



CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM

# 2024

## Progress Report

A Year of  
Rising Heat  
and Risk

Bridging Climate Action, Peace and Security



# STENZONCO

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# CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM

The Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) is a joint initiative by the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO). It aims to strengthen the capacity of the UN and its partners to systematically analyze and address the linkages between climate change, peace and security.

Photo: UN Photo



## RATIONALE

It is increasingly clear that the severe and often irreversible impacts of climate change extend beyond ecosystems and biodiversity, with adverse implications for communities and nations as well as potentially peace and security. Integrated approaches and strong partnerships are required to find sustainable, cross-cutting solutions.

Photo: UNDP Iraq



## GOAL

The CSM Joint Programme works with partners to advance peace-positive climate action, catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, and forge partnerships at all levels to exchange information and build the evidence base.

Photo: UN Photo



## APPROACH

The CSM provides technical advice and tailored support to UN field missions, country teams, regional organizations and other partners to bolster the analysis, reduction and management of climate-related peace and security risks. Beyond its local work, the CSM seeks to build an enabling environment and catalyze action by partners at all levels by investing in knowledge management and capacity building and by leveraging the convening power of its member entities.

Photo: UN Photo



## TEAM

A headquarters-based team undertakes global workstreams – such as advocacy, knowledge co-generation and policy development – and coordinates initiatives in climate-vulnerable regions around the world, including through the deployment of climate, peace and security (CPS) experts and trainings.

Cover photo: UNMISS

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission	<b>OSE-HoA</b>	Office of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa
<b>BARM</b>	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	<b>PBF</b>	Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund
<b>CBD</b>	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	<b>PBSO</b>	DPPA Peacebuilding Support Office
<b>CCCPA</b>	Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding	<b>PFI</b>	Peace Forest Initiative
<b>CoP</b>	Community of practice	<b>PROSCAL</b>	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties	<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>CPS</b>	Climate, peace and security	<b>RCSCM</b>	IGAD Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism
<b>CPSA</b>	Climate, Peace and Security Advisor	<b>SIPRI</b>	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
<b>CRRP</b>	Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>CRSP</b>	Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace	<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>CSM</b>	Climate Security Mechanism	<b>UNAMI</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
<b>DPO</b>	United Nations Department of Peace Operations	<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>DPPA</b>	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	<b>UN CC:Learn</b>	One United Nations Climate Learning Partnership
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>FBA</b>	Folke Bernadotte Academy	<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>HDP</b>	Humanitarian, development and peace	<b>UNISS</b>	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel
<b>ICPAC</b>	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre	<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	<b>UNOAU</b>	United Nations Office to the African Union
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>UNOCA</b>	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
<b>JOSP</b>	Jowhar Off-Stream Rehabilitation Programme	<b>UNOWAS</b>	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
<b>JPO</b>	Junior Professional Officer	<b>UNSOM/UNTMIS</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (until October 2024) / United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (from November 2024)
<b>MINUSCA</b>	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	<b>UNSSC</b>	United Nations System Staff College
<b>MONUSCO</b>	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>UNU-CPR</b>	United Nations University Centre for Policy Research
<b>MPTFO</b>	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office	<b>UNVMC</b>	United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan	<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution	<b>WPS</b>	Women, peace and security
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization	<b>YPS</b>	Youth, peace and security
<b>NUPI</b>	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	<b>ZIF</b>	Center for International Peace Operations
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		

## PREAMBLE

2024 was the hottest year ever recorded<sup>1</sup>. It also saw a record high in global carbon emissions from fossil fuels<sup>2</sup>. These trends contributed to massive economic and social disruption, driven by extreme weather and the long-term impacts of record ocean heat and sea-level rise. Of the 14 countries most at risk from the impacts of climate change, 13 had a humanitarian response plan in 2024 and all were already coping with conflict or fragility<sup>3</sup>. More broadly, the world has witnessed a 25% increase in political violence incidents last year<sup>4</sup>. When interacting with socio-economic and political factors, climate change can exacerbate conflict risks and drivers, thereby affecting human, national and international peace and security. On the other hand, conflicts can hinder climate responses in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate and disasters impacts. At the same time, most countries and communities facing complex climate, peace and security challenges are among those that have contributed the least to the climate crisis.

In 2023, the Secretary-General's policy brief "A New Agenda for Peace" recognized climate, peace and security (CPS) as a priority and underscored the urgent need to scale up climate finance in settings most affected by fragility and conflict, where compounding risk factors increase vulnerability to climate stressors and shocks<sup>5</sup>. In 2024, the momentum for CPS continued to grow, both within and outside the UN. Regional organizations, civil society and academia

advanced policy, analysis and practice, while communities and countries on the frontlines of CPS challenges remained prominent advocates and drivers of change. As of December 2024, the Group of Friends on Climate and Security had grown to 78 Member States. CPS issues were also visible at all three Rio Convention COPs - UNFCCC COP29, CBD COP16 and UNCCD COP16 – as evidenced by the COP29 Baku Call on Climate Action for Peace, Relief, and Recovery and its Climate and Peace Action Hub, and more than 100 CPS-related high-level and technical side events.

**Responding to growing calls for action by affected communities, Member States, regional organizations, experts and policymakers around the world, the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) seeks to strengthen the capacity of the UN and its partners to systematically analyze and address the linkages between climate change, peace and security.** Established as a joint UN initiative in late 2018, the CSM draws on the complementary resources of DPPA, UNDP, UNEP, and DPO. This report summarizes the CSM's main achievements in 2024 towards advancing peace-positive climate action, catalyzing climate-informed approaches to peace and security, and forging partnerships with actors at all levels.



**The climate crisis is fuelling instability: depleting resources, and forcing people from their homes. International institutions must be better positioned to respond.”**

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations  
Remarks to the UN Peace Bell Ceremony, 13 September 2024<sup>6</sup>

1 [State of the Global Climate 2024](#) (WMO, 2025)

2 [Record carbon emissions highlight urgency of Global Greenhouse Gas Watch](#) (WMO, 19 November 2024)

3 [Global Humanitarian Overview 2024](#) (OCHA, 2023)

4 [ACLED Conflict Index](#) (ACLED, 2024)

5 [Secretary-General's policy brief on A New Agenda for Peace](#) (UN, 2023)

6 [Secretary-General's remarks to the UN Peace Bell Ceremony](#) (UN, 13 September 2024)

# 2024

## AT A GLANCE

- Events
- Initiatives
- Partnerships
- Products
- Training

MARCH

### Partnership with Canada

Canada joins the CSM Joint Steering Committee

MARCH  
&  
APRIL

### UNDP Regional Experts Workshop (Saly) and High-Level Partnerships Forum (New York)

To coordinate experience and knowledge sharing on CPS in stabilization contexts in the Sahel

APRIL

### Report providing recommendations for further advancing and mainstreaming CPS efforts

Following the workshop on multilateral partnerships on CPS convened in November 2023 in Cairo

APRIL

### Partnership with the United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates joins the CSM Joint Steering Committee

APRIL

### 2nd national level CPS training in South Sudan by UNMISS, DPO and the CSM together with UNSSC

1st UN CPS training ever offered for government and civil society representatives in the country

APRIL

### CPS Experts Academy: Climate Mitigation Policies and Finance for Sustaining Peace (New York)

Co-hosted by UNDP, IGAD, League of Arab States, Climate Commission for the Sahel Region and CSM

MAY

### UN Strategic Dialogue on CPS (Stockholm) and practical note capturing insights and lessons learned

Convened by CSM with FBA and SIPRI for senior UN mission officials and CPS advisors and experts

JUNE

### CSM Nairobi Exchange (Nairobi)

Convening CPSAs deployed to UN peace missions and regional organizations around the world

JUNE

### CSM Partnership Dialogue 2024 (Nairobi and online)

2nd iteration (1st outside New York) with 100+ participants representing 25+ States and other partners

JULY

### New CSM catalytic initiative in Afghanistan

New initiative with the deployment of a CPSA to the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

JULY

### Study summary on CPS in Mauritania conducted in 2023 by DPPA at the request of the RCO

In partnership with UNOWAS and the CSM, to present possible entry points for integrated UN action

AUGUST

### Partnership with Slovenia

Slovenia joins the CSM Joint Steering Committee

SEPTEMBER

### Collection of Best Practices for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts between Farmers and Herders in West and Central Africa

Supported by UNOCA and UNOWAS

SEPTEMBER

### UNGA79 side-event on "Accelerating Climate Action and Finance for Peace, Relief, and Recovery"

Hosted by COP29 Presidency, Chad, Germany, Timor Leste, Uganda, United Kingdom, joined by CSM





## SUPPORT TO ANALYSIS AND ACTION

Support to analysis and action remains the Climate Security Mechanism's most direct way of catalyzing impact in countries and regions affected by climate-related peace and security risks, including through targeted assistance delivered via Climate, Peace and Security Advisors deployed with CSM support.







## SUPPORT TO ANALYSIS AND ACTION

Through support to analysis and action on the frontlines, the CSM works with the UN system and its partners to analyze climate, peace and security linkages, develop inclusive and forward-looking risk management strategies, and identify opportunities for co-benefits between peacebuilding and climate action. To do this, the CSM draws on its partnerships across sectors as well as with Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society and the global research community.

As of 2024, the CSM has launched **16 context-specific initiatives** at regional, country and community level that address climate change, peace and security (CPS) challenges and catalyze action. The CSM has worked with partners to deploy and backstop **seven CPS Advisors (CPSAs) in UN missions and three in regional organizations** as of December 2024, including three new CPSAs in 2024 – in UNAMA, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and UNOAU respectively. Building on investments undertaken in the Pacific region, the CSM is also deploying a CPSA to support the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat from 2025.

**CPS advisors and experts** continue to spearhead the CSM's efforts to strengthen links between climate action and sustaining peace, increase capacity and expertise on CPS, and develop gender-sensitive response strategies and plans in places among the most affected by climate-related peace and security risks. They provide invaluable knowledge and expertise on the complex ways in which CPS linkages play out in specific contexts - while acting as bridgebuilders between different UN entities and regional actors. CPSAs deployed to regional entities play a unique role to support consensus building and be directly part of policy and planning processes. In 2024, as part of the UN's broader efforts to build a future-ready workforce under the Secretary-General's "UN 2.0" vision, the CSM collaborated with the UN Office of Human Resources and other UN entities to develop **generic job profiles 2.0 for CPS officer positions**. These profiles, spanning entry to senior levels, draw on the functions and experiences of

deployed CPSAs and are intended to reflect emerging strategic workforce needs across the UN system. This creates conditions for future expansion and strengthening of institutional capacity across the UN system, while contributing to greater coherence and visibility.

The CSM also supports the strategic planning of UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and Resident Coordinator's Offices (RCO), bringing a voice to CPS across mandate and thematic focus. Through these initiatives and beyond, the CSM has so far worked with **more than 20 UNCTs, RCOs, Country Offices of UN entities and other partners** in integrating CPS risks in analytical, planning and programming processes in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, and Latin America and Caribbean. In 2024, in an effort to gather best practices and lessons learned from CSM-supported catalytic initiatives, the CSM commissioned the UN University Center for Policy Research (UNU-CPR) to develop a survey of practice to consolidate efforts by the CSM and partners in mission and non-mission contexts to analyze and address CPS risks (see Boxes 5 and 7).

The catalytic initiatives on climate, peace and security supported by the CSM to date are shown in the following map and listed in Box 1. Further details on the CSM's results delivered through support to analysis and action around the world are presented in the **summary of 2024 progress across CSM-supported catalytic initiatives** in annex.



# CATALYTIC INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY

As of December 2024

- UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations
- Regional and sub-regional organizations
- UNCTs, RCOs, Country Offices of individual UN entities and other partners



## BOX 1 Catalytic initiatives on climate, peace and security supported by the CSM to date (as of December 2024)

### 1 AFGHANISTAN (UN ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN)

Advancing the work of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) on CPS linkages, including in the areas of environment, water management and resilience building.

### 2 AFRICAN UNION (UN OFFICE TO THE AFRICAN UNION)

Strengthening UN-AU coordination on CPS, improving CPS mainstreaming across AU policies and plan, enhancing AU engagement with the UN in Africa to promote synergies at local, national, and regional levels, and strengthening advocacy and diplomacy around CPS-related issues.

### 3 ANDEAN STATES (BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU)

Evaluating climate-related peace and security risks and priorities, strengthening awareness and early warning, and developing viable policy options as well as an action plan for the Andean States.

### 4 ARAB STATES (LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES)

Supporting the League of Arab States in conducting analysis of climate-related peace and security risks, and developing a vision and White Paper to raise greater awareness of the interlinkages between climate change, prevention and sustaining peace.

### 5 CENTRAL AFRICA (UN REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AFRICA)

Supporting the development of a shared vision and capacity in Central Africa for integrated action on climate-related peace and security risks, in partnership with the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

### 6 HORN OF AFRICA (UN OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA)

Strengthening the analysis and evidence base on climate-related peace and security risks and related anticipatory approaches in the Horn of Africa, providing sustained advice to the UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (OSE-HoA) including through the UN CPS Hub in the Horn of Africa, and enhancing coordination among UN entities as well as cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations, including IGAD.

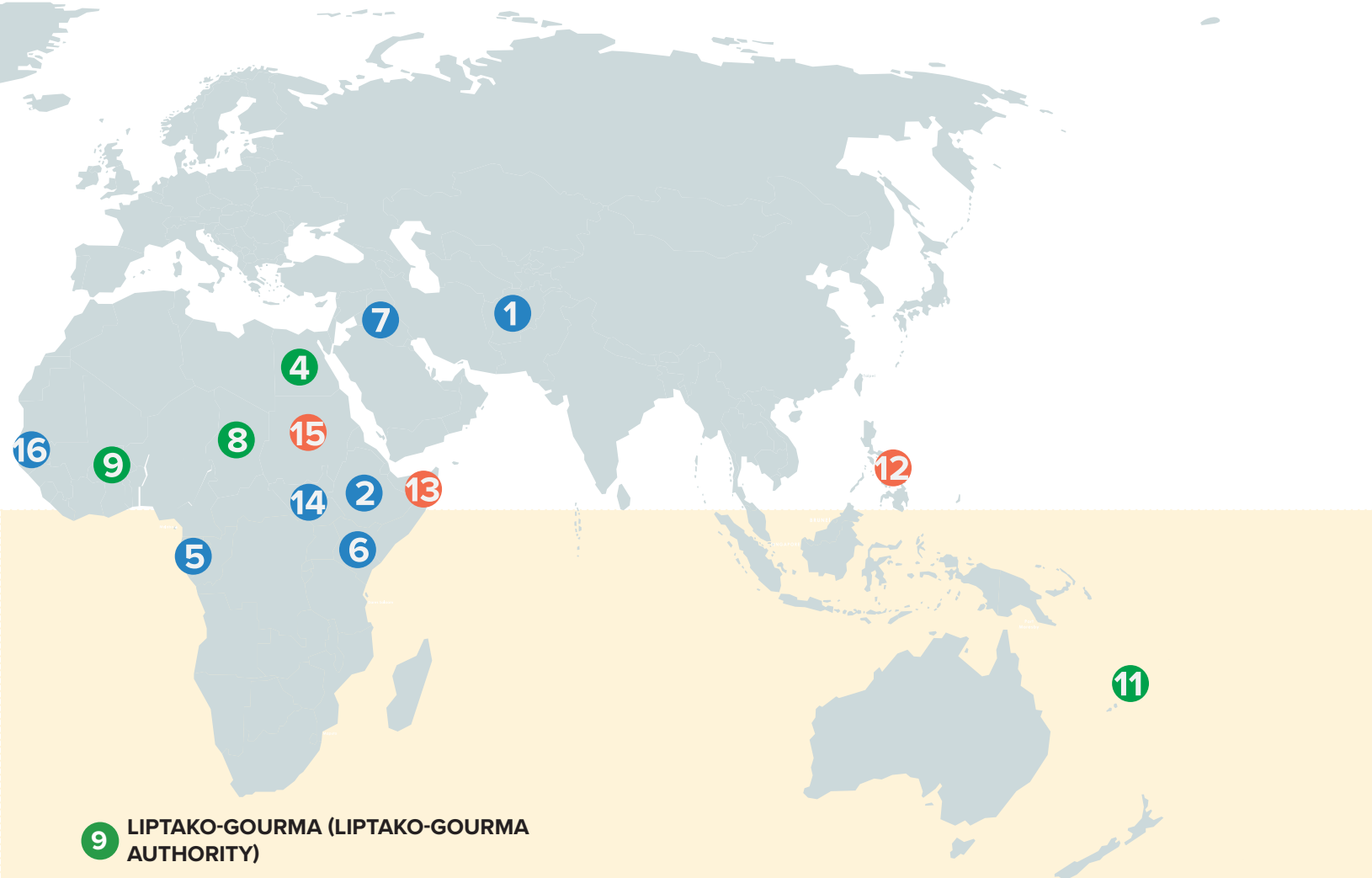
### 7 IRAQ (UN ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR IRAQ)

Advancing the work of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) on CPS linkages, including in the areas of environment, water management and resilience building.

### 8 LAKE CHAD BASIN (LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION)

Strengthening the capacities of the Lake Chad Basin Commission to analyze and respond to CPS risks, and informing the implementation of the Regional Stabilization Strategy for the Lake Chad Basin.





#### **9 LIPTAKO-GOURMA (LIPTAKO-GOURMA AUTHORITY)**

Supporting climate-related peace and 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 (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) with the Liptako-Gourma Authority.

#### **10 NORTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA (EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS)**

Developing data management for integrated analysis, fostering preparedness, and applying a CPS lens to human mobility and urban resilience in Northern Central America.

#### **11 THE PACIFIC (PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM)**

Support the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the UN system in advancing climate and security advocacy, policy and programming solutions in the region, while also contributing to the implementation of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and the Boe Declaration and its Action Plan.

#### **12 THE PHILIPPINES**

Addressing climate-related peace and security risks in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), building capacities for assessment and planning to integrate CPS risks into local planning and budgeting processes, as well as supporting communities, livelihoods and social cohesion.

#### **13 SOMALIA**

Analyzing evolving CPS challenges and piloting community-based approaches, with a Somalia Climate Security Action Plan launched that covers water management, environmental health and land restoration.

#### **14 SOUTH SUDAN (UN MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN)**

Embedding climate considerations into analysis, reporting and response on climate-related peace and security risks with a focus on mitigating the risks of conflicts as part of the flood response, as well as through capacity building on CPS for national actors and the UN system.

#### **15 SUDAN**

Promoting integrated approaches to climate action and peacebuilding in Kassala (North Halanga and Kormota communities) and production and distribution of eco-friendly solar stoves among other locally self-sufficient pilot solutions, to enhance community resilience.

#### **16 WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHEL (UN OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHEL)**

Strengthening the understanding of CPS linkages in West Africa and the Sahel and deepening partnerships with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other regional actors in this field.



## **GLOBAL WORKSTREAMS**

In addition to backstopping integrated analysis and action in regional and country contexts, the Climate Security Mechanism maintains thematic workstreams to create an enabling environment for more climate, peace and security work to emerge across the UN system and beyond, while amplifying the CSM's impact.



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## ADVOCACY, PARTNERSHIPS AND CONVENING

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

Over the past year, the CSM continued to advance **multilateral and regional partnerships** to enhance the momentum for operationalizing CPS, including through sustained engagement with **Member States**. In its capacity as observer, the CSM further engaged with the Group of Friends on Climate and Security by briefing its members on CSM progress and contributing to a workshop that discussed the Group's strategy. Similarly, the CSM strengthened its collaboration with Security Council members supporting the Joint Pledges on CPS, including by feeding reflections into a retreat of those members, and joined meetings of the Informal Expert Group of members of the Council on CPS, which featured briefings by senior leaders and CPSAs from UNOWAS, UNMISS, OSE-HoA and UNOCA. The CSM also engaged in the preparation of an Arria Formula meeting on "Stepping up Preventive Action: From Environmental Challenges to Opportunities for Peace" and joined a high-level UNGA79 side-event on "Accelerating Climate Action and Finance for Peace, Relief, and Recovery" organized by the COP29 and COP28 Presidencies.

Deepening its close collaboration with **regional partners**, in 2024 the CSM delivered analysis, programming support, advocacy and advice to foster the implementation of key CPS policies and plans with various regions, sub-regions and partners as part of its support to analysis and action on climate, peace and security. CSM engagement included contributions to discussions at an AU interdepartmental retreat on the CPS nexus, which facilitated a comprehensive understanding of these complex issues, providing a platform for relevant AU departments to collectively work towards the Common African Position on CPS and Strategy. The CSM held targeted discussions with the EU, contributed to the one-year stock take on its Joint Communication on the Climate-Security Nexus, and supported a structured exchange between EU and UN environmental and CPS Advisors and focal points. 2024 was also marked by the second edition of the CSM Partnership Dialogue – the first outside of New York (see Box 2).

### BOX

# 2

### CSM PARTNERSHIP DIALOGUE 2024 IN NAIROBI (AND ONLINE)

On 6 June, the CSM convened its second **CSM Partnership Dialogue - the first in Nairobi**. Following a successful inaugural iteration in 2023 (New York and online), the CSM enhanced this format by convening the Dialogue at UNEP headquarters and online, with support from the Co-Chairs of the Group of Friends on Climate and Security and of the CSM Joint Steering Committee. The CSM convened the Dialogue in Nairobi with the aim of expanding advocacy, partnerships and convening efforts and consultations with partners from different regions. It allowed the CSM to build on the UNEP presence and the first CSM Nairobi Exchange between CPSAs held earlier that week. The Dialogue offered a perspective on CPS in the Horn of Africa, with remarks from Kenya, AUC and IGAD/ICPAC, and insights from CPSAs to UNMISS, UNAMI and the Liptako-Gourma Authority on operationalizing CPS action. A platform to share CSM experiences while bringing forward examples and insightful perspectives from a variety of Member States, the Dialogue was attended by 100+ participants, representing 25+ Member States as well as regional, international financial institutions, knowledge, civil society and UN partners.



Photo: CSM

In 2024, CSM colleagues contributed to key **international conferences and fora** on CPS-related issues, including the Berlin Climate and Security Conference and the World Bank Fragility Forum where discussions focused on operationalizing the COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace (CRRP). CSM exchanges with international financial institutions in 2024 also included

exploratory conversations with the Asian Development Bank and African Development Bank. The CSM engaged with partners ahead of the three Rio Convention COPs that happened last year – UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD, which all had a peace angle – and co-convened CPS-focused side-events at all three (see Box 3).



## BOX

# 3

## CSM-SUPPORTED SIDE EVENTS DURING 2024 RIO CONVENTION COPs

### UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP16

On 29 October, the UN Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC) and the CSM convened a CBD COP16 side event titled “South-South dialogues: Protecting biodiversity and building peace: experiences from Asia, Africa and Latin America” during the **2024 UN Biodiversity Conference** in Cali held under the slogan “Peace with Nature”. It identified best practices and lessons learned for building peace, promoting inclusion, and addressing socioenvironmental and land conflicts, drawing on experiences from Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia and the Philippines.

### UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP29

The CSM contributed to the **2024 UN Climate Change Conference** in Baku. On COP29 Peace, Relief and Recovery Day (15 November), the CSM together with the Group of Friends on Climate and Security convened an official COP29 side event titled “Peace and Security in a Changing Climate: From Analysis to Action” - the first CSM-labelled event at a climate COP. The high-level panel highlighted CPS linkages and brought together voices including from Afghanistan, the Liptako-Gourma region, South Sudan, West Africa and the Sahel and the Pacific to explore practical solutions for advancing peace-positive climate action. Discussions focused on how the climate emergency acts as a risk multiplier, with displacement and migration, food insecurity, water scarcity, and livelihood loss among the primary channels through which climate change undermines peace and stability. In line with the COP28 CRRP Declaration, speakers showcased practical experiences in analyzing and addressing CPS linkages in climate-vulnerable contexts and opportunities for peace-positive climate action. The event culminated in a pledges and commitments session. The CSM received new pledges totalling ca. USD 2 million and helped mobilize seven additional Members into the Group of Friends on Climate and Security.

### UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) COP16

On 4 December, the **2024 UN Desertification Conference** in Riyadh included a side event on the Peace Forest Initiative (PFI), titled “Building Peace Through Resilient Landscapes”, featuring CSM speakers, and hosted by UNCCD, adelphi and DPPA. This event explored the practical application of tools and insights introduced at a high-level partners’ roundtable on PFI, where representatives from the World Bank, IOM, DPPA and UNDP announced their support and partnership with the PFI. It focused on how the “Ground for Peace” report on land restoration for peace and security, the PFI Operational Guidelines, and the PFI Environmental Dashboard prototype designed by the DPPA Innovation Cell can enhance transparency and data-driven decision-making in land resource management with a focus on the Horn of Africa, including how they could drive concrete actions on land restoration and peacebuilding in fragile regions.



**UN system collaboration** remained central to the CSM's efforts to maintain and develop platforms for peer learning and cross-cutting knowledge exchanges, for practitioners working at headquarters, regional and country levels across the HDP nexus. The **UN Community of Practice on CPS** now comprises 600+ staff (70+ new members in 2024) from 35+ entities. Following a session on the use of quantitative data tools for CPS diagnostics and

responses, the CSM piloted a new format by establishing an informal community subgroup of 30+ colleagues across 10 UN entities. The rationale was to inform the development of a data module to help analysts, RCOs and UN missions, as well as local policy entrepreneurs, to understand typical quantitative data applications that can inform integrated CPS policy and programming work.

## BOX

# 4

### LAUNCH OF THE CSM WEBSITE

On COP29 Peace, Relief and Recovery Day (15 November), the CSM launched its first dedicated website as part of efforts to advance the CSM's advocacy and communications approach. Building on the CSM page on the UN MPTFO Gateway, the CPS Trello board (now embedded in the new website) and dedicated/thematic pages on the websites of CSM entities, the new website will maintain a joint online presence. It will address the need to centralize information and disseminate CSM results, products, initiatives, knowledge resources, tools, and services and create a reference space for practitioners and partners. It will help communication endeavors on the CPS agenda, and advance efforts towards a global evidence base of successful response strategies and policy and programming solutions to address climate-related peace and security risks and advance peace-positive climate action, especially in frontline settings.



## KNOWLEDGE CO-GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

Through knowledge co-generation and management, the CSM contributes to a stronger and data-driven evidence base as well as a set of tools enabling UN entities, in particular at local level, to analyze climate-related peace and security risks and develop response strategies in an integrated, gender-sensitive manner that takes local and indigenous knowledge as well as nature-based solutions into account.

As of 2024, the CSM together with partners had co-developed and shared **29 knowledge products and tools on climate, peace and security – including 11 in 2024**. This includes pieces connecting CPS to policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, women, peace and security (WPS), youth, peace and security (YPS) or ecosystem restoration. Knowledge co-creation and sharing moved up a gear in 2024, including through the launch of the CSM website (see Box 4). It supports CSM efforts to contribute to thought leadership and its role as a knowledge hub and clearinghouse, thereby enabling UN entities and other relevant actors to better analyze, address and report on

CPS risks and related response strategies. The website embeds the Security Council Data dashboard on CPS launched on the UN Peace Security Data Hub, with datasets containing information on meetings focusing on climate-related shocks and stressors. In parallel, the CSM initiated its most comprehensive effort to date to consolidate CSM efforts in mission and non-mission contexts to analyze and address CPS risks, with a view to gathering best practices and lessons learned from CSM-supported advisors and initiatives (see Box 5).

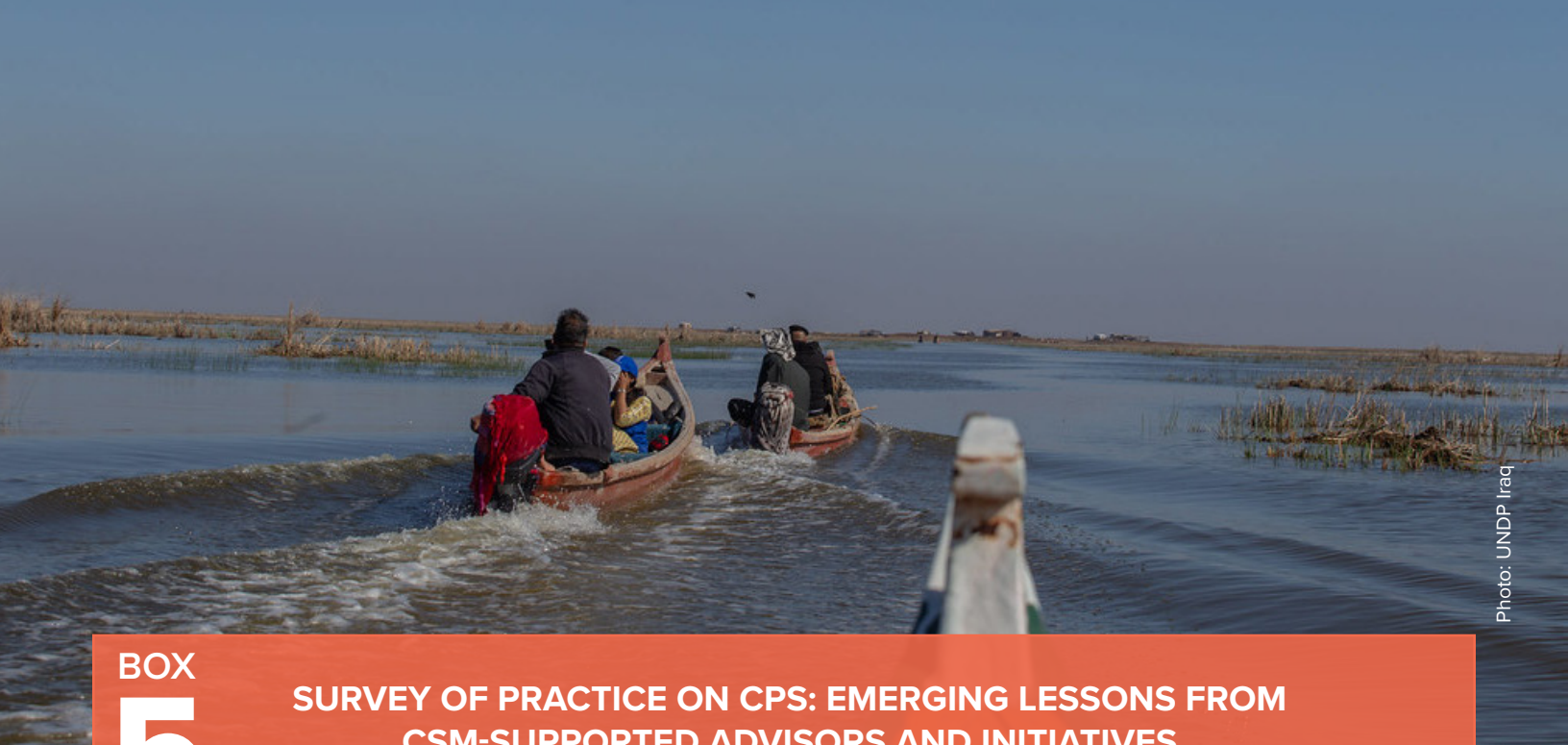


Photo: UNDP Iraq

## BOX 5

### SURVEY OF PRACTICE ON CPS: EMERGING LESSONS FROM CSM-SUPPORTED ADVISORS AND INITIATIVES

The Survey of Practice commissioned by the CSM in 2024 and to be published in 2025 examines the emerging role of CPSAs including in analyzing CPS linkages, helping develop and implement inclusive risk management strategies and plans, contributing to policy mainstreaming, leveraging opportunities and exchanging good practices. It also explores selected examples from contexts where CSM support has not been through an Advisor – but where integrated CPS approaches have been headed by RCOs, CSM entities or based on bottom-up processes through a mosaic of support from the UN coming together on CPS. The research, conducted by UNU-CPR, points to at least five key effects of CPSA activity and other CSM interventions in the contexts examined:

#### **Making the connections between climate change, peace and security**

The tools mobilized – including risk assessments, the more regular reporting and tracking, and training and capacity building efforts – were used collectively to help increase awareness of CPS issues, and demonstrate their impact and relevance for the national, subnational or regional contexts in question.

#### **Anchoring CPS within UN national, regional and multilateral spaces**

CPS risk assessments, training and other engagement frequently led to the formation of inter-agency or cross-sectoral communities of practice, working groups, regional hubs, and other UN mechanisms. This created dedicated constituencies with a mandate to take forward multi-disciplinary, and in many cases cross-border responses.

#### **Informing and shaping responses**

Risk assessments and analysis, often elaborated upon through dedicated workshops and training sessions, contributed to identification of areas ripe for programming. CPSA work, alongside that of other UN partners, also helped to narrow the climate financing gap by helping to de-risk programming in fragile, conflict-affected or politically sensitive environments.

#### **Supporting regional and transboundary strategies and response**

CSM interventions helped address some gaps and barriers by supporting common regional assessments and dialogue spaces. CSM initiatives, tools, and advisory services also directly contributed to the development of action-oriented regional mechanisms as well as the development of cross-border or regional programming among UN partners.

#### **Advancing international commitments and conversations on CPS**

Through helping identify areas for investment, and facilitating responsive programming and other local stakeholder responses, the CPSAs and the CSM have helped create a pathway for realizing some of these international commitments and calls for conflict-sensitive climate adaptation.



CSM knowledge endeavors in 2024 further explored synergies [linking CPS to related agendas](#), including WPS and YPS. The CSM supported a Thematic Review on YPS commissioned by PBSO and undertaken by UNU (to be published in 2025). One of the cohort of projects reviewed is dedicated to youth engagement in CPS and environmental peacebuilding. It examines 12 initiatives in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Honduras, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Somalia. Complementarily, UNDP published a policy paper on [Bridging Generations: Pathways to a Youth Inclusive Climate, Peace and Security Agenda](#) which explores early findings from how UNDP's CPS policy and programming work engages youth, fosters inclusion, and promotes youth empowerment, including examples from the CSM-supported pilots in Somalia and Sudan. Other CSM-supported knowledge products published in 2024 include the following publications:

- A [report](#) providing recommendations for further advancing and mainstreaming CPS efforts, following the [workshop on multilateral partnerships on CPS](#) convened in 2023 in Cairo;
- A study [summary](#) on [CPS in Mauritania](#), conducted in 2023 by DPPA at the request of the Resident Coordinator in partnership with UNOWAS and the CSM, which presents possible entry points for integrated UN action to assist Mauritania in anticipating, mitigating and managing CPS risks;
- A UNAMI [report](#) on [localized CPS interlinkages in Iraq](#), which identifies four primary localized risk pathways, entry points for interventions and recommendations for addressing risks;
- A study on the CPS interlinkages in Afghanistan by DPPA and UNAMA;
- A [practical note](#) capturing [insights and lessons learned from the UN Strategic Dialogue on CPS](#) convened by the CSM, FBA and SIPRI on 4-5 May 2024 in Stockholm (see Box 6);
- A [guidance note](#) on [youth, climate, peace and security](#) developed by FBA, UNDP and SIPRI, with input from a sounding board of experts, including from the CSM team, which highlights youth-led efforts from youth-led organizations to address climate-related peace and security risks and provides practical guidance for advancing a unified agenda on youth, climate, peace, and security;
- A [collection of best practices for the prevention and resolution of conflicts between farmers and herders in West and Central Africa](#) supported by UNOCA and UNOWAS together with UNISS;
- An UNTMIS [story](#) on how camels and stability go hand in hand in Somalia;
- A [video](#) showing how assessing the impact of CPS on conflict dynamics is a crucial aspect of efforts by UNMISS to address key drivers of conflict in South Sudan through an integrated approach;
- Contributions to the CPS Fact Sheets on the Central African Republic, Colombia, Libya and Myanmar published in 2024 by NUPI and SIPRI.



Photo: UN Photo





## CAPACITY BUILDING

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 approach regarding the complex interlinkages between climate change, peace and security.

In 2024, the CSM further structured its [capacity building offer](#), combining initiatives targeted specifically at building CPS skills. It ensures that good practice and co-generated knowledge are translated to support practitioners in developing policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security. As of December 2024, 1,730+ UN mission and Country Team staff as well as other experts – including ca. 465 in 2024 only – had been equipped with knowledge, skills, networks, and resources through over 45 CSM-led/supported training and workshop sessions and tools expected to translate into more systematic CPS analysis, programming, indicators and reporting.

As of December 2024, about 14,940 people had enrolled in and 4,405 people had completed the [self-paced open online course on CPS](#) jointly developed by the UN CC:Learn, UN Women, UNEP, adelphi and the CSM in 2022 and translated into French in 2023. A special focus examines the ways in which gender norms and other factors of social identity shape how people from different backgrounds experience and

respond to climate-related peace and security risks.

Together with partners, the CSM further deployed the [training curriculum specifically designed for UN mission and country team staff](#) last year. Following the first ever CPS training for UN missions rolled out in Juba for more than 60 UNMISS and UNCT personnel in 2023, a second national level training was conducted in South Sudan by UNMISS, DPO and the CSM together with UNSSC for 35 national stakeholders. This was the first UN CPS training ever offered to government and civil society representatives in the country in response to demands for capacity building. UNOCA, UNSSC, DPO, DPPA and the CSM also rolled out a [capacity building and co-creation workshop on CPS in Central Africa](#). Fostering a shared understanding of CPS challenges and tools, it brought together 35 participants from special political missions, peacekeeping operations and RCOs across the region, with the notable outcome of establishing a community of practice to promote sustained collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Photo: UNDP Somalia





In 2024, the CSM convened CPS advisors and experts for the first **Nairobi Exchange** at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, with a view to developing tailored technical support to connect CPSAs with environmental expertise, networks, data sources and tools. Exchanges, problem solving workshops and case studies covered policy discussions, strategic foresight, working with CPS data tools, post-

disaster and post-conflict environmental assessments, mainstreaming CPS in long-term adaptation planning, indicators, impact and monitoring and evaluation, a vision exercise, as well as ways to enhance CPSA backstopping. It built on the UN Strategic Dialogue convened for senior mission officials and advisors and experts (see Box 6).



Photo: CSM-FBA-SIPRI

## BOX 6

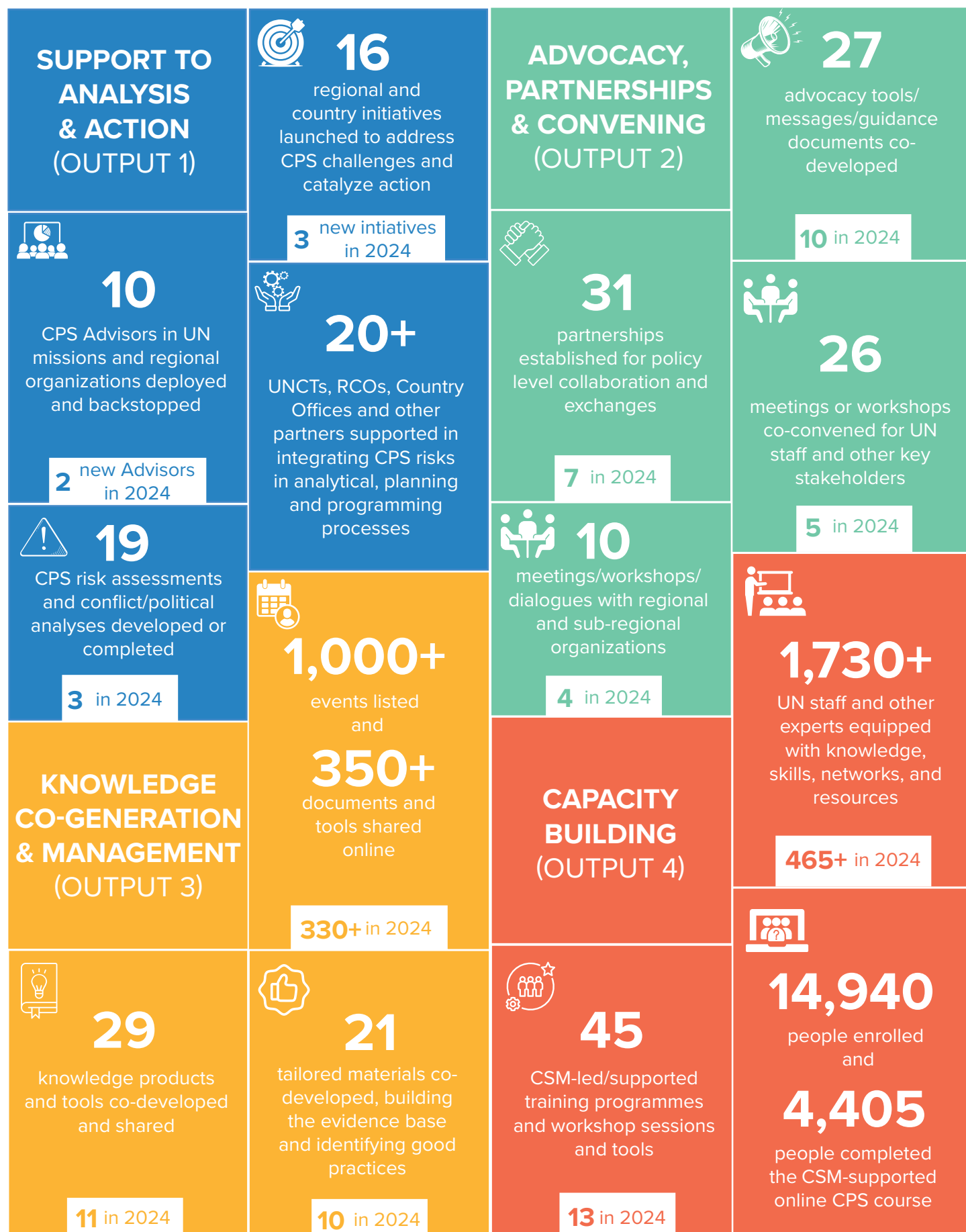
### UN STRATEGIC DIALOGUE ON CPS

From 3-5 May, the CSM, FBA and SIPRI convened a UN Strategic Dialogue on CPS in Stockholm to identify key lessons and harvest emerging best practices to inform efficient integration and consideration of the CPS agenda in UN field missions. Senior UN mission officials and CPS advisors and experts explored how the UN can support and address the demands of climate-affected governments and regions. The dialogue yielded actionable ideas to advance CPS in good offices, mediation and diplomacy; strengthen conflict resolution approaches and the prevention lens; advocate for climate finance for conflict-affected countries; and expand the inclusion of women and youth. Insights and lessons learned are captured in a practical note. In a subsequent Stockholm Forum roundtable (6 May), senior officials and CPS advisors and experts from UNOWAS, UNSOM, UNMISS and UNAMA shared experiences and emerging good practice in integrating CPS in good offices, prevention and peacebuilding efforts with 70+ participants.

In 2024, the **CPS Experts Academy** was further expanded as a peer-to-peer climate finance for peace training tailored for policymakers, climate negotiators and experts from governments, international and regional organizations working on climate, environment, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and financing. The Panama iteration enabled participants from 12 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss practical ways to both advance climate action and confront the region's challenges to peace and people-centered security. Another iteration dedicated to climate mitigation policies and finance for sustaining peace was co-hosted in New York by UNDP together with the IGAD Centre of Excellence for Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Protection, the League of Arab States, the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region and the CSM. 29 policymakers, climate negotiators and policy experts from 12 countries networked and exchanged knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.

Through the youth-focused iteration on "Bridging Generations to Strengthen Climate Policy and Finance for Peace" convened in Nairobi together with the COP27 Presidency and the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCPA), IGAD, the League of Arab States, the COP28 and COP29 Presidencies and the CSM, 45+ young leaders from 20+ countries strengthened their capacity as key agents of change in climate action and peacebuilding, towards a youth-inclusive CPS agenda. Finally, a "Climate Policies and Finance for Peace - Capacity Building Network" was soft-launched by UNDP at COP29 as part of the Baku Climate and Peace Action Hub, building on the COP27 CRSP initiative and the networks of approximately 250 policymakers and experts trained by the Academy.

## SNAPSHOT OF CSM ACHIEVEMENTS





## LOOKING AHEAD

The CPS panorama has significantly advanced in recent years and 2024 was no exception. Across contexts most affected by climate change, fragility and conflict, there are growing demands for local advisors and for catalytic programmatic support for those already deployed. This demand is likely to rise alongside the escalating impacts of climate change and their increasing recognition as both a risk multiplier and a potential entry point for solutions in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Two years into its third phase, the CSM has initiated a strategic reflection on its role in a highly dynamic landscape, taking stock and planning for its future

trajectory with a view to maximizing impact. This process will culminate in a multi-year expansion of the CSM's strategy in 2025, building on a retreat and consultations with CSM-supported CPSAs as well as CSM Joint Steering Committee partners. In 2025 and beyond, the CSM will increasingly work with partners to transition from analysis to effective action and lasting impact. Its approach will be further informed by emerging lessons and recommendations from CSM-supported advisors and initiatives gathered through the survey of practice on CPS conducted in 2024 (see Boxes 5 and 7).

### BOX 7

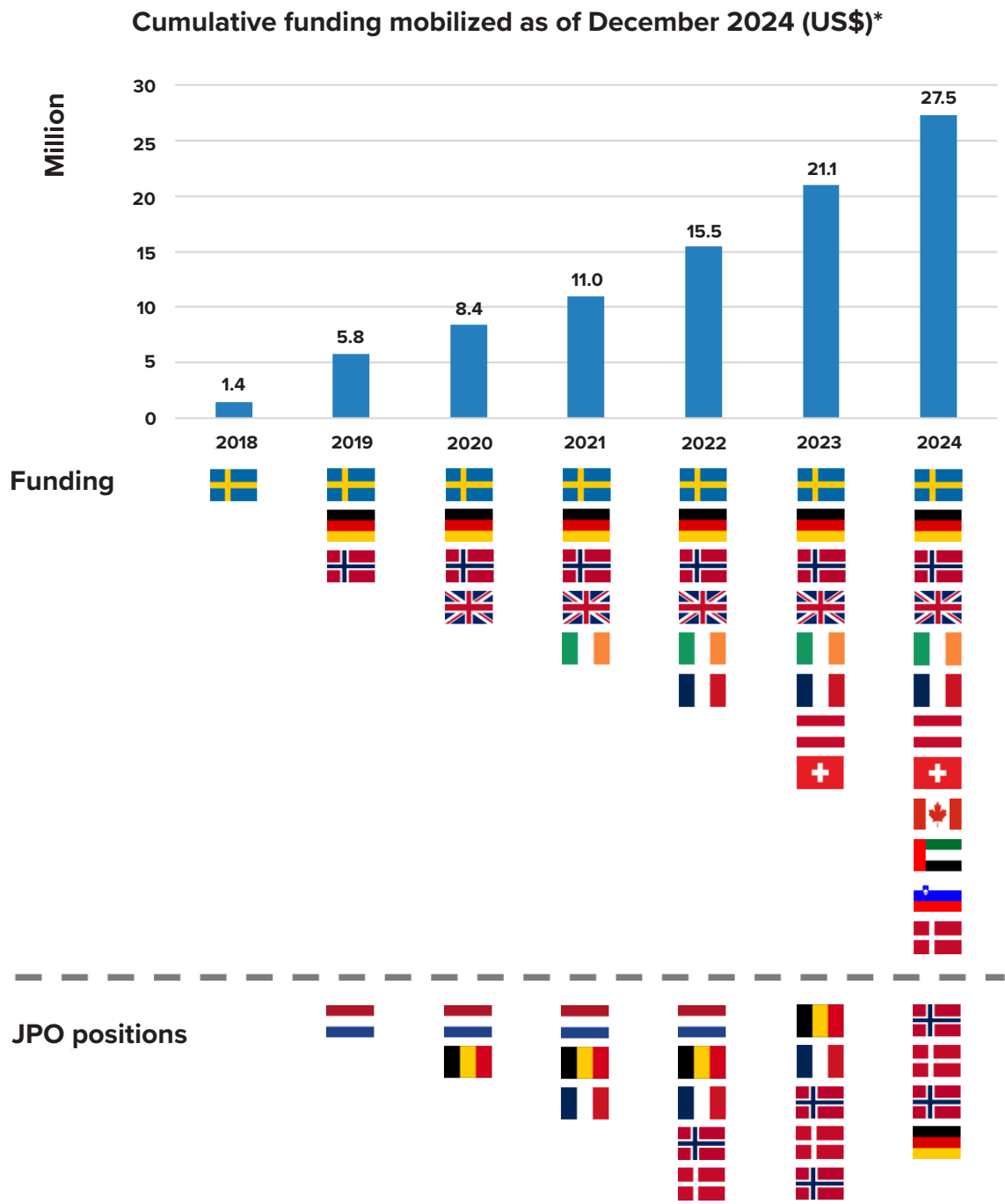
#### INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SURVEY OF PRACTICE ON CPS ON EMERGING LESSONS FROM CSM-SUPPORTED ADVISORS AND INITIATIVES (TO BE PUBLISHED IN 2025)

- 1 Deploying CPS advisors in appropriate contexts** to catalyze significant understanding, collaboration and action on CPS in local, national, regional and international contexts;
- 2 Ensuring adequate UN leadership support and staffing structure**, and that other mission and UNCT roles and responsibilities are allocated to enable CPSAs to keep a focus on CPS issues;
- 3 Encouraging a multi-year time horizon for planning and CPS Advisor deployments and catalytic initiatives** to see real dividends of CPS Advisor assignments;
- 4 Considering flexible funding support for CPS Advisors** through a relatively rapid, streamlined process to facilitate CPSAs' ability to take forward time-sensitive national and regional initiatives;
- 5 Enhancing support structures** including by considering secondments from other UN entities or national staff members, investing in global databases and learning tools and making best practices on CPS action more accessible;
- 6 Considering greater learning investment in CPS programming**, including in monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- 7 Expanding the CSM Toolbox** developed in 2020, considering working with CPSAs to develop a more advanced version, applicable in contexts that have already gone through the first cycle of risk assessment and socialization on CPS;
- 8 Mainstreaming CPS in key UN practice areas**, considering how to incorporate CPS perspectives not just into specific geographic contexts, but also into other key UN workstreams and practice areas;
- 9 Managing expectations and/or sequencing from literacy to resourcing**, as many impact pathways need to build upon one another, such as building internal UN literacy, undertaking outreach efforts, delivering on financing, conducting analysis, or supporting national capacity development.

# FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT

The CSM Joint Programme, administered by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), provides the CSM with a flexible and efficient pooled funding modality to support its work around the world. As of December 2024, a total of US\$ 27.5 million out of US\$ 52.4 million had been mobilized by the CSM since the inception of the

first phase of its work in late 2018. The status of funding contributions through MPTFO to date can be found on the [MPTFO Gateway](#). The graph below shows the CSM’s estimated cumulative resources, highlighting both funding and in-kind contributions from Member State partners.



\*The above graph reflects resources mobilized as of December 2024. It therefore does not include new funding contributions pledged by Slovenia and Portugal or Junior Professional Officer (JPO) support provided by Japan since then, at the time of writing.

# THANK YOU

The CSM expresses its gratitude to the Governments of Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom for their generous contributions and consistent support through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. The CSM would also like to thank the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway for their in-kind support through Junior Professional Officers. Without the strong support from partners, including at political and technical levels, the work of the CSM would not be possible.

The CSM extends its thanks to partners in UN entities, regional and sub-regional organizations, the academic and research community, and civil society for their strong collaboration. These partnerships have helped foster innovative thinking, a shared language, a more robust evidence base, emerging lessons learned and, critically, entry points for further collaboration. They will remain vital in advancing this agenda globally and in effectively addressing the linkages between climate change, peace and security.





## ANNEX: SUMMARY OF 2024 PROGRESS ACROSS CATALYTIC INITIATIVES

UN missions

Regional organizations

UNCTs, RCOs, Country Offices of individual UN entities and other partners

### Afghanistan (UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan)

In 2024, UNAMA made significant progress on CPS, with the appointment of a CPSA, following the finalization of the joint [UNAMA/DPPA study on CPS interlinkages in Afghanistan](#). The [Afghanistan Water Platform](#), co-chaired by UNAMA and the World Bank, was launched in February, with the CPSA serving on the governing body and leading a sub-group on transboundary waters. During the reporting period, the CPSA advanced dialogue with the Taliban de facto authorities on climate change as a shared concern and potential confidence-building measure. This led to Norwegian-hosted, [UNAMA and CPSA-supported technical talks in Doha](#) from 31 July to 1 August, bringing together six de facto ministries, UN agencies, Member States, and Afghan experts to discuss climate challenges collaboratively.

The CPSA also engaged with [international climate finance mechanisms](#), seeking ways to resume funding for Afghanistan's climate needs. In parallel, the CPSA supported UNAMA's field office outreach and led broader [engagement with diverse stakeholders](#) on climate change, including women, youth, and religious leaders. As a result of the joint efforts of the Afghanistan Water Platform, UNAMA co-convened a panel with the World Bank and FAO at the [Stockholm Water Week](#) in August. The objective was to put Afghanistan back on the global water agenda and advocate for practical, peace-promoting solutions to address the country's growing water crisis. These initiatives reflect the CPSA's role in fostering collaboration across sectors, advancing climate resilience, and positioning climate change as a key element for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

### Central Africa (UN Regional Office for Central Africa)

In 2024, the CPSA to UNOCA played a central role in strengthening institutional partnerships and enhancing regional capacities on CPS in Central Africa. A major milestone was the facilitation of a partnership agreement between ECCAS and NORCAP aimed at reinforcing the operational effectiveness of key ECCAS climate institutions such as the Central Africa Climate Application and Forecasting Center, the Department of Environment, Agriculture, and Rural Development, and the Department of Peace and Security, with a particular focus on disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation. A joint capacity needs assessment conducted in Libreville and Yaoundé from 28-30 April identified priority areas for technical support and future collaboration. In a broader effort to foster cross-regional learning and conflict prevention, the CPSA led the development of a [Collection of Best Practices for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts between Farmers and Herders in West and Central Africa](#) in partnership with UNOWAS.

The CPSA co-organized a [capacity building workshop](#) from 2-4 October near Libreville, in partnership with DPPA, DPO and UNSSC. The event convened actors from UN field presences (RCOs, MINUSCA, MONUSCO), regional institutions (ECCAS, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region), civil society, and UN entities (OHCHR, DPPA/DPO). It fostered a shared understanding of the CPS landscape in Central Africa, identified concrete political and programmatic entry points, and

culminated in a joint communiqué with recommendations for the UN, ECCAS, civil society, and donors. A significant outcome was the creation of a Community of Practice on CPS in Central Africa, designed to sustain collaboration and knowledge sharing moving forward.

Central African voices were also amplified in global and continental policy spaces. At the African Union Member States Consultation in Nairobi (27-29 August), the CPSA contributed to ongoing efforts to develop the Common African Position on CPS. In November, at UNFCCC COP29 in Baku, the CPSA co-organized a high-level side event with ECCAS, ECOWAS, and the African Development Bank to highlight regional challenges and promote tailored, scalable solutions. In December, during the UNCCD COP16 in Riyadh, the CPSA supported Chad's preparations for the upcoming One Desert Summit, deepening international partnerships, securing funding, and strengthening cooperation on land degradation, climate change, and security. That same month, the CPSA played a key advisory role during the field visit of the Informal Expert Group of members of the Security Council on CPS to the Lake Chad Basin (Maiduguri, Nigeria). By offering critical analysis and articulating Central African concerns, the CPSA helped ensure that the region's CPS dynamics were meaningfully integrated into the Group's findings and recommendations.

## Horn of Africa (Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa / UN Climate, Peace and Security Hub for the Horn of Africa)

Over the past year, the UN CPS Hub for the Horn of Africa (“Hub”) has made significant strides in **strengthening partnerships** between the UN, Member States, IGAD and the African Union (AU) to advance the CPS agenda in the region, under the leadership of OSE-HoA. Through the framework of the UN Regional Prevention and Integration Strategy 2024-2028, the Hub coordinates with more than 12 UN entities, five missions and eight RCOs. The Hub has been instrumental in: 1) providing advice to partners, including regular briefings to CSM Joint Steering Committee members; 2) participating in regional and international fora, including a high-level event at COP28, an Arria Formula Meeting on preventive action, briefing the Informal Expert Group of Members of the Security Council on CPS, and meetings to advance the COP28 CRRP Declaration; and, 3) working with IGAD to develop joint analysis and programming targeting the most vulnerable and conflict-affected parts of the

region, including in the Mendera Triangle of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, Abyei Administrative Area, and a regional programme on transboundary water management.

Through CSM funding, the Hub has worked with IGAD to **convene Member States** and the AU Commission (AUC) for a second technical consultation on the operationalization of the Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism (RCSCM) and **support the AUC’s consultation on the development of a Common African Position** on CPS. Most recently, the Hub and IGAD partnered with the Clingendael Institute to provide training to RCSCM focal points from ministries of environment, foreign affairs, defence and interior of IGAD Member States on conflict resolution in the context of CPS. The Hub continues to convene a **regional Community of Practice** including additional stakeholders.

## Iraq (UN Assistance Mission for Iraq)

The CPSA to UNAMI has been instrumental in addressing the impacts of climate change on peace and security in Iraq by empowering local communities, strengthening climate resilience, and fostering collaboration across sectors. The CPSA also established a **Community of Practice** with field officers to better document and disseminate case studies like Umm Abbas’ sustainable tomato production. This **women-led initiative** has revitalized agriculture in the region and now sustains over 25 families, reducing displacement and mitigating security risks by providing stable livelihoods. Although the initiative is a success, many similar efforts remain undervalued, highlighting the need for increased recognition and opportunities for replication of women’s contributions to climate action. These grassroots initiatives strengthen resilience and play a pivotal role in building social cohesion and local peace.

The CPSA also addressed the growing threat of climate-induced flooding in Iraq, particularly the **increased risk posed by displaced landmines**. Floodwaters have unearthed landmines and moved them into previously safe farmlands, resulting in injuries, deaths, and escalating tensions over

land access. In response, the CPSA facilitated a **partnership between UNAMI, the DPPA Innovation Unit, and the Technical University of Munich to develop detailed flood maps**. These maps are now guiding demining efforts, prioritizing high-risk areas and significantly reducing the risks posed by unexploded ordnance, thus improving security in vulnerable communities. In Kirkuk, the CPSA played a key role in organizing the **first Climate Forum**, bringing together local government, academia, and the private sector to address critical challenges such as water scarcity. The forum fostered the participation of diverse voices, including women and youth, and created a platform for collaborative problem-solving on shared climate challenges. As a result, the Climate Forum is now set to become an ongoing platform for public engagement, ensuring sustained dialogue and integrated planning for Iraq’s climate resilience and future strategies. These efforts are documented in the Localised Interlinkages Between Climate, Peace and Security in Iraq report, drafted by the CPSA. This report provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-political impacts of climate change in Iraq and presents key recommendations for addressing these interlinked challenges.

## Lake Chad Basin (Lake Chad Basin Commission)

To understand and analyze how CPS approaches can complement ongoing stabilization efforts in the Sahel, led by the CPS Advisor to the Lake Chad Basin Commission and UNDP, the Liptako-Gourma Authority, the AUC, the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region and NUPI convened technical experts from the region in La Somone, Senegal, on 15-16 March. This **regional expert workshop** was held back-to-back with a three-day workshop on “Exploring the Future of Stabilization and Co-Creating a Roadmap for Stability and Peace in the Sahel” organized by UNDP’s Regional Stabilization Team to ensure coordination with stabilization efforts. The **High-Level Partnerships Forum on Climate, Peace and Security in Stabilization Contexts** which followed in New York in April aimed to engage high-level Permanent Mission representatives and policymakers around the findings and advocate on partnership strategies. Proceedings included technical and high-level segments and convened more than 250 participants in total, through a mixture of in-person and

hybrid sessions.

Throughout 2024, the CPSA provided sustained technical support to the Lake Chad Basin Commission across multiple areas. This included conceptualization of **national CPS strategy and action plan for Chad**, and extensive **engagement with the Chad Ministry of Environment** to mainstream CPS in national strategies and programming. The Advisor also undertook a **mission to Abeche, eastern Chad**, in October to support the inception of the Emergency and Support Project for the Stabilization and Recovery of Refugees and Host Communities. The mission resulted in a CPS gap analysis and institutional and capacity assessments of key local actors, informing project design and strengthening alignment with CPS objectives. The CPS Advisor’s contributions were instrumental in enabling the integration of CPS considerations into on-the-ground interventions across several thematic areas, including refugee recovery, renewable energy, food systems, and flood resilience.

## Liptako-Gourma (Liptako-Gourma Authority)

Building on the Bamako Declaration of November 2023, significant strides have been made throughout 2024 to advance national and regional responses in the Liptako-Gourma region. Support has been provided to **Mali** to hold its first **National Consultation Workshop on CPS** in November, bringing together political and administrative authorities, civil society, researchers and planners to discuss the opportunities and challenges of CPS in Mali. The contributions and main takeaways from the workshop led to the development of a **National Strategic and Action Plan** as well as the mobilization of financial resources for its operationalization. Mali is currently working on its consensual roadmap and operational technical committee towards the implementation of the National Strategic and Action plan. **Burkina Faso** held a **National Validation Workshop on Strategic and Action Plan on CPS** in September, following a national consultation workshop and several meetings of the national committee in charge of monitoring the development of the very first Strategy and Action Plan on CPS for Burkina Faso, which the government is planning to validate at the highest level as a national policy. Technical and financial mobilization support including from the national budget is underway to operationalize those efforts. In **Niger**, progress continued throughout 2024 on the development of a **National CPS Strategy and Action Plan**, including capacity support to the Government, a national

consultation workshop, and regular meetings of the national technical committee, paving the way for a **National Validation Workshop**.

Following the finalization of these national level plans in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, the development and implementation of a **Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Climate, Peace and Security** for the Liptako-Gourma region will be pursued throughout 2025. The regional strategy will be pivotal in promoting peacebuilding, countering and preventing violent extremism and conflict, and enhancing the sustainable management of natural resources and socio-economic development in the region, beyond national boundaries. **Sub-regionally, Liptako-Gourma’s Training on Conflict Prevention Through Natural Resources Management and Climate Information/Services** was conducted in October, involving focal points and facilitators of the cross-border conflict prevention and management committees. These focal points come from the pilot municipalities across tri-border areas, including a strong cohort of women, youth and traditional leaders. This training equipped them to better support local authorities in target municipalities to understand climate risks, prevent terrorism and violence, promote social cohesion and mitigate community conflicts.



## The Pacific (Pacific Islands Forum)

Building on the achievements of the Climate Security in the Pacific project, UNDP in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), key Member States, and other regional actors, is conducting an in-depth analysis, relying on insights from key consulted stakeholders, on **“Advancing climate security for the Pacific in the context of the UN and beyond - Internal Working Paper”** (not intended for publication). To address the expressed need of PIF members to advance their work on CPS and fill an existing capacity gap, which also emerged throughout the advocacy analysis, **a Programme Specialist - Climate and Security Risks position has been established within the PIF Secretariat** through the CSM. This new role is

critical to enhancing the Forum’s ability to drive forward the CPS agenda, ensuring sustained advocacy in global fora. The Advisor will serve as a crucial link between regional institutions and processes and key UN stakeholders in New York, ensuring that the Pacific perspectives and priorities are strategically positioned in global CPS discussions. By bridging the regional and global spheres, the Advisor will play a pivotal role in amplifying the Pacific’s influence and securing international support for CPS solutions that are responsive to the region’s unique vulnerabilities. A detail assignment has been used to provide support in 2024, with the recruited Advisor expected to start in 2025.

## The Philippines (UNDP Philippines)

In the Philippines, building on CSM investments, UNDP has collaborated with the BARMM Government and partners and stakeholders in **strengthening community resilience to climate and conflict** through the following initiatives:

1. Facilitating CPS risk and vulnerability assessments, including the conduct of a case study on gender, social exclusion, displacement and CPS to support efforts in leaving no one behind;
2. Enhancing capacities of regional and local government units on integrating CPS into regional and local development planning to help ensure that budget and programming are climate-proof, conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting;
3. Integrating a CPS lens in Bangsamoro Regional Action Plans on WPS and YPS;
4. Strengthening capacities of groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations (women, youth, Indigenous Peoples,

internally displaced persons and former combatants) to implement pilot interventions on CPS in their respective communities;

5. Providing assistance in convening intergenerational dialogues on climate change adaptation and disaster prevention, particularly for Moro and Non-Moro Indigenous People Youth;
6. Implementing pilot interventions to explore entry points for CPS solutions – for example, setting up a solar-powered ice block machine in Barangay Datu Mantil, Pigcawayan, North Cotabato which now supports fisherfolk in preserving the freshness of their catch and opens up new livelihood opportunities, especially for women who are widows of war affected by extreme weather events. Find out more information in this [video](#).

## Somalia

### UNDP Somalia

In 2024, building on CSM investments, UNDP worked with Somalia in addressing CPS risks through extensive consultations involving federal and state institutions, women’s and youth networks, and various stakeholders. These efforts aimed to integrate CPS considerations into **national policies and strategies**, particularly in the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-supported **National and State Adaptation Plans** as well as in

the **revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for Somalia. CPS training sessions**, including government officials and representatives from youth and women’s organizations, enhanced their understanding of the relationship between climate action and conflict prevention at the community level. Key highlights include the following achievements:

- In partnership with the Somalia Disaster Management Agency, UNDP provided capacity building training for 28 disaster response volunteers, equipping them with essential skills to manage climate-related disasters in a conflict context, thereby strengthening community resilience and reducing conflict risks.
- A pivotal Somalia-UNDP event, the high-level conference titled “Security and Climate: Preparing the Security Sector for Future Challenges,” was held in Mogadishu in September, drawing over 70 participants from government, international partners, UN agencies, and NGOs. The conference emphasized the need to incorporate climate risk assessments into **national security strategies**, enabling proactive threat identification and conflict prediction.
- UNDP also advanced several initiatives, including Phase II of the Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) to combat deforestation, promote renewable energy, and restrict illegal charcoal trade, thereby disrupting channelling funding towards terrorist groups.
- CPS measures were integrated into the Blue Economy project to protect maritime security from climate impacts.
- Collaboration with the Somalia National Museum led to the development of a project proposal aimed at preserving Somalia’s cultural heritage while enhancing community resilience through education and sustainable resource management.
- Support for Somalia’s youth climate platform has been essential in empowering at-risk youth, providing them with agency and purpose while reducing vulnerability to extremist recruitment. In partnership with Sida, UNDP has introduced an internship programme to improve the employment prospects of 28 graduates from the Integrated Water Resources Management course, offering stipends for hands-on experience and facilitating training with key water management authorities. Plans for a “Career Fair” will further connect graduates with potential employers. In securing a peaceful and productive future, these youth emerge as positive forces within their society, reducing susceptibility to radicalization and fostering a sustainable path forward for Somalia.

## UN Assistance Mission in Somalia / UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (CPSA position funded separately, integrated to CSM policy-practice network)

The CPSA to UNSOM/UNTMIS played a critical role in advancing climate-informed peacebuilding and resilience efforts in Somalia. Through a cross-pillar approach, the CPSA worked to reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities, support national capacity, and integrate environmental considerations into security and development strategies. In collaboration with UNEP and IOM, the CPSA co-developed the **Integrated Climate Resilience and Conflict Mitigation Programme** - a flagship initiative that supports sustainable natural resource management, strengthens community resilience, and fosters social cohesion. This programme helped address underlying drivers of conflict and built institutional capacity within the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The CPSA also contributed to the **Jowhar Off-Stream Rehabilitation Programme (JOSP)**, which promotes climate-smart agricultural practices and integrated water resource management to enhance food and water security in a region highly vulnerable to both droughts and floods. A key focus has been ensuring the programme goes beyond infrastructure delivery, embedding durable solutions for displacement, participatory governance, and conflict-sensitive planning.

A significant achievement was the CPSA’s facilitation of engagement between **Somalia’s Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Green Climate Fund, and the UN system**. This culminated in a **high-level GCF mission to Somalia** in March - **the first of its kind** - following engagements at COP28. The visit resulted in a commitment to disburse **USD 100 million** to support climate resilience in Somalia. This is viewed as a model for replication in other CPSA-supported contexts. The CPSA developed tailored training modules for **government officials, security personnel, and civil society** on climate risks, natural resource conflict, and environmental crime.

This included work on integrating climate risks into UN security assessments and operational planning, with particular attention to the **illegal charcoal trade**, environmental degradation, and their connections to conflict financing and instability. The CPSA has also provided technical input to Somalia’s **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** process, ensuring it is conflict-sensitive and informed by field-based evidence.

## South Sudan (UN Mission in South Sudan / UNDP)

In 2024, South Sudan faced an acute convergence of climate shocks and security risks. Unprecedented flooding affected over 1.4 million people, displaced over 380,000, and submerged hundreds of schools and health facilities. UNMISS worked closely with national authorities and the UN Country Team to embed CPS considerations across key policies and planning frameworks. Through sustained engagement with government counterparts, the conflict-sensitive analysis developed by the UNMISS CPS Advisor and his team **informed South Sudan's 2024 National Flood Preparedness and Response Plan**, ensuring it addressed not only humanitarian and logistical needs but also prioritized civilian protection and the mitigation of climate-induced conflict risks.

The CPS team developed a **Flood Management and Conflict Sensitivity Dashboard and Database** to track flood impacts, population movements, and coexistence dynamics across **243 high ground locations identified** for self-relocation across the country. These tools were complemented by mapping altered cattle migration routes and integrating CPS indicators into early warning systems and the UN's situational analysis system (SAGE). At the

field level, UNMISS, in collaboration with its Civil Affairs Division, led over 30 flood sensitization campaigns and peace dialogues to mitigate tensions and reinforce community resilience.

The CPSA and his team co-convened a strategic workshop with the UN Country Team and IGAD to align national and regional CPS strategies. At national level, a high-level gender, climate, peace and security workshop held in November, attended by 110 participants including senior government officials from key ministries, marked a milestone in advancing gender-responsive CPS planning and policy. In addition, **capacity building efforts** included dedicated CPS training for civil society, academia, and government institutions, as well as a training of trainers for 43 UN Police officers, embedding climate-informed approaches into policing, including specialized units like the Anti-Cattle Raiding Unit.

High-level visibility was maintained through regular contributions with **a specific section on climate, peace and security as part of the Secretary-General's quarterly report to the UN Security Council** on South Sudan.

## West Africa and the Sahel (UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel)

The CPSA to UNOWAS has played a key role in advancing CPS initiatives in 2024. A major focus has been on fostering multi-stakeholder engagement, particularly in collaboration with ECOWAS, to **integrate CPS into the regional agenda ahead of COP29**. This partnership has positioned CPS as a priority, ensuring that regional responses are more aligned with the pressing challenges. The CPSA also supported the Liptako-Gourma Authority in developing **National Strategies for CPS in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger**. These efforts have helped countries embed CPS considerations into national frameworks, directly linking climate resilience with peacebuilding strategies. The CPSA's work extended to capacity building and knowledge sharing, **co-organizing a regional workshop with UNICRI** in July, where 30 stakeholders designed a risk assessment methodology for climate-related peace and security risks, with an emphasis on youth and gender perspectives. Additionally, the CPSA co-organized a regional dialogue in Lomé, Togo, which brought together 70 participants from 16 countries to address the nexus between human mobility and climate change, and promoting collaborative solutions across the region.

Farmer-herder conflicts in West Africa and the Sahel, driven by

competition over dwindling land, water, and pasture, are worsened by climate change, population growth, and weak governance. The CPSA played a key role in addressing these challenges by supporting regional mechanisms like the **ECOWAS Protocol on Transhumance**. The Advisor has facilitated discussions between ECOWAS and UNOWAS to validate a **Farmers and Herders Handbook** and develop **a roadmap** for sustainable conflict management. The Advisor helped advance significant initiatives, such as the signing of the **transhumance protocol between Niger and Chad**. This agreement, along with the creation of the **Diffa-Bol Cross-Border Framework**, will regulate livestock movements and manage natural resources in the Lake Chad Basin. The Advisor's efforts also contributed to **ECOWAS adopting an amended regional strategy for livestock development** in July, reflecting strong political commitment to addressing the root causes of these conflicts. On the research front, the CPSA spearheaded the development of a **strategic paper on the interlinkages between CPS and the rule of law**, advocating for inclusive National Adaptation Plans rooted in justice. The Advisor also contributed to a **Climate Security Risk Assessment of the Gambia River Basin**, underscoring the importance of evidence-based approaches to addressing the region's challenges.



# 2024

## Progress Report

CSM Website:

<https://www.un.org/csm/>

UN MPTFO Gateway:

<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/jxe00>

CPS Trello Board:

<https://trello.com/b/gC7Sz1TW/climate-security-board>

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