



# Climate Security in the Pacific Project Brief





## Climate-related security risks in the Pacific

In the Pacific, climate change represents the single greatest threat to people's livelihood, safety, and well-being.



Due to their location and characteristics, Pacific SIDS are the most highly exposed countries to climate-related disasters.



Due to irreversible degradation of livelihoods, food sources and coastal erosion, thousands of people will run the risk to be displaced.



Food and water source degradation increases the dependency on unhealthy imports and affects food and water security.



Threatening the very existence of 90 percent of corals in the Pacific, climate change hurts Pacific economy and tourism industry.



Due to rising seas and coastal erosion, Pacific SIDS are losing lands, which are critical for national security and resource management.

## Project summary

The Climate Security in the Pacific project represents the first multi-country initiative of its kind in the region and proposes concrete assessments and actions to tackle climate-related security risks.

Funded by the [UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund \(PBF\)](#) and implemented by the [UN Development Programme \(UNDP\)](#) and the [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#), the initiative is taking risk management actions to build resilience and secure a sustainable future.

### Expected outcomes:



Empowering atoll states and regional actors in the Pacific to address climate-related security risks.

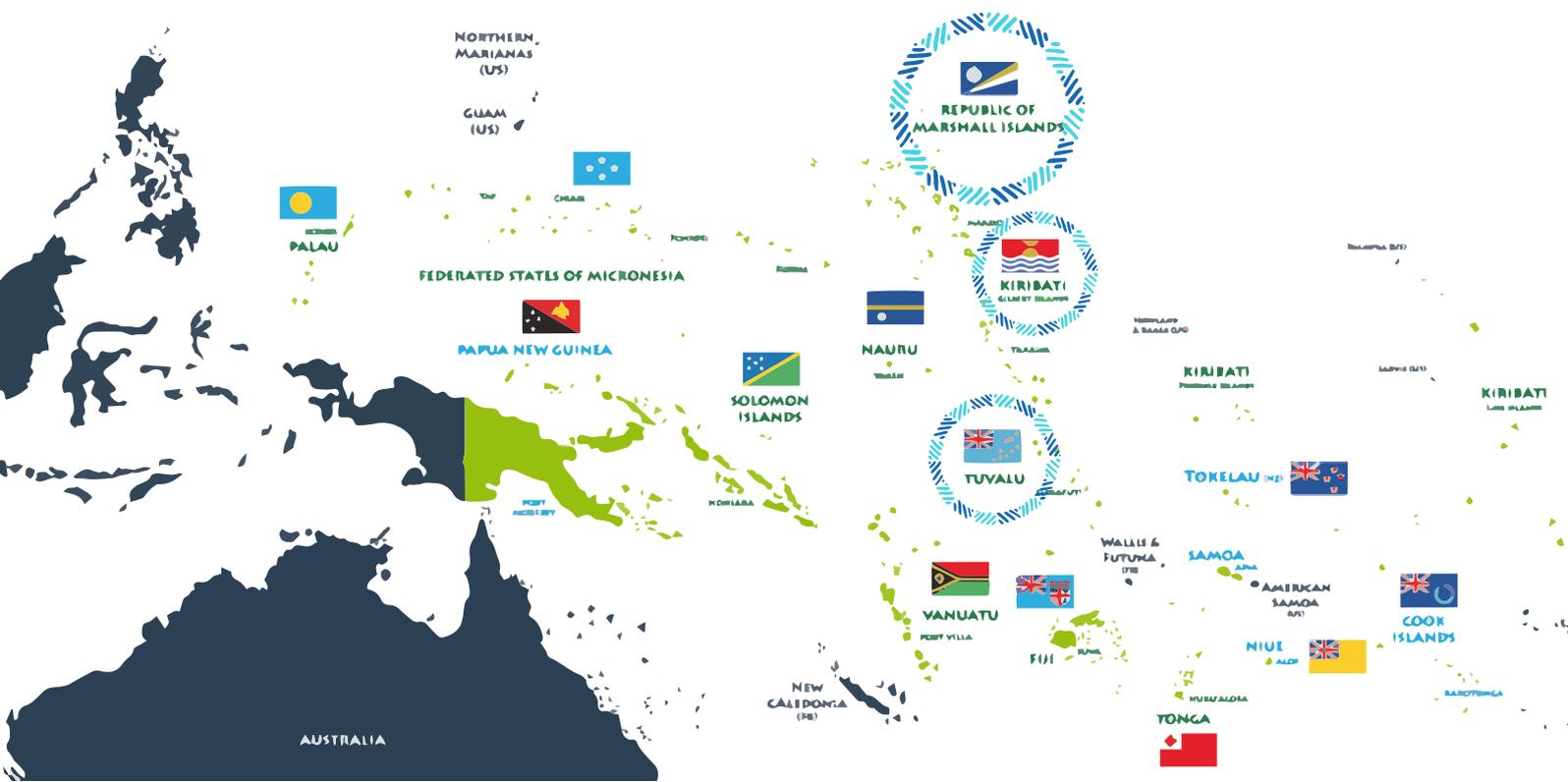


Strengthening the understanding and risk management of critical climate-related security risks and challenges.



Enhancing advocacy and related capacities of Pacific Island Nations to combat climate change, focusing on the climate impact on peace and human security.

## Where are we working:



# How are we addressing climate-related security risks?

## Inclusive consultations & pilot initiatives

By undertaking informative inclusive dialogues and consultations in the [Republic of the Marshall Islands](#), [Tuvalu](#) and [Kiribati](#), the project is strengthening the understanding of local communities to effectively engage in the climate security discourse and involving the most vulnerable communities, such as women and persons with disabilities.

The [inclusive consultations](#) helped identify key climate-related security risks and allowed the selection, design and implementation of pilot initiatives to address the climate security priorities.

## Risk assessments

The project is working on the development of climate-related security risk assessments in the three countries and at the regional level, according to the [UN Climate Security Mechanism](#) conceptual approach.

These assessments will allow the development of three National Climate Security Profiles, tailored to the needs of each country, and a regional risk assessment. The profiles and assessment will identify critical climate security issues as the basis for action, resource mobilization, and advocacy in the three focus countries.

## Regional coordination

A key aspect of the project's implementation is the support to regional organisations, especially the [Pacific Islands Forum \(PIF\)](#) and the [Coalition of low-lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change \(CANCC\)](#).

The project is engaging with regional actors at the policy level and has engaged with PIFS to support the implementation of the Strategic Focus Area 1 on Climate-Security of the [Boe Declaration](#).

The initiative is also supporting other networks such as the [Development Partners on Climate Change \(DPCC\)](#) and the [Pacific Climate Security Expert Network \(PCSN\)](#).

## What support is needed?

The climate security in the Pacific project is intended to be an entry point to direct more resources and capacity-building and aims at ensuring a sustainable continuity after its termination. More support would allow to bring the Pacific perspective on climate security at the global discourse but at the same time implementing actions on the ground.

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### Pilot initiatives

Based on the consultations and assessments, the project is developing pilot initiatives to address the identified climate-related security priorities.

Effective climate change adaptation interventions need to be expanded and replicate across the Pacific, thus allowing for resilience building at the ground level.



### Risk assessments

Risk assessments at the country and regional level are the most important tool to identify and address climate-related security issues. The development of regional and national risk assessments needs to be replicated in more countries across the region to allow for effective and targeted interventions as well as resource mobilization.



### Capacity-building

To sustain peace and security in the Pacific, dedicated capacity in atoll nations and regional institutions needs to be strengthened and increased. This would allow to better identify and address climate-related security risks and strengthening global advocacy through a unified Pacific voice.



Find out more about the Climate Security in the Pacific project:

 [Project web page](#)

 [pacific.undp.org](http://pacific.undp.org)

 [@UNDP.Pacific](#)

 [@UNDP\\_Pacific](#)

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