,867



STRENGTHENING FIELD CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS

JANUARY 2020 - DECEMBER 2025

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: 2020-2025</p> <p>Atlas Award ID:</p> <p>Anticipated start and end dates:</p> <p>1 January 2020 - 31 December 2025</p> <p>Management Arrangements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPTFO as administrative agent/ pass-through modality - Parallel fund management modality 	<p>Total estimated budget: US\$ 19.93 million*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funded budget: US\$ 8.03 million** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MPTFO: US\$ 3.53 million o Parallel: US\$ 4.50 million - Unfunded budget: US\$ 11.90 million <p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPTFO: UK: GBP 2 million, Ireland: US\$ 0.93 million - Parallel: Sweden: SEK 21.5 million, Norway: NOK 9 million, Germany: US\$ 0.99 million <p><i>* Total estimated budget includes both programme and indirect costs</i></p> <p><i>** Based on estimated amounts, actual amounts dependent on exchange rates</i></p>
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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 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

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 and Ireland into one combined joint programme document capturing all workstreams currently supported by five partners: Sweden, Germany, Norway, the UK and Ireland.

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 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 Secretary-General and
Director of the Crisis Bureau
United Nations Development Programme

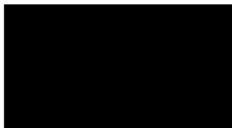
Date: 20-Sep-2021

On behalf of DPPA:


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

Date: 21-Sep-2021

On behalf of UNEP:

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

Date:

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/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/CCSPRST 2011 5.pdf](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/CCSPRST%202011%205.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/%7B65BFCF9B-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, OHRLLS, 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
Output 1: Awareness raised among development and peace & security actors on climate-related security risks through advocacy and outreach with relevant partners <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> <i>Indicator 1.2: Annual Experts Workshop on Climate Security, baseline: 1, target: 2</i> <i>Indicator 1.3: Event held at Stockholm Forum, baseline: 0, target: 1</i>								
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								

Output 4: Climate-related security risk assessment and related activities rolled out in a number of focus regions, with UN field missions. <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> <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> <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> <i>Indicator 4.4 Regional assessment conducted in Central Africa and Action Plan created, baseline: 0, target: 1</i>								
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								
Output 5: Advocacy and convening relevant actors to promote appropriate action <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> <i>Indicator: 5.2 No of advocacy tools/messages developed to promote attention to climate and environmental security risks, baseline: 0, target: 2</i> <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>								
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.*

Output 4: Technical advisory capacity embedded in the field	4.1 Support to OSE on climate and security	\$ 435,600	\$ 435,600					UNEP	Germany	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 871,200
	4.2 Support to UNOWAS on climate and security		\$ 205,200					DPPA	Norway/Norad	Consultants, contracts, travel DSA	\$ 205,200
	4.3 Support to UNOCA on climate security	£ 102,338	£ 114,831					DPPA	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 300,372
	4.3.1 P4 Coordination Officer - UNOCA, Libreville	-	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	£ 210,308	DPPA	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 1,454,412
	4.3.1a Rent and common services charges (P4)	-	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	£ 9,480	DPPA	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 65,560
	4.4 Improved analysis and action on climate-related security risks in South Sudan										
	4.4.1 P5 Senior Climate and Security Advisor		\$ 90,531	\$ 362,125	\$ 271,594			UNDP	Ireland	Staff - P5 FTA contract	\$ 724,250
	4.4.1a P5 Senior Climate and Security Advisor - rent and common services charges		\$ 3,400	\$ 13,600	\$ 10,200			UNDP	Ireland	Staff - Office Rent & Security	\$ 27,200
	4.4.2 National Consultant to support analytical work and programme development		\$ 7,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 22,500			UNDP	Ireland	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 60,000
	4.4.3 Stakeholder consultations		\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000			UNDP	Ireland	Consultants, contracts, travel DSA	\$ 40,000
	4.4.4 Travel		\$ 1,250	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,750			UNDP	Ireland	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 10,000
	4.5 Improved analysis and action on climate-related security risks in UN field missions										
	4.5.1 P4 Climate and Security Advisors			\$ 566,000	\$ 566,000			UNDP	Norway/MFA	Staff - P4 FTA contract	\$ 1,132,000
	4.5.1a P4 Climate and Security Advisors - rent and common services charges			\$ 27,200	\$ 27,200			UNDP	Norway/MFA	Staff - Office Rent & Security	\$ 54,400
		Sub-Total									
Output 5											
Output 5: Advocacy and convening	a) Joint meetings with regional entities, inter-regional and south-south expert/technical level exchanges	£ 10,000	£ 10,000					UNDP	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 27,663
	b) Workshops for UN leaders and other key stakeholders	£ 30,000	£ 30,000					UNDP	UK	Consultants, contracts, travel, DSA	\$ 82,988
	Sub-Total										\$ 110,650
	Indirect costs - MPTF										
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							UNDP	UK	GMS	\$ 604,722
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							UNDP	UK	GMS	\$ 93,370
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Ireland	GMS	\$ 60,301
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							UNDP	Ireland	GMS	\$ 9,311
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Norway/MFA	GMS	\$ 83,048
	Administrative agent fee at 1% of donor contribution							UNDP	Norway/MFA	GMS	\$ 12,823
	Indirect costs - Parallel funds										
	GMS at 7% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Sweden	GMS	\$ 346,586
	GMS at 8% of programmatic costs							UNDP	Norway/Norad	GMS	\$ 99,389
	RC levy 1% of donor contribution							UNDP	Norway/Norad	GMS	\$ 13,553
	GMS at 13% of programmatic costs							UNEP	Germany	GMS	\$ 113,256
	RC levy 1% of donor contribution							UNEP	Germany	GMS	\$ 9,944
	Sub-Total										\$ 1,446,302
	Total (USD)										\$ 19,927,199
	Funded (USD)***										\$ 8,029,773
	Unfunded (USD)										\$ 11,897,426

*Planned budget for 2022 and onwards is indicative and subject to fund mobilization

**Current sources of funds refer to funded budget (funds mobilized to date). Unfunded budget (to be mobilized) might come from different sources

***Funded budget is based on estimated amounts, actual amounts dependent on exchange rates

JOINT PROGRAMME STRENGTHENING FIELD CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE-RELATED SECURITY RISKS

ESTIMATED BUDGET for UK and IRELAND SUPPORTED OUTPUTS (MPTF)

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	Total by Year (USD)					Total by Year (USD)		
	TOTAL (USD)	2020	2021	2022	2023	UNEP	UNDP	DPPA
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 1,357,413	\$ 196,966	\$ 526,728	\$ 362,125	\$ 271,594	\$ 195,588	\$ 1,025,295	\$ 136,529
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4. Contractual services	\$ 1,720,347	\$ 935,898	\$ 696,949	\$ 50,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 265,689	\$ 1,322,223	\$ 132,434
5. Travel	\$ 127,962	\$ 55,051	\$ 64,161	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,750	\$ 20,807	\$ 70,807	\$ 36,348
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 57,491	\$ 13,367	\$ 20,324	\$ 13,600	\$ 10,200	\$ 12,309	\$ 39,028	\$ 6,154
Total Direct Costs	\$ 3,263,213	\$ 1,201,282	\$ 1,308,163	\$ 430,725	\$ 323,044	\$ 494,393	\$ 2,457,354	\$ 311,465
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$ 228,425	\$ 84,090	\$ 91,571	\$ 30,151	\$ 22,613	\$ 34,608	\$ 172,015	\$ 21,803
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 3,491,638	\$ 1,285,372	\$ 1,399,734	\$ 460,876	\$ 345,657	\$ 529,001	\$ 2,629,369	\$ 333,268
AA (1%) fee	\$ 35,265	\$ 12,981	\$ 14,137	\$ 4,655	\$ 3,491	\$ 5,342	\$ 26,558	\$ 3,365
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION	\$ 3,526,903	\$ 1,298,353	\$ 1,413,871	\$ 465,531	\$ 349,148	\$ 534,343	\$ 2,655,926	\$ 336,633