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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

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

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

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Climate Security in the Pacific  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** UNDP & IOM | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  UNDP **(Convening Agency)**  IOM |
| **Date of first transfer:** July 2020  **Project end date:** 30th June, 2022  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  The project is ending in June 2022. However, the Project Board agreed for requesting a no-cost extension for 6 months (July – December 2022) in accordance with the PBF guidelines. | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP $ 2567630.00  IOM $ 632370.00        $        $  Total: $ 3,200,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:   13%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 547598.25￼  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 16,000 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: 1**  **Project Risk Marker: 1**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Giulio Fabris – Climate Security in the Pacific Project Communication and Advocacy Specialist.  Project report reviewed by: Emma Sale – Project Manager a.i. - and Martin Ras – Former Project Manager  Project report approved by: Justin Shone – Resilience and Sustainable Development Team Leader a.i. / Agus Wandi – Peace and Development Advisor  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: No | |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

Progress has been made in this project since 2020. The project management team recruitment has been finalized and is now in place in the Republic of the Mashall Islands (RMI), Tuvalu and Kiribati and at the regional level to support the implementation of the project.

Initial delays in the recruitment and associated staffing were complicated as a result of global COVID-19 pandemic, which coupled with the impact of the April COVID-19 outbreak in Fiji (and associated lockdown) affected project implementation and halted in-country monitoring missions for 8 months. The project, has been able to continue virtually through national engagement and consultation with the continuing support of the RMI, Tuvalu and Kiribati Governments. The One UN approach through UNDP, IOM and UN Resident Coordinator Offices team enabled much progress to be achieved. The Project Manager resigned in October 2021, but was promptly replaced with a new Project Manager a.i. selected internally within the office and with support from a new UNDP RSD Team Leader a.i.

The recruitment of the Climate Security Specialist (Serena Arcone) was finalized in November. The Specialist will initially start to remotely support the project and will be based in Suva (Fiji) from the first week of December. The contracting of a consulting company to conduct the climate security assessments and develop the climate risk profiles for the three low-lying atolls (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) has been finalized and the selected company is expected to sign the contract before the end of November.

At the country level (in Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu), outreach and pilot identification missions to outer islands have been successful and will continue until the end of 2021. This bottom-up in-country consultation approach has facilitated discussion and validated climate security priorities through direct engagement and inclusive dialogue with the communities (including vulnerable groups) who are at the forefront of the impact of climate change and allowed for the design of pilot initiatives in the selected sites.

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

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

The first Project Board Meeting was held on 16th November 2021, the meeting was well attended and received by all the participants (including high level representatives including the PBF Chief, UN RCOs in Fiji and Micronesia, UNDP Resident Representative and Senior Government officials), who had the opportunity to assess the project results and discuss the way forward for 2022 (record of meeting attached).

Before the end of 2021, the project anticipates to undertake the following activities at both regional and country levels:

* COP-26 and post COP-26 communication and advocacy activities.
* Climate Security Donor Roundtable as a follow-up on the Development Partners for climate Change (DPCC) meeting held in May to attract additional financing.
* First Pacific Climate Security Expert network (PCSN) dialogues with key partners to improve regional dialogue and for conducting Deep Dive Assessments.
* Climate Security Risk Assessment meetings for the development of risk profiles.
* Outreach missions in Tuvalu, Republic of Marshall Islands and Kiribati to design and start the implementation of pilot initiatives.
* Climate Change Awareness Week in Tuvalu.
* 16 Days of Activism events including Climate Security dialogues with key partners in the Republic of Marshall Islands. Also training and approval of pilot sites.

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

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

The project has had a positive human impact during the first year, the focus was on participatory and inclusive processes to ensure understanding, consultation and sharing of knowledge amongst stakeholders and vulnerable groups. With the ongoing outreach missions in the three countries, the project is ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, disabled people, and youth. The participatory process is building on existing mechanisms that were already established in each country and is guiding the project to design and implement effective climate-security resilience-building initiatives at community level.

In Tuvalu, for example, the mission in the island of Nui allowed over 140 people (including more than 50% women) to engage in the identification of local climate security challenges and contribute to proposing pilot initiatives at the local level. The project partners (e.g. Department of Climate Change, key ministries, local government, NGOs.) appreciated the inclusive and participatory process. For example, [Ms. Litiana Talake](https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/blog/2021/why-inclusive-climate-consultations-matter-in-tuvalu.html) (Acting Director of Climate Change) said, “We cannot come up with practical risk management measures if we fail to consult local communities and understand their vulnerabilities and needs. It is extremely important to include particularly the most vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disability in climate security dialogue to obtain reliable and accurate information from the grassroot level.”

In Kiribati, the tremendous support from the Office of the President and the Kiribati National Expert Group (KNEG) enabled the project to accomplish the [first outreach mission in the island of Tamana](https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/an-island-at-the-forefront-of-climate-change.html). Local community engagement and interaction with the people of Tamana Island were crucial and enabled to build trust, ensure local ownership and identify pilot initiatives.

In the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), [informative workshop sessions](https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/inclusive-dialogues-to-ensure-climate-security-in-rmi.html) presented the definition, concepts and in-depth analysis of Climate Security and its significance at the national and regional level. The outreach missions in selected 7 outer islands are currently ongoing until December and include ‘women-only’ gathering in the islands of Ebon and Tokka.

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

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

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

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

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *partially off*** ***track***

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

One of three outputs is almost complete, with notable changes reported in establishing dedicated catalytic local capacity in all three countries. The three countries have progressed well into establishing cross-governmental recommendations and mechanisms in integrating climate security into national adaptation plans and strategies (Indicator 1a). Two of the three outputs will now progress due to the onboard support of the Climate Security Specialist, who is key for the implementation of the climate security risk assessments and support to PIFS and CANCC.

The Terms of Reference of the Pacific Climate Security Network (PCSN) was finalized in coordination with relevant partners (the UN, PIFS and selected regional experts) after which initial experts were identified. Coordination for convening the first PCSN meeting is underway.

In **Kiribati**, the project continued the consultations with KNEG and the Office of the President and identified food-security as the most urgent thematic area. This engagement allowed for the identification of pilot initiatives, which are: emergency food warehouse; agriculture and irrigation equipment; and milkfish pond and equipment. The pilots will be carried out in Tamana and Marakei islands, which were selected through the consultation process using data from national vulnerability assessments (KIVA). The pilot initiatives will contribute to building resilience to climate-related food security issues, seeking to address conflicts over natural resources that are arising due to the impact of climate change.

In the **Republic of the Marshall Islands**, the project secured a national Project Coordinator, who started her contract in July. The coordinator supported the establishment of a partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Resilient Atolls Project to secure support for a permanent National Coordinator for CANCC activities and support RMI as Chair. The close coordination with the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) allowed for the selection of the outer islands, which were selected based on their unique vulnerability to climate change and complementary with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) sites. The coordination with the CCD and NAP will ensure the sustainability and the catalytic impact of the project, which aims at contributing to RMI’s National Climate Change Strategy.

In **Tuvalu**, the national coordinator contributed to the creation of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Climate Security and Human Mobility. Using the selection criteria and the data from Tuvalu Vulnerability Assessment (TIVA), Nui Island was approved as the pilot site. Finally, the project contributed to the formulation of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of the Tuvalu Climate Change Action Network (TuCAN), integrating the concept of Climate Security into the newly formulated SAP.

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

The Project included gender equality activities and involved young people in all the consultation processes.

In **Kiribati**, at least 50% of women were engaged (cf. attendance sheets and meeting reports) for the key stakeholder meetings, including the different ministries and the KNEG secretariat. For the KNEG, the overall coordination structure for the Project in Kiribati, a representative from Ministry of Women, Youth, Sports and Social Affairs (MWYSSA) was present for all the consultation meetings, including various CSOs, Faith-based Organizations (e.g. AMAK Women's National Organization).

In **Tuvalu**, 117 out of the 216 participants to the five consultations held to date were women. Women engagement and participation have informed climate security dialogue on an inclusive approach. It also identified key climate security issues that can be addressed through a gender equality perspective.

In **RMI**, more than 200 women participated to the dialogues and consultations. Two of these dialogues were only for women.

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

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

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

While none of the five outputs have been achieved, much progress on all activities has been initiated and are ongoing.

The project progressed well on the consultation process that is allowing the identification of climate security risks and mitigation measures (Indicator 2a). The contracting of a consulting company to conduct the climate security assessments and develop the climate security Country Profiles for the three low-lying atolls (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) has been finalized and the selected company is expected to sign the contract before the end of November. This work will continue to foster the partnership with PIFS and support regional and country policy development.

The baseline survey for the data collection was launched and data have been collected. We are now in the process of preparing the presentation of the results and establishing the baseline for indicators 1.b, 1.c, 2.1 and 3.1. The survey will help measuring the understanding and perception of climate security at the regional level.

After the initial inclusive consultation process with national and local stakeholders, missions to selected outer islands and communities are taking place in the three countries.

In **Kiribati**, the first outer island mission to Tamana Island was a success due to the active engagement and dialogue established with the local government, communities and local leaders. During the consultation, more than 200 representatives (50% women) from communities, cooperatives, church, youth, women and the disabled shared knowledge and dialogue on climate security, its impact and proposed pilot initiatives. The mission allowed for the validation of pilot proposals (nursery, fish centre, space for warehouse) that will help resolve conflicts over natural resources that are foreseen due to the impact of climate change.

In **RMI**, the project team organized missions to the islands of Mejatto and Ebon in October 2021. In Mejatto, the meetings with 39 community members allowed for an increased participation in climate security dialogue and to collect and validate information at the community level to design and implement pilot initiatives. In Ebon, the project team met with two communities, reaching over 150 people. From the consultations, it emerged that sea-level rise and eroding coastlines are the main concerns of local communities. The missions are determining which pilot projects will be implemented to ensure resilience building and effective conflict prevention. The project organized a youth leadership camp in August for 23 young people to enhance leadership skills and increase climate security knowledge, helping them to include the security perspective in the climate change discourse.

In **Tuvalu**, the first mission to Nui Island was completed in October. The community consultations were attended by over 140 people (more than 50% female) that enabled the identification of climate security-related challenges and proposal of pilot initiatives for implementation. The proposals, which include food cube gardening and water facility improvement will help local communities to overcome conflicts over natural resources and maintain peace and stability on the island.

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

The consultations organized by the project team during the outreach missions are considering integrating gender equality aspects. Female participation has been at least 50% in the meetings and trainings organized by the country coordinators. Moreover, the mission in Ebon (Republic of Marshall Islands) organized two women-only gathering, in which the key discussion was the allocation of project resources due to influx of such resources and the possible rise in conflict within community members due to unequal resource distribution.

Youth empowerment is an important component of the project, and the country coordinators are working closely with NGOs and youth representatives. In RMI, youth leadership camp was the occasion to increase the knowledge on the topic of climate security through group work, hands-on training, discussions, and field visits.

Moreover, the project is including in the climate security discourse other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, for example by engaging the NGO Fusi Alofa in Tuvalu.

Gender equality and women empowerment and also youth inclusion and responsiveness are better ensuring this outcome.

Finally, the climate security Country Profiles for the three project countries that will be developed with the consultant company will be gender-responsible and reflect the specific needs of women under climate security.

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

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

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

One of the two outputs is work-in-progress while the second output is likely to be delivered by mid to late 2022.

The project has made progress in equipping project stakeholders to advocate for climate security and increase the visibility of climate security at the international level. The contracting of a consulting company to conduct the climate security assessments and develop the climate risk profiles for the three project countries has been finalized and the selected company is expected to sign the contract before the end of November. This will allow for the development of a Regional Assessment in coordination with PIFS and the development of Country Climate Security Profiles will provide data and evidence for decision-makers and support a Pacific climate security advocacy strategy.

The Communication Specialist increased the number of communication channels for ensuring the visibility of the project at the international level (including the UNDP websites and UN & UNDP social media accounts). Updates are included in UN bulletins at all levels and shared with local and regional media.

One of the main and most successful communication products has been the podcast series “[Catching the last wave](https://bit.ly/2Uq9vio)”, aiming at raising awareness on climate security and foster an effective and informed dialogue on the issue, thereby providing an inclusive information-sharing approach to building resilience. Eight episodes have been published, including interviews with high level profiles such as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Dr. Filimon Manoni.

To raise awareness of climate-related security issues in the Pacific, the project team also created an [explanatory animation video](https://bit.ly/3skpc71) that was widely shared on social media. The visibility of in-country activities and especially of the outreach missions has been provided by the creation of [videos](https://bit.ly/3zMYAOm) and human-interest stories (see attachment) that made partners and the wider public understand what climate security means for atoll nations and why it is paramount to address it.

The videos and podcast episodes registered over 2000 visits on the website and were shared by high level profiles such as UNDP global Twitter account (over 1 million followers) and UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner account.

Communication and advocacy activities contributed to the inclusion of the concept of climate security in National Adaptation Plans as well as in regional and global events. In **Kiribati**, the project supported the elevation of the issue of maritime boundary as a priority, and a proposal has been submitted to the Office of the President to consider and take action to address it. In **RMI**, government and non-governmental stakeholders are advocating for the inclusion of climate security into national planning efforts on national climate change adaptation processes. Moreover, the NAP Coordinator was able to attend COP26 with support from the project. In **Tuvalu**, climate security was integrated in the draft Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of the Tuvalu Climate Change Action Network’s (TuCAN).

The project visibility around COP26 has been covered by other advocacy actions, including the participation to UNDP global and regional campaigns, the dissemination of videos and will be continued with interviews to the participants to COP26 from Tuvalu and RMI.

By the end of the year, the project team is planning to organize a Climate Security Donor Roundtable meeting to mobilize additional resources (catalytic initiatives) as a follow-up on the DPCC meeting held in May.

Furthermore, the engagement of the regional project management team in national and regional level Parliamentary events in early November has enabled the conceptualization of new ideas for strategic regional cooperation. As presented at the 1st Project Board meeting on 16th November, such ideas include: (i) convening of a Regional Climate Security Forum post COP-26 to discuss climate change litigation, social and environmental safeguards when transitioning to clean energy, and expanding beyond the current climate security project countries; (ii) support to addressing maritime boundary issues as experienced by Kiribati and a neighboring country (the Cook Islands) with likely impacts on Exclusive Economic Zones and oceanic fishery resources; and (iii) improved regional advocacy (post Climate Security Risk Assessments) through establishing a Climate Security Profile for the Pacific.

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

The gender perspective and the specific needs of youth and the vulnerable groups have been included in the narrative of every communication and advocacy product, especially human-interest stories. Young female climate change activists from the Republic of Marshall Islands (and Solomon Islands) were included in the podcast series and registered the highest number of engagements. An article on the importance of youth in the climate security discourse is currently being developed.

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

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

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)    During the reporting period, the baseline survey was developed and finalized in a participatory process, including the implementing partners, UNDP M&E Officer, country coordinators and government focal points. The baseline survey was included in Survey Monkey and tested in June and launched in July.  data have been collected. We are now in the process of preparing the results presentation and establishing the baselines. This will be done by the end of November.  The baseline survey is primarily aimed at generating the baseline information for:   * Outcome indicator: 1 b: Extent of CANCC members understanding of regional and national climate security issues. * Outcome indicator 1c: Extent of PIFS members understanding of regional and national climate security issues. * Outcome indicator: 2.1: Percentage of national stakeholders who consider that the security risks linked to climate change for their country are clear and mitigation measures have been identified (disaggregated by gender and age). * Outcome indicator 3.1: Percentage of country representatives and project stakeholders that consider that the Pacific Islands are better equipped to advocate in international fora. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  **Yes**  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  **Yes** |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No.  While the project is ending in six months, the project team got approval for extension by the PB. Therefore, evaluation is only envisaged at the end of the project. | Evaluation budget (response required):  **150,000 US$**  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  The project is not ending in 6 months. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.    So far, the project has organized  a Development Partners on Climate Change (DPCC) meeting to generate interest by the donor community. Specific member states like Australia and South Korea have already indicated an interest in Climate Security in the region and this project. The organization of a follow-up donor meeting has been delayed because of COVID-19, but the project team is planning to organize a Climate Security Donor Roundtable by the end of the year. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The recruitment of the climate security specialist (finalized in November) and the consulting company (expected to sign the contract by the end of November) will boost the capacity of the recipient organizations, especially at the regional level. The work of the specialist and the consultant company will support especially CANCC and PIFS. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

$219,000

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

The regional project management team is organizing weekly calls and exchanges with the government counterparts to discuss progress and implementation bottlenecks.

Also, the regional project management team has switched most communication and information exchange to TEAMS to improve collaboration.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

X Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire

X Other (please describe):       Budget changes to improve communication and delivery.

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Atoll states and regional actors assess and are empowered to address security threats of climate change | Indicator 1.a  Outcome Indicator 1 a  # of countries demonstrating progress towards establishing cross governmental recommendations/mechanisms on addressing climate security | 0 | 3 countries | **2** | **3** | Consultations with the governments and national stakeholders have been conducted in the three countries**.** The national project coordinators are working with existing and new national mechanisms to integrate climate security into the national adaptation plans and strategies. |
| Indicator 1.b  Extent of CANCC members understanding of regional and national climate security issues | TbD | 90% | Baseline Survey | **0** | The baseline survey has been launched and data have been collected. We are now in the process of preparing the results presentation and establishing the baseline. The delay in the recruitment of a Climate Security Specialist (in charge of implementing specific regional activities of the project with CANCC and PIFS) has only been finalized in November, which has been the main cause of the late collection of responses for the baseline survey. |
| Indicator 1.c  Extent of PIFS members understanding of reginal and national climate security issues | TbD | 90% | Baseline Survey | **0** | The baseline survey is in-progress and was shared with the PIFS counterpart. It is primarily aimed at generating the baseline information. |
| Output 1.1  Dedicated catalytic local capacity in three member states of the Coalition of Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) to drive country level project implementation, dialogue, analysis and direction on critical climate change security issues. | Indicator 1.1.1  # of countries with a coordination mechanisms informing the direction on critical climate security issues | 0 | 3 | 3 by June 2021 | **3** | In Kiribati, Tuvalu and RMI, consultation with the government has been organized and existing and new climate-change coordination mechanisms is being used.  More specifically, the project has been working in Kiribati with the KNEG, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands with the NAP and has supported the establishment of TAC in Tuvalu. |
| Indicator 1.1.2  number of countries with country driven & cross governmental priorities including gender priorities on critical climate security issues established | 0 | 3 | 3 by June 2021 | **3** | After recruiting national Project Coordinators in the three countries, the project has conducted inclusive national consultations with governments and other stakeholders, as well as local consultations in the selected outer islands. |
| Output 1.2  Dedicated catalytic capacity within CANCC to support Atoll Nations collaboration on climate security matters and their unique advocacy at all levels. | Indicator 1.2.1  Number of countries adopting the recommendations on permanent support to the CANCC | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | Activities to address this indicator have not started. The activities will be carried out by the support function that will be established in PIFS .In RMI, ADB has recruited a specialist to support the CANCC. |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Extent of which the Position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated | 0 | 1 position paper for strengthening the CANCC partnership with the UN is validated and disseminated | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | In RMI, the national Coordinator supported the establishment of a partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Resilient Atolls Project to secure support for a permanent National Coordinator for CANCC activities and support RMI as Chair. The specialist recruited by ADB will oversee achieving this outcome. |
| Output 1.3  Coordination capacity strengthened in the Pacific Islands Forum to support the developing regional understanding of climate security contributing to and informing the Boe Declaration Action Plan. | Indicator 1.3.1  Extent of PIFs capacity in coordinating regional support towards informing BOE declaration action plan with climate security matters (scale) | 0 | Regional support and collaboration gauged amongst key stakeholders on establishing regional understanding of climate security and contribution to Boe Declaration Action plan | 0 | 0 | Engagement with PIFS is progressing and the regional project management team and PIFS are in the process of setting up a technical working group on climate security under PIFS, to contribute to the implementation of the Boe Declaration. |
| Indicator 1.3.2  The extent of which the action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendations. | 0 | 1 action plan for the implementation of the Boe Declaration integrated climate security recommendation | 1 | 1 | This indicator has been achieved. The Climate Security Specialist (starting her assignment by the end of November) will support PIFS in the Boe Declaration Action Plan implementation. The recruitment of the consultant company will also develop the regional risk assessment. |
| **Outcome 2**  Strengthened ability of key stakeholders in Pacific countries to understand, articulate and mitigate security threats of climate change with a particular focus on comprehensive threats to atoll nations and key climate security areas emerging in the region | Indicator 2.1  Percentage of national stakeholders who consider that the security threats linked to climate change for their country are clear and mitigation measures have been identified (disaggregated by gender) | TbD | 80% | 0% by June 2021 (80% at the end of the project) | 0 | The baseline survey for this indicator has been launched and results have been collected during the island outreach missions in the three countries. We are now in the process of preparing the results presentation and establishing the baseline |
| Indicator 2.2  Percentage of women and youth who consider their needs are reflected in the assessment and mitigation measures. | TbD | 80% | 0% by June 2021 (80% at the end of the project) | 0 | The baseline survey for this indicator has been launched and results have been collected during the island outreach missions in the three countries. We are now in the process of preparing the results presentation and establishing the baseline |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1  Three country specific Climate Security Profiles developed that will identify critical climate security issues as the basis for action, resource mobilization and advocacy in the three focus countries, building on existing assessment as relevant. | Indicator 2.1.1  number of countries with gender-senstive Climate security Profiles established | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 0 | The PMU is currently in the process of contracting a consultancy company to develop Gender-Sensitive Climate Security profiles. This is expected to commence in December 2021. |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number of policy and management frameworks developed, adjusted or updated at national and regional levels. | 0 | 3 | 0 by June 2021 | 1 | The national Project Coordinators are currently identifying existing policy and management frameworks that could include climate security recommendation. The work on the Island Vulnerability Assessments (IVAs) in Kiribati and Tuvalu) has led to a better Climate Security decision-making process already. In RMI, the Tile Til Eo Committee (mandated by government to oversee Climate Change activities) is being evaluated. |
| Indicator 2.1.3 Number of gender-responsible country profiles | 0 | 3 | 0 bu June 2021 | 0 | The regional project management team is currently in the process of contracting a consultancy company for the development of Gender-Responsible Climate Security profiles. This will commence in 4th quarter 2021. |
| Output 2.2  Country focused inclusive consultative process and outreach arrangements established in Tuvalu and RMI that help to inform, validate and address and respond to Climate Change Security risks over time. | Indicator 2.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of inclusive dialogue and outreach arrangements undertaken per country | 0 | 3 per country | 3 | 41 | **In Kiribati,** over 10 consultations have been conducted. 3 with KNEG forum and 4 with Key Stakeholders. In addition, more informal meetings were organized with key stakeholders. Also, during the outreach mission in Tamana, consultations with local government, 3 villages, and Tamana key stakeholders were organized.  In **RMI**, over 20 outreach events have been organized already, including community dialogues (Ebeye, Mejatto, Tokka) and workshops with the governments and national stakeholders.  In **Tuvalu,** 4 outreach events have been organized. 2 consultations with the TAC and 2 community workshops (Funafuti and Nui). |
| Indicator 2.2.3  Number of participants, disaggregated by sex and age who have participated in the dialogues | 0 | Total Number per country 500  Percentage of 50% women  Percentage of 50% youth | 250 | 774 (363 men, 411 women) | **In Kiribati,** a total of 200 people participated in the dialogues (111 men, 89 women).  In **RMI**, a total of 358 people participated in the dialogues (205 women, 153 men). Two of these dialogues were only for women.  In **Tuvalu**, a total of 216 people participated in the dialogues (117 women and 99 men). |
| Output 2.3  Pilot or implement at least four initiatives (one per focus country and additional in Kiribati) that address an identified climate security priority at country and/or the community level. | Indicator 2.3.1  Number of gender-sensitive initiatives selected per country addressing climate security priority | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | The selection process has been completed in 2 countries (Kiribati and Tuvalu) while it is ongoing in RMI. The pilot site profiles have been submitted for Tuvalu and Kiribati. |
| Indicator 2.3.2  Percentage, disaggregated, who consider that the pilots have significantly improve the capacities of the community to deal with climate security issues | 0 | 70% | 0 | 0 | This information will only be available after the pilots are installed (in 2022). |
| Indicator 2.3.3  Number of documented lessons learned highlighting pilot interventions in addressing climate security priorities | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | The Implementation of pilot interventions will start in 2022. In Kiribati, this has started with the commence of the procurement actions. |
| Output 2.4  The objective of the PCSN is to ensure cross-disciplinary information sharing and brainstorming, effective partner collaboration through the implementation of the project, including input to related activities of other practitioners and institutions stakeholders in the space | Indicator 2.4.1  Extent of which PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges | No | PCSN is established and demonstrated effective partner collaboration, information sharing and exchanges | 0 | 0 | This is work-in-progress. IOM is recruiting a consultancy service for establishing the PCSN. The DPCC meeting has enabled the selection of partners from the development community. |
| Indicator 2.4.2  Percentage of women members of the PCSN | 0 | 40% | 0 | 0 | This is work-in-progress asPCSN is being established. |
| Indicator 2.4.3  Extent of Options paper on the sustainability options for the PCSN adopted by partners & received buy in for additional funding | 0 | PCSM established, adopted with some financial support | 0 | 0 | This has not started.PCSN is in the process of being established. PCSN will be discussed with the donor during the upcoming Climate Security Donor Roundtable. |
| Indicator 2.4.4  1 deep dive assessments on regional issues are produced | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | This is work-in-progress. The procurement process for theconsultancy for deep-dive assessment is underway. |
| Indicator 2.4.6  % of participants to the regional forum who consider that their understanding of the issue has improved and that the plan of action is clear | 0 | 75% | 0 | 0 | This has not started. TheRegional Forum will be organized sometimes between the first and second quarters of 2022. |
| Output 2.5  Pacific climate security findings informed the UN Conceptual Approach to Climate-Related Security Risk Assessments - strengthening both the regional and global framework for understanding climate security | Indicator 2.5.1  Extent of Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity (including gender and youth issues), and traditional security as relevant | 0 | 1 Regional Climate Security Risk Assessment Framework incorporating climate change, human security, inclusivity, and traditional security established in line with the Principles of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific | 0 | 0 | The assessment has not started. The contracting of a consulting company to conduct the climate security assessments and develop the climate risk profiles for the three low-lying atolls (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) has been finalized and the selected company is expected to sign the contract before the end of November. |
| Indicator 2.5.2  % of stakeholders who consider that the Risk Assessment properly addresses the risks link to climate change | 0 | 80% | 0 | 0 | This has not started, as it is informed by the completion of the Climate Security Risk Assessment. The risk assessment will be developed by the consultancy company recruited by end of November. |
| Indicator 2.5.3  Number of national, regional and global reports and frameworks informed by the Pacific climate security findings | 0 | At least 3 including the UN Conceptual approach to climate-related security risk assessments. | 0 | 0 | This has not started, as it is informed by the completion of the Climate Security Risk Assessment. The contracting of a consulting company to conduct the climate security assessments and develop the climate risk profiles for the three low-lying atolls (Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu) has been finalized and the selected company is expected to sign the contract before the end of November. To initiate some of the work, the regional project management team is already in discussion with the “Weathering Risk”initiative to include the Pacific in the global report in 2022. |
| **Outcome 3**  Advocacy capacity of atoll nations and Pacific island countries strengthened in global fora combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security. | Indicator 3.1  Percentage of country representatives and project stakeholders that consider that the Pacific Islands are better equipped to advocate in international fora. | TbD | 80% | **0** | **0** | The project will report on this indicator in 2022. We are now in the process of preparing the results presentation and establishing the baseline. |
| Indicator 3.2  Percentage of country and regional representatives who considered that the project has increased the visibility of climate security on global fora. | 0 | 80% | **0** | **0** | The project will report on this indicator in 2022. We are now in the process of preparing the results presentation and establishing the baseline The regional project management team has already received positive feedback from Governments and PIFS on communication products. |
| Indicator 3.3  Number of Pacific Atoll Islands Leaders' statements advocating at the global level combatting climate change and addressing its impact on peace and security. | TbD for 2019 | At least three in 2020 and 2021 | **1** | **3** | Briefing materials and notes were provided to the Government of RMI, and the RMI climate envoy in New York for their specific intervention during the US Climate Summit in April. During the UN General Assembly in September, the link between climate change and security was highlighted during the speech delivered by the Ministries of the three project countries. The same happened when the speeches were delivered during COP26. Also, the project sponsored the participation of a delegate from RMI to COP26. |
| Output 3.1  Greater awareness and reflection of positions on climate fragility and security for Pacific SIDS and low-lying atoll nations in relevant fora | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of countries with established country level strategies on climate security informed by climate security profiles | 0 | 3 | **0** | **0** | This work has not started andwill be part of the consultancy company on Risk Assessment and development of country profiles. In addition, specific workshops on the risk profiles will be organized to validate the findings and support the development of national strategies. |
| Indicator 3.1.2  Number of CANCC members countries useing the Security Profiles (SP) to advocate positions on climate security at global fora | 0 | 3 CANCC members are advocating on the SP position on climate security at global fora | **0** | **0** | This work has not started andwill be part of the consultancy company on Risk Assessment and development of country profiles. Advocacy activities will be conductedtogether with the regional project management team. In addition, a launch event for the Risk Assessment will be organized either in-person or virtually. |
| Output 3.2  Identification, mobilization and coordination of resources for addressing the unique climate security challenges of the focus countries. | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of countries with Resourcing strategies established (1 per country and a regional one)informed by national climate security profiles | 0 | 3 | **0** | **0** | This is planned for the second quarter 2022, once the Climate Risk profiles are available. |
| Indicator 3.2.2  1 good practice document on integrated approaches to address climate security challenges at regional and global levels | 0 | 1 | **0** | **0** | This will be conducted by the second quarter of2022. In the meantime, the regional project management team is in regular exchange with the Climate Security Mechanism and will organize an event to launch the document. |
| Indicator 3.2.3  Number of countries negotiating inclusion of loss and damage issues faced by Pacific countries and atoll countries across the region and internal for a readiness on how to address loss and damage in the Pacific. | 0 | 3 | **0** | **1** | A coordinated approach to loss and damage related negotiation will be discussed in an upcoming CANCC technical meeting.  In **Kiribati**, the issue of maritime boundary is now a priority. A new proposal submitted by the Fisheries Geo-Science Department to the Office of the President for consideration as Secretariat to KNEG and host of the Climate Security in the Pacific Project. This will be one of Kiribati agenda this upcoming Directors meeting. |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |