

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM JOINT PROGRAMME
BRIDGING CLIMATE ACTION, PEACE AND SECURITY
JANUARY 2020 - DECEMBER 2028

ADDENDUM No. 3: CSM PHASE III EXTENSION UNTIL 2028

The present Addendum No. 3 to the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) Joint Programme Document aims to: (a) extend Phase III of the CSM (initially covering the period 2023-2025) by three years, thereby extending the CSM Joint Programme until 31 December 2028; (b) update the CSM Joint Programme Document to take stock of achievements as of 2025 and outline strategic reflections on the role of the CSM in a highly dynamic landscape, with a view to maximizing its impact over the period 2026-2028; and (c) incorporate the operational functions of UNOPS in support of the CSM Joint Programme. The present Addendum No. 3 serves as the main instrument for the implementation of the extended Phase III of the CSM (2023-2028), following the structure of the CSM Joint Programme Document. It follows Addendum No. 2 (dated 16 May 2023) and Addendum No. 1 (dated 17 December 2021) to the original CSM Joint Programme Document (dated 30 June 2020 and updated on 27 September 2021).

EXTENDED PHASE III: JANUARY 2023 - DECEMBER 2028

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

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Joint Programme title: Climate Security Mechanism (CSM)
MPTF Project ID: 00123493

Joint Programme period: 2020-2028
Start and anticipated end dates:
1 January 2020 - 31 December 2028

Fund management modality:

- Pass-through:
 - Administrative Agent: UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)
 - Convening Agent: UNDP
- Parallel

Total estimated budget (2020-2028):

- USD 64.70 million*

Of which estimated budget administered by MPTFO:

- USD 60.36 million

Of which total estimated budget for Phase III (2023-2028):

- USD 54.68 million*

Of which total estimated budget for 2026-2028:

- **USD 41.12 million (funding needs for 2026-2028)**

Of which estimated unfunded, as of July 2025:

- **USD 38.24 million (funding gap for 2026-2028)**

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

On behalf of DPPA:

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

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Date: 28-Oct-2025

On behalf of UNDP:

Shoko Noda
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Date: 19-Nov-2025

On behalf of DPO:

Jean-Pierre Lacroix
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Date: 22 October 2025

On behalf of UNOPS:

Émilie S. Potvin
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Date: 28-Oct-2025

1) Executive summary

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

Established in 2018, the CSM draws on the resources and complementary expertise of its constituent entities – DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO – with the operational support of UNOPS (as required) to work with partners across and beyond the UN. Building on a headquarters-based team engaged in policy development and knowledge generation, the CSM is also coordinating initiatives in some of the most climate vulnerable and insecure regions of the world. The CSM has been able to provide targeted support to a select number of initiatives while simultaneously catalyzing action from across the wider community of practitioners. In various contexts around the world, from Central America to the Horn of Africa and South-East Asia and the Pacific, the CSM provides dedicated capacity to support UN entities, regional organizations and Member States on climate-related peace and security risk analysis and management. Lessons from these initiatives inform the CSM's work on knowledge management and capacity building. This allows the CSM to be a thought leader on CPS, including building on the publicly available Climate, Peace and Security Toolbox, the publication of a range of thematic papers and the offer of targeted training programmes. The CSM has also grown into the role of convener, establishing an inter-agency Community of Practice with over 600 members, and organizes events with key stakeholders every year.

Phase III (2023-2028) has been designed to scale up good practices from the CSM's work to date (captured in the independent evaluation covering the period 2020-2022), expand the CSM's service offer, and maximize its catalytic impact at regional and country level. The CSM will continue to leverage the political and technical expertise of its members to accelerate the mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations across policy areas. With the inclusion of DPO in late 2021, whose four largest peace operations are all located in highly climate-vulnerable contexts, the CSM is able to reach more of the world's most vulnerable populations and better leverage the capacities of the UN peace and security pillar. Through a set of targeting criteria, the CSM identifies contexts where its added value is greatest and where its support to UN entities, regional organizations and other partners can most effectively bolster the anticipation, reduction, and management of climate-related peace and security risks. Throughout Phase III, the CSM will strive to remain a reference point on climate, peace and security across the UN system and its partners, developing and promoting policy coherence and coordination while guiding practice, providing evidence-based analysis and advice, and pursuing a multiplier effect through locally-driven climate and peace work across the HDP nexus. The CSM will spearhead targeted CPS initiatives and support CPS programming at the country and regional level by increasingly working with partners to transition from analysis to effective action and lasting impact. The **2026-2028 chapter of Phase III** will be further informed by emerging lessons from CSM-supported advisors and initiatives gathered through the 2025 Survey of Practice on CPS commissioned by the CSM in 2024.

The present amendment, hereinafter referred to as **CSM Phase III extension until 2028**, has been adopted to: (a) extend the timeframe of the CSM Joint Programme until 2028; (b) update the CSM Joint Programme Document to take stock of achievements as of 2025 and outline strategic reflections on the role of the

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CSM in a highly dynamic landscape, with a view to maximizing its impact over the period 2026-2028; and (c) incorporate the operational functions of UNOPS in support of the CSM Joint Programme, specifically to facilitate CSM-related travel, the hiring of UN personnel and consultants (as required), and the delivery of task-specific outputs defined in the estimated indicative budget. As a provider of ad hoc procurement and project management services for the CSM, UNOPS shall not be represented as a CSM entity, nor shall it represent CSM in any capacity and form as part of the CSM logo and shall avoid double costing of human resources in operations and programming. The CSM Secretariat (P3 Programme Management Specialist, G6 Operations Associate) will continue to be hosted by UNDP. Each CSM entity will lead on their own procurements directly with UNOPS, as needed, under the CSM Joint Programme modality and under the same seven per cent programme support/general management support costs (indirect costs) rate set by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) based on UNSDG rules and guidelines for the UN pooled Funds/Joint Programmes.

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

Support to analysis and action remains the CSM's most direct way of catalyzing impact in countries and regions affected by climate-related peace and security risks, in particular through targeted assistance delivered via CPS Advisors deployed with CSM support. While there is a need and demand for more initiatives to be developed, the number of local CSM-led initiatives will grow proportionally to funding support. These initiatives focus both on crisis management as well as prevention settings, which generate opportunities to strengthen transboundary and regional approaches. The constellation of CSM entities and their local footprint, combining the work of UN field missions and UN Country Teams, facilitates the long-term perspective needed for conflict prevention, peacekeeping, mediation, peacebuilding, stabilization, and mission transitions, and the development of climate policies in particularly vulnerable or underserved areas, all of which represent distinct opportunities for CSM action. CSM engagement has contributed to a multiplier effect, where CPS human resources, programmes and actions are expanding within and outside the UN system among our partners and counterparts.

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

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Gender, will continue to be complemented by training programmes, including CPS course targeting practitioners across the UN system. These are meant to give concrete insights and tools to reinforce consideration of CPS interlinkages amongst a growing number of practitioners.

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

2) Situation analysis

The Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) has recognized that the climate crisis is now contributing to conflict in a host of ways. While climate change is rarely the direct cause of conflict, its interactions with existing socio-economic and political factors can exacerbate conflict risks. As the Secretary-General noted in A New Agenda for Peace in 2023, “where record temperatures, erratic precipitation and rising sea levels reduce harvests, destroy critical infrastructure and displace communities, they exacerbate the risks of instability, in particular in situations already affected by conflict”. Echoing this, the Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) warned the Security Council in 2024 that the less action is taken to address climate change, the more conflicts it will face – emphasizing that climate change is fueling food insecurity and instability and urging sustained mitigation and resilience efforts. He also called for regular updates on climate-related peace and security risks to support more informed Security Council decision-making. In 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlighted again the increasingly severe, interconnected and often irreversible impacts of climate change on ecosystems, biodiversity, and human systems. Changes of this magnitude inevitably affect human, national and international peace and security.

Conflict-affected countries, most of which have contributed next to nothing to the challenge of climate change, are often hit hardest by its effects. An estimated seventy per cent of the countries most susceptible to climate change also rank among the most fragile contexts, underscoring the confluence of climate change and peace and security risks. This convergence directly impacts the UN’s development, prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding work. All of the largest UN field missions in Africa are deployed in highly climate-exposed areas. Many of these contexts are also among the lowest recipients of climate finance to support mitigation and especially adaptation efforts.

Since 2017, the UN Security Council has repeatedly recognized the destabilizing effects of climate change, including in the mandates of 15 UN missions, of which seven were special political missions and five peacekeeping operations. In South Sudan, the Council has requested the government and the United Nations to conduct climate-related peace and security risk assessments and develop risk management strategies. Both South Sudan (since 2023) and Abyei (since 2024) have a reporting requirement in their mandate on the adverse effects of climate change on mandate implementation. While a thematic resolution on climate, peace and security, co-sponsored by 113 Member States, failed to pass in the Security Council in December 2021, climate-related language in mandates was largely maintained in 2022 and the Council for the first time included a reference to drought in the mandate of the special political

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mission in Afghanistan. A number of UN missions, including those in South Sudan, West Africa and the Sahel, and Somalia, already have a rich experience in analyzing and managing climate-related peace and security risks, related for example to changes in transhumance routes caused by altered environmental and climatic conditions, or enhancing integrated water resources management to address climate-related conflict risks in insecure contexts. Partnerships with international, national and local stakeholders are critical to understanding complex contexts, including the transboundary impacts of climate change and climate responses, and developing effective solutions rooted in local knowledge and nature-based solutions. In mission and non-mission settings, UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and UNSDCF annual reporting by UN Country Teams (UNCTs) increasingly include CPS, as is the case in Rwanda, Sudan, Somalia and Mali.

Governments, communities and civil society organizations on the frontlines of CPS challenges and opportunities remain prominent advocates and drivers of change. While leading on advancing policy, analysis and practice at regional, country and local level, they are amplifying their calls for greater action on CPS. In this context, international support is growing to ensure more coordinated international responses to CPS risks. The Group of Friends on Climate and Security has grown exponentially, to 78 Member States as of June 2025. Since its creation in 2023, the group of Security Council Members forming part of the Joint Pledges related to Climate, Peace, and Security has annually brought together Security Council Members who prioritize the CPS agenda during their respective terms. Pacific States continue to be leading advocates on the issue, including through the 2018 Boe Declaration and its Action Plan, which identify climate change as the “the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific”, reinstated by the most recent 2025 Blue Pacific Strategy and its Implementation Plan. Regional organizations are advancing both advocacy and practice in their regions. The African Union (AU) has formally recognized the link between climate change, peace, and security in various decisions, including the AU Assembly Decision 815 adopted at the 35th Ordinary Session in February 2022, which requested the AU Commission to finalize a continental climate-related peace and security risk assessment study and to develop a Common African Position on Climate Change, Peace and Security. This is also exemplified by the European Union’s Joint Communication on the Climate-Security Nexus in 2023. Another leading example is the 2022 decision by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to set up a Climate Security Coordination Mechanism, housed within IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and work in collaboration with IGAD’s Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), to work in collaboration with the UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (OSE-HoA) and the CSM.

Peace and security conferences all over the world now discuss climate change as part of their agenda and, vice versa, conflict sensitivity is increasingly a topic in the climate action discourse. This was visible at COP27, where the Egyptian Presidency launched the “Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace” initiative, at COP28 where the United Arab Emirates Presidency launched the “COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace” and at COP29 through the “Baku Hub and Call on Climate Action for Peace, Relief and Recovery”. The international research community is another key stakeholder in the climate, peace and security field and a key partner for the CSM. The growing number of analyses have enabled a more informed policy debate. Major reports, notably as part of the Environment of Peace and Weathering Risk initiatives, and major conferences, such as the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development, the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development or the Berlin Climate and Security Conference, have become established fora for information exchange and partnership development.

Responding to growing calls for action among affected communities, Member States and international policymakers, the CSM strengthens the capacity of the UN to systematically analyze and address the

linkages between climate change, peace and security and to advance peace-positive climate action, catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, and forge partnerships with actors at all levels to inter alia exchange information and coordinate the consolidation and dissemination of the evidence base developed by relevant actors and partners in affected Member States.

Central to the CSM's work in Phase II (2020-2022) has been an effort to deploy advisors to support and connect the already existing capacities and work being done in UN missions, UNCTs, regional entities and stabilization facilities. This includes support to analysis, advocacy, policymaking, peacemaking, conflict management and programming, as well as efforts to mainstream climate considerations, enhance links to national and local policy, and deepen partnerships in host countries. Remaining challenges to a coherent approach to climate, peace and security include:

- Compared to demand, there remains limited capacity and expertise to analyze and address CPS linkages, particularly relating to transboundary and shared ecosystems;
- Sectoral approaches that do not connect peace and security analytics with responses addressing the root causes. CPS Advisors have started to bridge in very practical ways the UN missions' analytical work with expertise and tools to be found in UNCTs with other parts of the UN system, including those specializing in climate change and environmental degradation (UNFCCC, UNDP, UNCCD, WMO, UNEP), but more work is needed to ensure that CPS responses are fully informed by the best scientific analysis and climate adaptation practice;
- Conflict prevention, security, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and post-conflict stabilization efforts in environments highly exposed and vulnerable to climate change are still too often "climate-blind" and lack knowledge of or access to relevant climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction tools to seek synergistic collaboration;
- Insufficient mainstreaming of peace and security considerations into climate change policy and programming and related effects on the environment, and lack of understanding of the peace and security drivers affecting vulnerability, transformational change and reforms. This is in turn reflected in the low levels of inclusivity in climate policy development, very limited access to climate finance in conflict-affected and fragile contexts, and the lack of coherence between climate response planning, conflict prevention strategies and peacebuilding finance;
- Underexplored synergies linking climate, peace and security to the women, peace and security (WPS) and youth, peace and security (YPS) agendas, due to women and youth's untapped potential and agency in the stewardship and maintaining of natural capital; as well as to other important actors such as Indigenous communities.
- Fragmented efforts to address the water, peace and security nexus (as evidenced in the 2021 UN Water "Leveraging Water for Peace" report) and limited UN capacity to analyze and address water-related issues from a transboundary, long-term perspective;
- Low uptake of environmental peacebuilding approaches that remain too often atomized and are not scaled up, despite efforts to enhance the policy-practice feedback loop;
- Need for data- and science-informed approaches to CPS analysis and solutions design, including more and better access to data and metrics to demonstrate the impact of interventions;
- Need to communicate science clearly to decision-makers in a way that makes future risks and management strategies understandable to non-technical audiences, provides evidence for shared understanding of management options and trade-offs, and incorporates local natural resource management knowledge and nature-based solutions;
- Lack of regional connections and information sharing in frontline regions.

3) Rationale and theory of change

A) Lessons learned

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

Facilitating integrated approaches globally and locally:

- Online and in-person trainings that have reached 1,730+ analysts as of 2024 have helped to consolidate a shared vocabulary and conceptual understanding across sectors;
- The CPS Toolbox that has enabled the CSM to structure analytical discussions across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. This facilitation function, bringing together climate expertise with peace and security or contextual knowledge, has informed 18+ UN joint assessments;
- Practical guidance notes on gender, mediation and financing that have combined new research and the CSM Survey of Practice has gathered emerging lessons from firsthand experiences;
- The application of foresight as a training and analytical tool, in collaboration with communities, national and international counterparts. It has enabled a strengthened evidence base on CPS interlinkages and the identification of necessary actions;
- Globally, the UN Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security that has provided an interactive space for peer-to-peer exchanges on good practice in the field;
- The development and launch of the COP27 Presidency Initiative, “Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace” together with the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA);
- Consolidating an evidence base on the interlinkages between climate change, peace and security as an important building block in risk management. The CSM has maintained tight connections with research partners as well as UN and civil society practitioners through joint events and continued collaboration.

Catalyzing action through context-specific initiatives, such as:

- Integrated assessments articulating pathways and recommendations for risk management, including for Central Africa/UNOCA and Iraq/UNAMI;
- Integrated assessments and action plans and the deployment of CPS Advisors together with the Liptako-Gourma Authority and the Lake Chad Basin Commission;
- White Paper and Regional Initiative on Climate Security developed and launched by the League of Arab States at COP27;
- Sustained policy advice that has contributed to inter-ministerial conferences and strengthened regional engagement. Notably, this includes the High-Level Inter-Ministerial Events convened by IGAD and the OSE-HoA on the margins of COP27 and COP28, which helped generate political support for the agenda and a stronger common understanding as a basis for action. These efforts

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led to the establishment of IGAD's Climate Security Coordination Mechanism and the UN's first regional CPS Hub, which together play a central role in advancing regional cooperation on CPS.

- Mapping policies/strategies and action, enhancing shared understanding of complementary roles;
- Supporting Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Secretariats and implementing agencies to apply a CPS lens including in Northern Central America;
- The deployment and backstopping of CPS Advisors in South Sudan, West Africa and the Sahel, Central Africa, the Horn of Africa, Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan and the UN Office to the AU.

Based on the reflections from an independent CSM evaluation in 2022¹ and the Survey of Practice on CPS conducted in 2024², the following priorities have been identified for the CSM's work going forward:

Preserve the nature of the Mechanism. A nimble mechanism embedded in the New York-based UN development/peace and security architecture has demonstrated its value for maintaining climate, peace and security as a policy field that goes beyond ad-hoc collaboration. It is capable of scaling up climate, peace and security support based on good practice. The CSM has thus sharpened its focus and further refined the division of labour among entities, while maintaining representative geographical coverage and support across the continuum from peace operations to anticipatory/risk/prevention approaches.

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

Bring in new partners. The CSM will engage more actively with Member States representing the diversity of climate, peace and security frontline experiences. Targeted outreach will diversify partnerships with Member States, regional organizations, civil society organizations and research institutions, and establish closer collaboration with international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector while exploring funding opportunities for the CSM from these entities. The CSM will continue to engage with various fora from around the world, including through its catalytic initiatives, furthering efforts underway to expand to platforms run by entities from the Global South, broaden the debate on climate, peace and security and make it more inclusive.

B) Proposed inter-agency approach

The complex linkages between climate change, peace and security have been increasingly recognized since the CSM was established. Phase III (2023-2028) has been designed to scale up good practices from the CSM's work to date (captured in the joint independent evaluation of Phase II 2020-2022 as well as the

¹ [Evaluation of Phase II of the CSM](#) (CSM, 2022)

² [Survey of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security: Emerging Lessons from Advisors and Initiatives](#) (CSM, 2025)

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2025 Survey of Practice on CPS commissioned by the CSM in 2024), expand the CSM's service offer, and maximize its catalytic impact. Moving forward, the CSM will continue to leverage the political and technical expertise of its members to accelerate the mainstreaming of CPS considerations across policy areas. With the inclusion of DPO in late 2021, the CSM is able to reach more of the world's most vulnerable populations and better leverage the capacities of the UN peace and security pillar.

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

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

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

- Mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations across policy areas;
- Creating platforms (fora, dialogues, partnerships) to convene and support partners;
- Deployment of CPS experts and advisors, national CPS officers, and rolling out training initiatives;
- Facilitating the collection, connection, sharing and furthering of data-driven approaches and monitoring and evaluation tools to strengthen analytical capacity;
- Utilization of strategic foresight exercises to inform preventative and early warning action on CPS;
- Targeted advocacy and outreach to strengthen awareness of CPS diversify partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and research institutions and establish closer models of collaboration;

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- Dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials and strengthening knowledge management.

CSM engagement also:

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

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

- **DPPA** contributes global expertise in political analysis and early warning, conflict prevention, peacemaking and sustaining peace. The Department's direct interaction with the Security Council, management of special political missions, close working relationship with the DPO, and support to UNCTs in complex non-mission settings provide a strong peace and security dimension.
- **UNDP** is the largest provider of technical support to climate change (ca. USD 5 billion annually) mitigation and adaptation in the UN system and maintains the largest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) enhancement programme in the world, through the Climate Promise. It also implements the largest peacebuilding portfolio in the UN system and possesses leading expertise in conflict prevention and sustaining peace, governance, disaster risk reduction and recovery delivered through its network of 170 Country and Regional Offices.
- **UNEP** works to minimize the environmental causes and consequences of crises, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and provides technical expertise and backstopping in the environmental domain, monitoring, evaluation and learning. It also co-hosts IPCC which produces comprehensive assessments on the state of knowledge of climate change.
- **DPO** deploys 11 peacekeeping operations with 61,200 uniformed personnel and 7,500 civilian personnel. The largest UN peacekeeping operations in Africa are in areas facing high levels of climate change, namely South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. DPO maintains interaction with the Security Council, manages peacekeeping operations, and works closely with DPPA and the Department of Operational Support.

C) Strategic rationale

Output 1. Support to analysis and action

The CSM supports integrated climate-related peace and security risk assessments and the development of forward-looking risk management strategies in regions and countries most affected by these intertwined risks. Building on what has worked well, the CSM will continue to deploy CPS Advisors to UN missions and regional and sub-regional organizations. They play an important role of trusted, impartial convener and facilitator that brings credible evidence-backed analysis. Their advisory role helps to use climate and environment conversations as a platform to build confidence. Since its inception, the CSM

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has provided in-depth technical advice and support to UN Country Teams (UNCTs), Resident Coordinator's Offices (RCOs), country offices of individual UN entities and other development partners, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations. The CSM has connected partners across these contexts to relevant local and international expertise, building on CSM guidance materials such as the CPS Toolbox and on its broader advocacy, knowledge management and capacity building efforts (Outputs 2, 3 and 4). Through the policy-practice feedback loop, the context-specific support by the CSM is also essential to its global functions, enabling first-hand experience to inform the climate, peace and security agenda setting.

The demand for CSM-led initiatives and advice on highly contextual CPS interlinkages has expanded quickly, both in crisis management as well as prevention settings, which will generate opportunities to strengthen transboundary and regional approaches. While diagnostics are expected to remain in demand and therefore a core part of the CSM support, the CPS Advisor role in translating analytical findings into action has grown during Phase III. In 2026-2028, continuing support to analysis and action will look different across contexts but is expected to include further investments in an 'enabler' function. In addition to policy advice, this includes a catalytic role in solutions design. The constellation of CSM entities and their local footprint, combining the work of UN missions and UNCTs, facilitates the long-term perspective needed for mission transitions, good office engagements, and the development of climate policies in particularly vulnerable or underserved areas, all of which represent distinct opportunities for CSM action. During Phase III, CPS Advisors deployed to UNAMI and UNSOM/UNTMIS started transitioning functions from UN missions to the UN RCO and local partners, providing valuable lessons to the CSM.

Output 2. Advocacy, partnerships and convening

Global agenda setting and sustained advocacy is vital to keeping CPS on the agenda of relevant policy fora and ensure its integration into decision-making at all levels. Global recognition helps to ensure attention and resources to CPS in different contexts. Insights from CSM regional and country-level work and examples from the frontlines are needed for policy development. The CSM supports efforts in this regard by organizing and participating in workshops, seminars and conferences, and preparing speeches, background notes, and analytical papers for senior UN officials. Understanding the developments in the broader policy discourse, including frontline voices, helps the CSM to bridge beyond its own institutions.

In this way, the CSM continues to act as an advocate, facilitator and convener, enabling contact, exchange and new partnerships between relevant actors from the climate and peace and security spheres to climate-inform conflict prevention and sustaining peace policies, strategies and operations and make climate action work for sustaining peace. This function makes use of the evidence base consolidated through knowledge co-generation and management (Output 3), including disseminating the knowledge products as well as turning knowledge into joint policy guidance.

The CSM has played an important role in increasing visibility on the importance of climate and CPS financing making its way to fragile and conflicted affected settings. This will be a continued focus area in 2026-2028 as interest in connecting different datasets, information and analysis to integrated solutions for addressing CPS risks continues to build demand for facilitating exchanges across the humanitarian, development and peace continuum.

Output 3. Knowledge co-generation and management

A strong evidence base on the linkages between climate change, peace, and security is essential for effective risk management. The CSM supports efforts in this regard by co-generating new knowledge,

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contributing and supporting relevant actors in data analysis and functioning as a clearinghouse. This knowledge and evidence base is not solely for research purposes but enables the CSM to perform its advocacy, partnership and convening functions (Output 3 informs global policy, enhances capacity building efforts under Output 4 and helps channel good practice to local support under Output 1 through backstopping). Drawing from the CSM's support to local action (Output 1) and partnerships with research partners, regional and civil society organizations, the CSM consolidates and disseminates practical knowledge through workshops and exchanges. The objective is for the CSM to strengthen the CPS knowledge ecosystem by curating and facilitating access to high-quality data, analysis, tools, and research, enhancing collective understanding and informed action across global, regional, and national levels.

Building on its experience since late 2018, the CSM will consolidate its role as a knowledge hub and clearinghouse of good practice to ensure that partners among the UN system, Member States, regional organizations and civil society organizations (including NGOs, think tanks, research institutions and academia) can access high quality data, methodologies and tools that correspond to their needs. During Phase III, the CSM enhanced its CPS Trello board and launched an official website in 2024, improving the collection and sharing of relevant publications, events and initiatives with global and field practitioners, as well as other stakeholders. This has leveraged expert knowledge from partners working on the ground and building on existing approaches. In 2026-2028, particular focus will be in curating good practice that is based on robust science, lived experiences from the frontlines and traditional/local knowledge systems. A key priority is strengthening connections between local practitioners and expert networks to facilitate informed decision-making. The CSM will seek collaboration on policy briefs that help to foster a more solutions-oriented CPS discourse. By curating and integrating diverse data sources, the CSM will promote coherence, avoid duplication, and fill critical knowledge gaps.

Additionally, the CSM will continue to document good practices and lessons learnt from its initiatives and reinforcing its data-informed approach to risk analysis, policy development and response design. As a 'threshold actor' between the climate and peace/security constituencies, the CSM will help to enhance climate-informed conflict analysis and peace and security-informed climate action. This includes advancing nature-based solutions and science-backed strategies for climate-resilient peacebuilding.

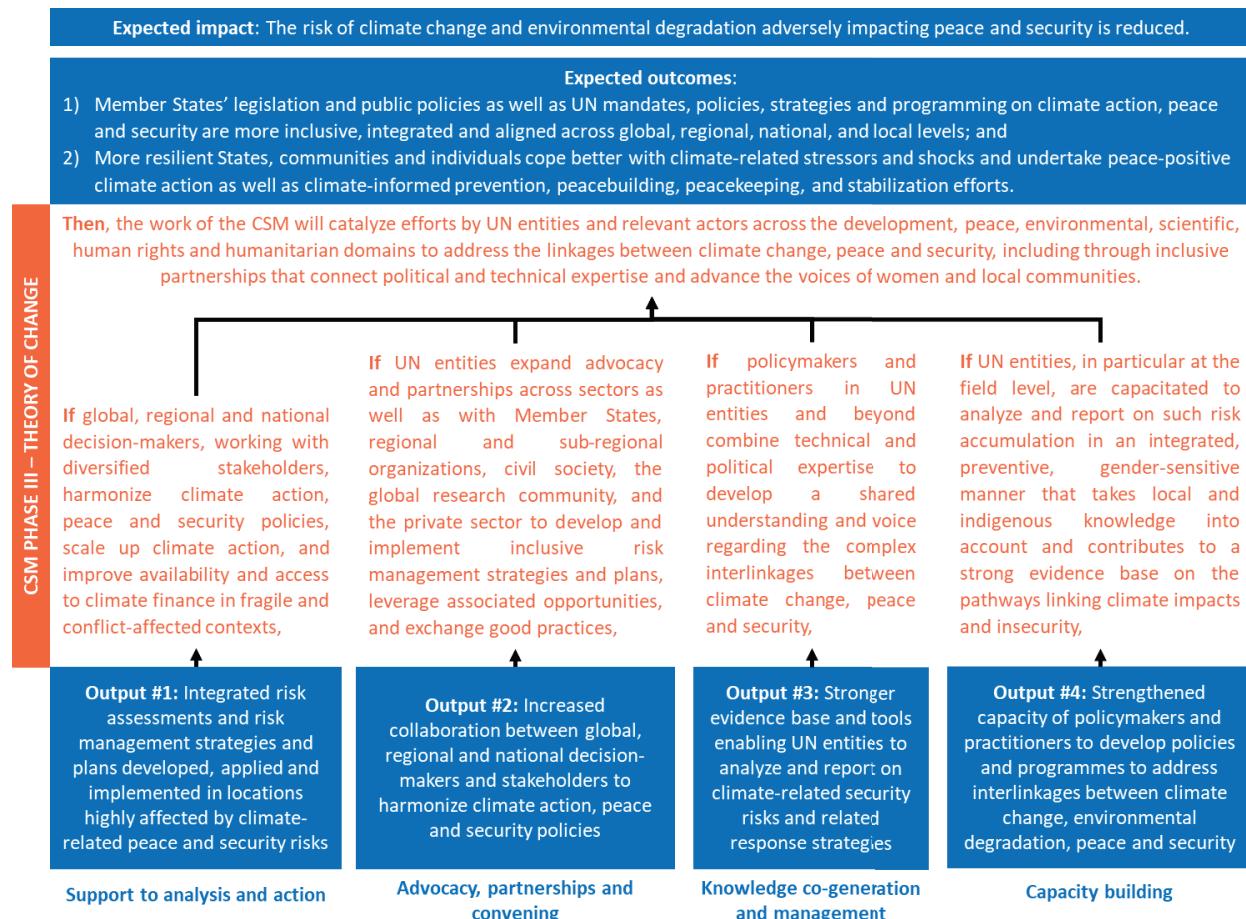
Output 4. Capacity building

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 addition to CPS into existing UN training offerings, the CSM has organized and co-organized training sessions for practitioners across the UN system. Much of the content for capacity building also comes from knowledge co-generation and management (Output 3) while the CSM can transform it into pedagogic materials or apply lessons and comparative examples in different contexts. The CSM capacity building offer goes from an entry level Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) – available in English and French – to more UN mission or peacebuilding-specific and customized peer-to-peer learning.

During Phases III, over 1,000 UN mission and country team staff as well as other experts have been equipped with knowledge, skills, networks, and resources through CSM-led/supported sessions. In 2026-2028, the CSM will continue to work with specialized learning partners such as UNSSC and UNITAR. The CSM will also continue to support popular peer-to-peer learning opportunities, including global, regional, youth-centered, and women-centered CPS Expert Academy iterations.

D) Theory of change

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



E) Expected results

Expected results are presented below and detailed in Annex A (integrated results framework).

SUPPORT TO ANALYSIS AND ACTION

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

During the 2026-2028 chapter of Phase III, the CSM support to analysis and action goals are to:

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

The CSM will continue to work towards these goals through:

- **Providing technical assistance, backstopping and support for integrated CPS analysis and action** in priority contexts, while striving to catalyze interventions in all affected regions. Expanding the deployment of the Climate, Peace and Security Advisors embedded with UN missions and regional and sub-regional organizations is a critical aspect in this regard. At the same time, the CSM will further mainstream CPS considerations into the work of UN missions and UNCTs where there is no dedicated capacity, building on the network of UN practitioners and focal points. With additional resources, the CSM will further bolster UN capacities in mission and non-mission settings, regional entities in the Global South and post-conflict stabilization facilities to inform analysis, strategies, plans and programming and to increase the uptake of environmental peacebuilding and CPS approaches. The CSM and its partners will consider supporting the deployment of local experts and/or national CPS officers, especially in UN mission transition contexts, to leverage local knowledge and facilitate the ownership and sustainability of CPS approaches and outcomes, and to enhance the support structure of existing CPS Advisor deployments or capacities in relevant contexts. These efforts will contribute to the development of a local talent pipeline for CPS action. The CSM will facilitate exchanges, coordination and collaboration within the network of advisors and the wider CSM team including through an intermission working group, meetings, workshops and the UN Community of Practice on CPS;
- Provide advocacy support and technical advice to partners on understanding, mobilizing and enabling **climate finance** including in fragile and conflict-affected settings and building on the expertise of CSM entities;
- The 2026-2028 chapter of Phase III will be further informed by emerging lessons from CSM-supported advisors and initiatives gathered through the 2025 Survey of Practice on CPS commissioned by the CSM in 2024. The CSM will further assess current practices in catalytic initiatives to **identify, replicate and scale up the model(s) that are most effective** in generating concrete results that translate analytical findings into effective risk management strategies and data and evidence-based programming that strengthen the resilience of States and communities;
- CSM support to analysis and action will seek clearer division of labour and **synergies**, building on the CSM's unique value proposition, with a view to better integrating the CSM's technical and political expertise to provide more coherent policy and technical support to UN, regional, national and local partners, including through joint programming;
- CSM will aim to refine systems for **results capture, monitoring, evaluation and learning** at global and local levels in order to close learning loops and capture knowledge for dissemination among CPS actors and stakeholders.
- Maximizing synergies by **agreeing to priority geographic and institutional scope of catalytic initiatives** to be developed by the CSM jointly with partners, including by refining the targeting criteria for the development of catalytic initiatives locally;
- **Scaling up from country-driven approaches to regional and transboundary cooperation on CPS**, including by supporting the development of CPS policies and action plans at regional level as a pathway to more consistent and standardized approaches within regions, and higher degree of national ownership. Examples of such approaches include the IGAD Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism, the Dakar Call to Action and Bamako Declaration in West Africa and the Sahel, and the development of a Common African Position on Climate Change, Peace and Security by the AU, which have the potential to be replicated in other transboundary contexts;
- **Strengthening local partnerships and collaboration modalities**, including UN-AU cooperation and triangular UN-AU-EU cooperation, ASEAN-UN collaboration on regional climate-related peace and

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security risk analysis, West Africa and Central Africa inter-regional exchanges, partnerships with sub-regional entities, including the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Liptako-Gourma Authority and the League of Arab States, and strengthening the capacity of local peacebuilding networks to contribute to CPS analysis and action;

- As recommended in the Secretary-General's policy brief on A New Agenda for Peace in 2023, the CSM together with partners will support connecting national, regional, and global efforts on CPS to help accelerate progress. In this regard, the **UN CPS Hub for the Horn of Africa**, housed within the OSE-HoA with support from the CSM, is a strategic, long-term commitment to help Member States and regional organizations address the CPS linkages and is the first joint regional hub on CPS. At the request of IGAD, it supports the first Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism established by IGAD through a wider partnership incorporating the **African Union**. Building on previous investments in the region, the CSM has supported the establishment of a CPS Advisor position to support the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, responding to a request from the regional entity. The CSM will continue to provide strategic support to the region, including through this role, which plays a key part in contributing to the peace and security landscape in the Pacific. The CPS Advisor will contribute to strengthening analysis, informing policy and programming, and advancing advocacy efforts. Serving as a vital link between regional institutions and UN stakeholders in New York, the CPS Advisor will help ensure that Pacific priorities and perspectives are effectively reflected in global CPS discussions.
- Such approaches have the potential to be replicated in **other regional contexts**.

GLOBAL OUTPUTS

The global workstreams of the CSM will continue to be critical for the agenda setting and to create an enabling environment to amplify the CSM's impact. Partnerships, including the inter-agency Community of Practice on CPS and the intergovernmental Group of Friends on Climate and Security, will be leveraged to operationalize the agenda and link it to other policy areas such as climate finance, conflict prevention, good offices, peacemaking, peacebuilding, human rights, energy transition, or ecosystem restoration. Joint preparation for Rio Convention (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD) Conferences of the Parties (COPs) and other high-level events have consolidated partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and research institutions. Targeted efforts to establish closer models of collaboration with international financial institutions, climate and peacebuilding funds and the private sector will be a priority in 2026-2028. The CSM will curate fit-for-purpose CPS knowledge and stimulate solution-oriented discussions, especially through its policy brief series. Translating knowledge into learning will continue in deepening partnership with specialized learning partners as well as through peer-to-peer learning opportunities at global, regional and national levels.

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

During the 2026-2028 chapter of Phase III, the CSM advocacy, partnerships and convening goal is to:

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

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- **Provide targeted CSM advisory on response design** by working together with partners involved in financing, policy or designing activities to incorporate good CPS practice in concepts.

The CSM will continue to work towards this goal through:

- **Undertaking targeted advocacy and outreach** to further raise awareness and attention within and beyond the UN on CPS and keep it high on the agenda of relevant policy fora, including for example with vertical climate/environmental funds. The CSM will contribute to operationalizing this field and link it to other policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, peacebuilding, human rights, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and conflict-related sexual violence, Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) and inclusion, civil affairs and political affairs, or ecosystem restoration. This includes engaging with policy processes such as the UN Peacebuilding Architecture Review, the UN Peace Operations Review called for in A New Agenda for Peace, the development of the Common African Position on CPS, the review of the Boe Declaration Action Plan in the Pacific Region (being discussed as per April 2025) as well as contributing to their subsequent implementation, as relevant.
- Leveraging the respective strengths of its entities, the CSM will **expand and diversify partnerships** for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States (partners and implementors), local communities, regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South. The CSM intends to contribute more actively to broaden the inclusivity and ownership of the CPS agenda around the world through relevant platforms. The CSM will also establish closer models of collaboration with academia and the scientific community, civil society organizations, international financial institutions, climate funds and the private sector, including around Rio Convention COPs, but also the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development, the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, the Environmental Peacebuilding Association, the World Bank's Fragility Forum, and the Berlin Climate and Security Conference. The CSM will explore opportunities to work with partners or through platforms that can help access, disseminate and exchange open data with other organizations dealing with risk and climate finance, including for example the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC);
- Overall, **multi-disciplinary partnerships** will contribute to advancing inclusion, gender equality, local ownership, and knowledge management. One example of broader collaboration with regional organizations is the ongoing partnership between IGAD and OSE-HoA, which will be further strengthened throughout Phase III. Through analysis, programming and/or advocacy, the CSM will support the implementation of key CPS policies and plans in the region, including the UN Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy, the IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy 2023-2030, the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance and the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change. It will also further support the operationalization of the IGAD Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism;
- **Strategic advocacy and partnerships to advance climate finance for fragile and conflict-affected settings.** As a cross-pillar mechanism, the CSM can facilitate more coherent and coordinated UN efforts and engagements across the HDP nexus and funding instruments and opportunities including in terms of standards, processes, windows, and synergies. This will entail partnering with Member State-led initiatives such as those related to the operationalization of the COP27 Presidency Climate Response for Sustaining Peace initiative, the COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace and the COP29 Baku Call on Climate Action for Peace, Relief, and Recovery. The CSM will also partner with relevant international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, and vertical funds for exchanges on data and analytical approaches on CPS, including continuity from short term to structural drivers of needs. The CSM will support potential

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efforts towards establishing a new CPS-related funding window within the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) in line with the next PBF Strategy, as recommended in *A New Agenda for Peace*;

- Developing **platforms to convene and support partners** with learning through cross-cutting knowledge, information and experience sharing that bridge sectors, including through the inter-agency Community of Practice on CPS (now counting 600+ members from 35+ UN entities working at headquarter, regional and country level across the HDP nexus) as a safe space for peer-to-peer learning and dedicated subgroups to address common areas of interest, including on pastoralism-related conflicts, climate finance, and data and metrics. Through sustained engagement with Member States, including the Group of Friends on Climate and Security, the informal expert group of members of the Security Council on CPS and the group of Security Council Members forming part of the Joint Pledges related to CPS, the CSM will convey updates from the UN system's relevant work and expand/diversify inputs to CSM priorities.
- In particular, the **CSM Partnership Dialogue** will be established as a platform to share CSM experiences while bringing forward concrete examples and insightful perspectives from a variety of States. It will showcase and review how the CSM is working with partners to maximize its catalytic impact and deliver results in frontline countries and regions, and serve as an opportunity for a wide range of current and prospective partners to deepen their understanding of the CSM's work. This format will be further enhanced and brought to various geographical contexts and constituencies in annual meetings, following successful hybrid iterations in New York (2023) and Nairobi (2024). Through the Partnership Dialogue and beyond, the CSM will explore ways to improve representation of Member States most affected by CPS challenges.
- **Strategic communications**, through which the CSM will inform its partners and stakeholders about best practices and lessons learned, ensuring visibility of the CSM and CPS, and widening outreach, including through its website, news articles, impact stories, and a podcast.

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

During 2026-2028, the CSM knowledge co-generation and management goals are to:

- Contribute to **harmonizing CPS approaches, standards, methodologies, information or monitoring and evaluation systems** through the support provided by the CSM;
- **Catalyze the use of existing capacities and tools**, including on monitoring and evaluation, within the four core entities of the CSM;
- **Contribute to filling knowledge gaps and fostering cross-sectoral exchanges that bring relevant UN actors across sectors** to enhance data-driven decision-making;
- **Inform UN planning and processes, along with national and regional policies and strategies** contributing to SDGs 13, 16 and 17 and their interconnections with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15;
- Engage partners, expertise and/or implementing entities from the **Global South**, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and traditional knowledge;
- Take a **solution-driven approach** with specific consideration of environmental dimensions.

The CSM will continue to work towards these goals through:

- Tailored **backstopping support** for CPS Advisors that connects to environmental expertise, monitoring and evaluation capacities and networks (surge capacity, planning and reporting, research and analysis, convening experts to support priority initiatives and identify best practice solutions, including science-based solutions-design and climate communications);

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- **Collecting good practice** and articulating lessons learned from the CSM's catalytic initiatives including building on the 2025 Survey of Practice on CPS, and collaborating with international CPS;
- Facilitating the collection, sharing and furthering of **data-informed approaches and metrics** on CPS analytics and solutions, leveraging existing initiatives, knowledge and data generated by Global South actors, including peer-reviewed literature. The CSM will consider supporting greater investment in global shared databases that would incorporate tracking efforts, assessments and learning products, and make best practices on CPS action more accessible.
- Providing a **clearinghouse** function to support and provide advice on good practice, lessons learned and comparative examples regarding analysis approaches, policy advice and response design, making use of crowdsourcing and leveraging the UN Community of Practice on CPS;
- **Updating and expanding the Toolbox**, including the repository of data sources and the checklist for climate-informed conflict analysis, considering adding a complementary checklist on peace-sensitivity in climate programming, and working with CPS Advisors to develop a more advanced version applicable in contexts that have already gone through a first cycle of CPS risk assessment and socialization;
- **Deepening cross-sectoral knowledge** generation and sharing in policy areas including climate justice and human rights, ecosystem restoration, and leveraging water for peace with a view to contributing to strengthened early warning capabilities, enhanced preparedness and early action, and advancing a common understanding of possible futures among diverse stakeholders;
- **Strengthening the CSM's monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system and engage with partners to better integrate CPS into existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and data tools.** The CSM will rely on efforts to streamline M&E related to progress and results in analyzing and addressing CPS-related risks to contribute comparable, high-quality and standardized information and analysis including through CSM, UN and other reporting and communications;
- Facilitating the creation of **joint UN knowledge products**, especially policy briefs that foster solutions-oriented CPS discourse.

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

During the 2026-2028 chapter of Phase III, the CSM capacity building goals are to:

- Develop increased **skills and shared understanding** by UN analysts to systematically analyze and address CPS linkages with consideration of environmental dimensions;
- Provide **targeted assistance** responding to specific technical needs.

The CSM will continue to work towards these goals through:

- **Structuring and implementing its capacity building offer** together with partners, including UNSSC and UNITAR;
- **Dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials.** The CSM will complement existing and new training programmes, by developing and deploying **training modules to UN presences in country and in UN missions** along with self-paced and interactive online courses leveraging existing offerings, building on previous CPS training programmes targeting UN special political and peacekeeping missions in South Sudan, the Middle East and North Africa region and Central Africa. The CSM jointly with partners will also mainstream CPS considerations in training offerings with other main topical foci, with a view to progressing cross-sectoral understanding and implementation;

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- **Building on the UNEP-led Nairobi exchange** in UNEP headquarters in 2024 to connect CPS Advisors with UNEP expertise, the CSM will continue to support CPS Advisors' connection to environmental/climate networks, data sources and tools, as part of its backstopping package and through in-person exchanges;
- **Climate Policy and Finance for Sustaining Peace – Climate, Peace and Security Experts Academy and Network** as a training specifically tailored for policymakers, negotiators from national delegations, representatives from regional organizations and policy experts working on climate and peacebuilding, and the financing of both. It is designed to integrate climate policies and finance with peacebuilding strategies, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The Academy has built a capacity building network to inform future multidisciplinary efforts.
- **Regionally and context-targeted trainings** involving various CSM catalytic initiatives or RCOs/UNCTs;
- Deploying **strategic foresight and analysis (such as climate models, scenario games, predictive analytics) and quantitative CPS data tools** (including using materials from knowledge co-creation and management under Output 3) to inform and build practitioners' capacities in early warning capabilities, preparedness and early action within and beyond the UN system where relevant.

F) Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Gender inequality, discriminatory norms and deep-seated gendered power dynamics shape how women and men experience the impacts of climate change and insecurity differently as well as their capacity to cope with and recover from these impacts. The CSM's approach recognizes the need for integrated and inclusive responses that take into account political impediments to climate transition and resource-sharing and that incorporate gender, youth and human rights-based approaches. The CSM's approach also recognizes the underexplored synergies linking Climate, Peace and Security (CPS) to Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and other related agendas, due to women and girls' untapped potential and agency in the stewardship and maintaining of natural capital. This includes the following measures across the four outputs of the CSM Joint Programme.

As part of Output 1 (support to analysis and action), the CSM works with partners to develop, apply and implement integrated risk assessments and risk management strategies and plans in locations highly affected by climate-related peace and security risks. More specifically, the CSM bolsters the capacities of UN missions, UN country teams, regional entities in the Global South, and stabilization facilities to catalyze climate-informed approaches to peace and security, advance peace-positive climate action and foster the meaningful participation of women. That includes the integration of gender in CSM-supported regional/country level risks assessments, making use of gender-disaggregated environmental, socioeconomic, peace and security data to analyze differentiated impacts of climate-related peace and security risks on men, women, girls and boys. The CSM and its partners thereby simultaneously advance CPS and gender outcomes in a number of catalytic initiatives where analytical findings are translated into gender-sensitive and gender-responsive risk management strategies. Those responses are implemented including through the deployment of CPS advisors and experts provided with technical backstopping.

As part of Output 2 (advocacy, partnerships and convening), the CSM aims to achieve increased collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders to harmonize CPS policies. Achievements during Phase II included the successful convening of a virtual side event on "Inclusive, gender-responsive and climate-informed conflict prevention and peacebuilding" organized on the sidelines of the 66th Commission on the Status of Women in 2022, focusing on lessons and opportunities related to the confluence of gender, climate, and peace and security in the Horn of Africa.

As part of Output 3 (knowledge co-generation and management), the CSM aims to contribute to stronger evidence base and tools enabling UN entities to analyze and report on climate-related peace and security risks and related response strategies. In this regard during Phase II, in collaboration with the CSM, DPPA designed a Practice Note on Gender and Climate in Peace and Security entitled “Weathering Two Storms”, identifying different ways in which peace and security, climate change and gender can intersect and providing suggestions on how to think about these intersections in conflict and political analysis, as well as conflict prevention and peacemaking strategies.

As part of Output 4 (capacity building), the CSM aims to strengthen the capacity of policymakers and practitioners to develop policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security. As such, the CSM works with partners to design policies, strategies, and programmatic interventions that integrate climate change, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and gender equality objectives. In particular, the CSM contributes to increasing the integration of gender analysis in UN training offerings, including through the launch of the MOOC on CPS dedicated to “Understanding Climate-Related Security Risks Through an Integrated Lens” jointly developed by UN CC:Learn, UN Women, UNEP, adelphi and the CSM.

Recognizing the growing importance of youth engagement, the CSM will also continue to advance and foster collaborations around youth, climate, peace and security, synergizing with WPS and other related agendas. Efforts will build on the CSM-supported 2025 PBF Thematic Review on YPS which outlines best practices and lessons learned on youth engagement including in CPS and environmental peacebuilding. The CSM will further drive the development of integrated approaches that recognize young people not only as vulnerable actors, but as critical leaders and agents of change. The CSM will support efforts that spotlight youth-led initiatives, foster intergenerational dialogues, and promote the meaningful participation of young people, especially from fragile and conflict-affected settings, in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and climate action. This includes support for research, programming, and policy processes that elevate youth voices within the broader CPS agenda. The CSM will catalyze partnerships and generate practical tools that can further embed youth leadership in the CPS space.

Moving forward, the CSM will continue to adopt a “do no harm” approach and to specifically incorporate a gender perspective, including considerations of the gender specific consequences of climate change on peace and security and the different coping and adaptive capacities among women, men, girls and boys in all analytical and technical advisory work. As such, the CSM will mainstream gender analysis throughout the delivery of outputs. Integrated climate-related peace and security risk assessments conducted as part of the CSM Joint Programme will serve to better identify gaps and opportunities to address climate-related peace and security risks and their gendered impacts on communities and foster the meaningful participation of women. Across all field engagements, efforts will be made to identify entry points to support the roll-out of gender-sensitive climate-related peace and security risk assessments in the affected regions of focus and ensure synergies with existing work.

G) Sustainability plan and exit strategy

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

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partners. The CSM will ensure that partners at regional and country levels are equipped with the necessary capacity, tools and knowledge to transition from analysis to actions beyond direct CSM engagement.

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

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

Leveraging global workstreams, the CSM and its partners will rely on their local presence and strong coordination established with UN, government, community-level and other stakeholders. Ultimately, the CSM work will contribute to mainstreaming CPS into UN mission and UNCT efforts, including where there is no advisory capacity, through focal points within the UN system. Sustainability/exit strategies in catalytic initiatives will be further developed by 2028. The sustainability of expected results will rely, *inter alia*, on regional mechanisms and other platforms established with support from the CSM and its partners, such as the Regional Climate Security Coordination Mechanism set up by IGAD, the ECOWAS-UNOWAS Working Group on Climate Change and Security and the UN Regional Working Group on Climate Change, Security, Environment and Development in West Africa and the Sahel, as well as other thematic and regional communities of practice, working groups and networks. Overall, enhancing M&E during Phase III will strengthen the capacity of the CSM and its partners to appraise results and outcomes and further sustain those. The CSM jointly with partners may commission a final evaluation of Phase III and/or consider an impact assessment to take stock of CSM progress and guide future action.

4) Steering and management arrangements

A) Joint Programme Team

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

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

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

The CSM Team will meet at Team Leader/Head/Chief level on a quarterly basis and/or as appropriate for working level oversight, guidance and discussions on operational matters. The CSM Directors will meet according to Joint Programme needs in terms of oversight and guidance, and will be comprised of Director level representatives of DPPA (Policy and Mediation Division), UNDP (Bureau for Policy and Programme Support / Climate Hub and Crisis Bureau), UNEP (Disasters and Conflicts Branch), and DPO (Division of Policy, Evaluation, and Training), ensuring shared ownership, a joint approach and that all CSM entities have equal decision-making authority with regards to joint CSM priorities, fund allocation and implementation.

B) Joint Steering Committee

The CSM Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is accountable for the effective management of the CSM Joint Programme and the achievement of results. It provides strategic oversight and guidance for the CSM

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Team, including adjustments to CSM Joint Programme results and strategy, progress reports and learning, and evaluation (as required). Decisions are taken by consensus, recorded, and made available to JSC members. The JSC is made up of representatives from Member State funding partners of the CSM, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) as administrative agent of the CSM Joint Programme, and the CSM entities (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO). UNOPS may be invited to JSC meetings as an observer upon agreement of the four CSM entities.

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

C) Operational management arrangements

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

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

UNOPS will act as an operational partner in support of the CSM Joint Programme as required, including through contracted services and procurement and logistics support. This may include facilitating travel, the hiring of UN personnel and consultants, and the delivery of task-specific outputs as tasked by the CSM entities under the estimated budget (as required). Each CSM entity will coordinate related procurements directly with UNOPS, as needed, preventing any double costing of human resources in operations and programming. UNOPS shall not be represented as a CSM entity, nor shall it represent the CSM in any capacity or form including in the visibility of the CSM and its logo.

D) Programme assurance

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

5) Fund management modality

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

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

- i) Receiving donor contributions. The AA establishes a separate ledger account under its financial rules and regulations for the receipt and administration of the funds received from donors pursuant to the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with each donor. The CSM Joint Programme Account is administered by the AA in accordance with the applicable rules, regulations directives and procedures, including those relating to interest;
- ii) Disbursing funds to Participating UN Organizations (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP, DPO and UNOPS). UNOPS, an operational partner, will provide operational functions to the CSM entities as requested. The AA makes disbursements to Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) from the Joint Programme Account as instructed by the four CSM entities at Director level, in line with the budget set forth in the CSM Joint Programme Document. UNDP on behalf of the CSM Joint Programme signs the fund transfer requests based on confirmations from all other CSM entities at Director level, with support from the CSM Secretariat;
- iii) Consolidating periodic financial reports and the final financial report.

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

Budget revisions/reallocations may be discussed and recorded by CSM entities with support of the CSM Secretariat as part of fund transfer request email exchanges at Director level or through email exchanges at Head/Team Leader level as appropriate within the framework of the approved budget.

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

6) Monitoring, learning, and reporting

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

During Phase III, the planning, review and reporting for the CSM Joint Programme will enable joint, coordinated and real-time monitoring of progress towards outputs and outcomes, according to the results-based management principles. These are reflected in the integrated resource framework, work plan and budget (Annex A). The outputs/activities and budget will be updated annually and used as a baseline from which to assess the effectiveness and implementation of the activities. Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management functions will be conducted by the CSM Secretariat, reporting to the Joint Steering Committee. Joint Programme level monitoring and evaluation will rely on information and data collection and verification including by CPS advisors and experts in catalytic initiatives, leveraging CSM meetings and coordination at headquarters and field levels. The CSM will closely monitor all activities so as to identify those that prove to be most successful and invest in them further. It will review the progress of work to see if any adjustments are needed in activities, outputs and indicators.

As recommended by the JSC, the CSM provides official joint reporting to the JSC through the MPTFO annual reporting (as set out in the SAA signed between MPTFO and each donor partner) and informal joint reporting in the form of meetings and other exchanges with JSC partners as appropriate.

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

7) Evaluation

As recommended by the JSC, the CSM commissioned a joint independent evaluation of its Phase II (2020-2022) conducted in 2022. Findings and recommendations from the final report (posted on the MPTFO Gateway) will inform the implementation of Phase III (2023-2028). As of 2025, the CSM has completed management response actions³. Jointly with JSC partners and in light of appropriate rules, regulations and guidance, the CSM jointly with partners may commission a final evaluation of Phase III and/or eventually consider an impact assessment.

³ [Evaluation of the Climate Security Mechanism](#) (UNDP Evaluation Resource Center)



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ANNEX A. Integrated results framework, work plan and budget

A.1. Results framework

The below results framework will be complemented in 2025 by a monitoring framework in which baselines, targets, and planned collection methods and means of verification will be specified against each indicator. Data and indicators will be disaggregated by gender in all applicable instances, and planned results and activities will be coded with gender equality, human rights and peace markers and/or related SDG targets/indicators as relevant. The monitoring framework will also outline risk analysis and mitigation measures.

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



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of gender-sensitive climate, peace and security risk assessments and conflict/political analyses, including monitoring processes and regional/transboundary approaches, developed or completed Number of integrated solutions designed with CSM support and established to address climate-related security risks in targeted locations Number of climate, peace and security advisors and experts deployed with regional and sub-regional organizations, UN missions and other development partners 	<p>Regional and sub-regional organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional, national and local policy, planning and strategy documents as well as humanitarian/development/recovery plans addressing climate, peace and security linkages in targeted locations 	<p>UN Country Teams, Resident Coordinator Offices, field offices of individual United Nations entities, and other development partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of United Nations Country Teams and/or field missions supported to effectively include climate-related security risks in Common Country Analyses (CCAs) / Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), UNSDCF annual reporting and/or other joint UN analysis and strategic planning processes 	<p>UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances where UN field missions integrate climate, peace and security in political strategies, good offices engagements and reporting to the UN Security Council Number of existing monitoring and evaluation and data tools in field missions that have climate-related security risks integrated 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>2026</th><th>2027</th><th>2028</th></tr> </thead> </table>		2026	2027	2028
	2026	2027	2028					
Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)								
<p>1.1 Catalytic field initiatives – Regional and sub-regional organizations</p>	<p>Arab States / League of Arab States (LAS): Supporting LAS 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</p>	<p>Pacific Islands Forum (PIF): Supporting 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</p>	<p>Lake Chad Basin / Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC): Strengthening the capacities of LCBC to analyze and respond to CPS risks, and informing the implementation of the Regional Stabilization Strategy for the Lake Chad Basin</p>	<p>Liptako-Gourma / Liptako-Gourma Authority (LGA): 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</p>				
<p>Non-UN regional entity in Global South TBC: 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</p>								

Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with regional and sub-regional organizations (TBD as appropriate)			
Additional regional climate-related peace and security risk assessment(s) (TBD as appropriate)			
1.2 Catalytic field initiatives – Initiatives working with UN Country Teams, Resident Coordinator Offices, field offices of individual UN entities, and other development partners			
Andean States (RCOs/UNCTs Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru): Evaluating climate-related 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			
Northern Central America (RCOs/UNCTs 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			
Philippines (UNCT): 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			
Somalia (UNCT): 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			
Sudan (UNCT): 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			
Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with UNCTs, RCOs, field offices of individual UN entities, and other development partners (TBD as appropriate)			
1.3 Catalytic field initiatives – UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations			
Central Africa / UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA): Supporting the development of a shared vision and capacity in Central Africa for integrated action on climate-related peace and security risks, in partnership with UNOCA and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)			
Central African Republic / UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (TBD)			
Democratic Republic of the Congo / UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) / Other peacekeeping context (TBD)			
Horn of Africa / Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa (OSE-HoA): Strengthening the analysis and evidence base on climate-related peace and security risks and related anticipatory approaches in the Horn of Africa, providing sustained advice to 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			

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South Sudan / UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): 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	West Africa and the Sahel / UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS): 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	Afghanistan / UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA): Advancing the work of UNAMA on CPS linkages, including in the areas of environment, water management and resilience building	African Union / UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU): 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	Somalia / UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS): Developing the Integrated Climate Resilience and Conflict Mitigation Programme, which supports sustainable resource management and conflict reduction while building capacity within Somalia's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with UN missions (TBD as appropriate)	Output 2. Advocacy, partnerships and convening: Increased collaboration between global, regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders to harmonize climate action, peace and security policies	Output indicators
<p>South Sudan / UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): 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</p> <p>West Africa and the Sahel / UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS): 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</p> <p>Afghanistan / UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA): Advancing the work of UNAMA on CPS linkages, including in the areas of environment, water management and resilience building</p> <p>African Union / UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU): 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</p> <p>Somalia / UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS): Developing the Integrated Climate Resilience and Conflict Mitigation Programme, which supports sustainable resource management and conflict reduction while building capacity within Somalia's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>Additional catalytic field initiative(s) with UN missions (TBD as appropriate)</p>							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy tools/messages/guidance documents co-developed by the CSM to promote attention to the interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security Number of high-level statements on climate, peace and security and briefings to Member States and regional organizations, including to the Group of Friends on Climate and Security, by CSM entities Degree of integration of climate, peace and security dimensions in peace and security reporting, early warning and decision-making processes, including SG reporting and regional monthly reviews (RMR) Number of joint meetings or workshops co-convoked by the CSM for UN staff and other key stakeholders, such as representatives from regional and sub-regional entities, including inter-regional and south-south expert/technical level exchanges on understanding and addressing climate-related security risks Number of meetings/workshops/dialogues with regional and sub-regional organizations that incorporate climate, peace and security Number of UN intermission working group meetings held Number of colleagues within the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security facilitated by the CSM Number of meetings of the Community of Practice convened Number of partnerships established for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States, local communities, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South

Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)

2026 2027 2028

2.1 Targeted advocacy and outreach to further raise awareness and attention within and beyond the UN system on climate, peace and security and keep it high on the agenda of relevant policy fora	
CSM-organized or co-organized events (including CSM rotating chair)	
2.2 Expanding and diversifying multi-disciplinary partnerships for policy level collaboration and exchanges with Member States (donors and implementors), local communities, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations and research institutions, particularly from the Global South	
CSM participation at conferences and workshops, UN and non-UN fora: meetings at regional level, global conferences, UN policy fora (including CSM rotating chair)	
Work with partners or through platforms that can help access, disseminate and exchange open data with other organizations dealing with risk and climate finance	
Collaboration with international initiatives on climate, peace and security	
2.3 Developing platforms to convene and support partners with learning through cross-cutting knowledge, information and experience sharing that bridge sectors	
Inter-agency Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security	
Regular regional meetings on climate, peace and security	
Intermission Working Group on Climate, Peace and Security	
West Africa/Central Africa interregional meeting for knowledge and experience exchange including ECOWAS, ECCAS, UNOWAS, UNOCA, UNCTS, RCs, and other entities	
Regular exchanges between climate, peace and security advisors and experts deployed in UN entities and regional and sub-regional organizations	
Output 3. Knowledge co-generation and management: Stronger evidence base and tools enabling UN entities to analyze and report on climate-related security risks and related response strategies	
Output indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical backstopping provided by the CSM that supports the needs of climate, peace and security advisors and experts and their partners • Tailored materials co-developed by the CSM and its partners, building the evidence base and identifying good practices (uptake of which to be measured under Output 2) including from CSM-supported catalytic field initiatives • Facilitated access to relevant, good quality and timely information and lessons learned for climate, peace and security practitioners, through a consolidated knowledge hub function that allows the CSM to act as a clearinghouse of good practice • Effective monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system established • Number of new/updated knowledge products and tools co-developed by the CSM and partners on climate, peace and security, including connecting it to policy areas such as climate finance, mediation, human rights, WPS, YPS or ecosystem restoration 	

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Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)	2026	2027	2028
3.1 Tailored backstopping and technical support, advice and rapidly deployable capacity on climate, peace and security in mission and non-mission contexts			
Tailored backstopping support that connects climate, peace and security advisors to environmental expertise and networks			
Climate, peace and security expert roster and rapid response facility: remote and in-person support will be provided to CSM partners in mission as well as non-mission contexts to deliver technical advice in key areas, including risk analysis, climate policy, climate finance, foresight and modeling, and gender-sensitive solution design			
3.2 Consolidation of the CSM's role as a knowledge hub and clearinghouse of good practice to facilitate access to good quality information and lessons learned for partners among the UN system, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society organizations (including NGOs, think tanks, research institutions and academia)			
Collecting good practice and articulating lessons learned from the CSM's catalytic field initiatives and collaborating with international initiatives on climate, peace and security			
Facilitating the collection, sharing and furthering of data-informed approaches and metrics on climate, peace and security analytics and solutions, leveraging existing initiatives, knowledge and data generated by Global South actors, including peer-reviewed literature			
Clearinghouse function to support and provide advice on good practice, lessons learned and comparative examples regarding analysis approaches, policy advice and response design, making use of crowdsourcing and leveraging the Community of Practice on Climate, Peace and Security as well as the CSM website			
3.3 Contributing to tool development and cross-sectoral knowledge co-generation on climate-related security risks and related response strategies			
Tool development, including updating the Toolbox (and the Global Scan, as appropriate) to a version 2.0, including the repository of data sources and the checklist for climate-informed conflict analysis with a complementary checklist on peace-sensitivity in climate programming			
Deepening cross-sectoral knowledge generation and sharing in policy areas including climate justice and human rights, ecosystem restoration, and leveraging water for peace with a view to contributing to strengthened early warning capabilities, enhanced preparedness and early action, and advancing a common understanding of possible futures among diverse stakeholders			
Engaging with existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools to integrate climate, peace and security considerations			
Facilitating the creation of joint UN knowledge products on: recommendations on addressing climate-related impacts on farmer-herder conflicts; the impacts of mining on conflict, particularly critical minerals for the energy transition			

and the digital technology industry; and recommendations on a coherent and collaborative UN system approach to facilitate access and mobilize climate finance for vulnerable countries in conflict-affected situations				
3.4 Evaluation				
Final evaluation of CSM Phase III / impact assessment				
Output 4. Capacity building: Strengthened capacity of policymakers and practitioners to develop policies and programmes to address interlinkages between climate change, environmental degradation, peace and security				
Output indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training programmes (workshops, presentations, and other virtual and in-person training modalities) and tools for integrated climate-related security risk analysis and management (building on the Climate Security Toolbox and using a gender and social inclusion lens), climate policy and finance and peace, and strategic foresight and predictive analytics, co-developed and organized by the CSM for practitioners across and beyond the UN Number of practitioners with improved skills and knowledge on integrated, gender-sensitive climate-related security risk analysis and management, climate policy and finance and peace, and early warning capabilities, preparedness and early action within and beyond the UN system, and quality of CSM-(co-)led capacity building support provided Increased pool of experts on climate, peace and security available for secondment/interactive standby consultancy Number of UN courses to include the climate-related security risk dimensions in peace and security reporting, early warning and decision making processes Degree of mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations in training offerings with other main topical foci 	2026	2027	2028	
Sub-outputs (indicative activities and timeline)				
4.1 Core expertise: programme implementation with partners, integrated approach to climate, peace and security				
CSM core expertise and HQ focal points (climate, peace and security specialists)				
Travel/Events				
4.2 Programme management support, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and communication				
CSM Secretariat (Programme and KM Specialist, Operations Associate, M&E and communication functions TBD)				
4.3 Support to climate, peace and security practitioners: dissemination and monitoring of feedback from the use of CSM guidance materials, complementing existing and new training programmes, by developing and deploying training modules to UN field missions and other entities and online courses, leveraging existing offerings				
Dedicated climate, peace and security training rollout for UN special political missions and peacekeeping operations, including the first climate, peace and security course targeting UN missions				
Mainstreaming of climate, peace and security considerations in training offerings with other main topical foci, with a view to progress cross-sectoral understanding and implementation				
Development of Global South climate, peace and security training partnerships and supporting the development of standardized climate, peace and security tools				



CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM	
Induction training in UNEP HQ in Nairobi to connect climate, peace and security advisors with UNEP expertise, networks, data sources and tools, as part of the backstopping package	
Climate Policy and Finance for Peace - Experts Academy on: integration of peace and security considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Long-Term Strategies (LTS) and climate financing strategies; climate, peace and security programming peer-to-peer exchange; strategic foresight for integrated analysis of climate-related security risks; and emerging areas in climate, peace and security	
Training package to strengthen technical capacities of UN climate practitioners on climate policy and finance and peace, as well as foresight/scenarios in fragile and conflict-affected contexts	
Support to climate, peace and security advisors on specific technical capacities on climate policy and finance and peace	
Deploying strategic foresight, scenario games and predictive analytics (using materials from knowledge co-creation and management under Output 3) to inform and build practitioners' capacities in early warning capabilities, preparedness and early action within and beyond the UN	
Climate, Peace and Security Series regional dialogues	
UN Climate, Peace and Security Practitioners Dialogues	
Climate, Peace and Security course(s) in select relevant academic settings	

A.2. Budget

- Indicative master budget for Phase III (2023-2028)
- CSM Joint Programme updated estimated budget through MPTF (2020-2028) by UNSDG harmonized budget categories

Budget by UNSDG harmonized budget categories

CLIMATE SECURITY MECHANISM JOINT PROGRAMME

ESTIMATED BUDGET (MPTF) - 2020-2028

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	TOTAL (USD)	Total (USD)				
		DPPA	UNDP	UNEP	DPO	UNOPS
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 32,448,399	\$ 8,543,631	\$ 13,665,972	\$ 5,699,894	\$ 1,285,534	\$ 3,253,368
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -					
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -					
4. Contractual services	\$ 17,264,232	\$ 594,841	\$ 13,431,792	\$ 141,599	\$ 690,000	\$ 2,406,000
5. Travel	\$ 2,836,131	\$ 37,500	\$ 424,441	\$ 146,689	\$ 82,500	\$ 2,145,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,083,318	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 368,318	\$ -	\$ 675,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 2,214,099	\$ 503,262	\$ 673,227	\$ 351,266	\$ 144,545	\$ 541,800
Total Direct Costs	\$ 55,846,178	\$ 9,679,234	\$ 28,235,432	\$ 6,707,766	\$ 2,202,579	\$ 9,021,168
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$ 3,909,232	\$ 677,546	\$ 1,976,480	\$ 469,544	\$ 154,181	\$ 631,482
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 59,755,411	\$ 10,356,780	\$ 30,211,912	\$ 7,177,309	\$ 2,356,760	\$ 9,652,650
AA (1%) fee	\$ 603,590	\$ 104,614	\$ 305,171	\$ 72,498	\$ 23,806	\$ 97,502
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION	\$ 60,359,001	\$ 10,461,394	\$ 30,517,083	\$ 7,249,807	\$ 2,380,565	\$ 9,750,151

ANNEX B. Legal context

The CSM joint initiative is co-hosted by DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO, with the operational support of UNOPS (as required) and administered by MPTFO for the pass-through fund management modality of the Joint Programme.

The implementing partners agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this joint initiative are used to provide to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN Organizations do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List. The list can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this document.

Participating UN Organisation	Agreement
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP was established in 1965 by the United Nations General Assembly and became operational in January 1966. In resolution 2029 of 22 November 1965, the General Assembly decided “to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme”. Through decision 94/14, the Executive Board of UNDP decided that “the overall mission of UNDP should be to assist programme countries in their endeavour to realise sustainable human development, in line with their national development programmes and priorities...”
United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)	The General Assembly through GA resolution A/RES/72/262C endorsed the establishment of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) effective 1 January 2019.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Established by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972.
United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO)	The General Assembly through GA resolution A/RES/72/262C endorsed the establishment of the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) effective 1 January 2019.
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	UNOPS was formally established as an independent entity within the UN system by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 48/227 on 20 December 1993. This resolution officially granted UNOPS the autonomy to operate as a self-financing entity providing project management, procurement, and infrastructure services to governments, UN agencies, and other partners.

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

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

Terms of Reference
Updated version
(November 2024)

Senior management level meeting (Principal level)

- **Objective:** executive decision-making and oversight (including on official joint reporting)
- **Timing/level:** annually at Director level
- **Documentation:** agenda and synthetic background documentation on progress to be shared in advance
- **Modality:** agenda shared in advance, two Member State partners as co-chairs rotating annually. Principles for agreeing on new co-chairs include ensuring regular rotation for all partners to serve in turn and possibly considering regional diversity. Guided by this approach, at each JSC meeting co-chairs will propose new co-chairs for the following year.
- **Secretariat:** CSM serves as Secretariat
- **Minutes:** short summary by Secretariat and shared with participants
- **Participants:** Director level participants from Member State partners, MPTFO as administrative agent, and the CSM (DPPA, UNDP, UNEP and DPO) as well as the CSM core team

Technical level meeting (Expert/working level)

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