



Crisis prevention and increased resilience

CLIMATE SECURITY

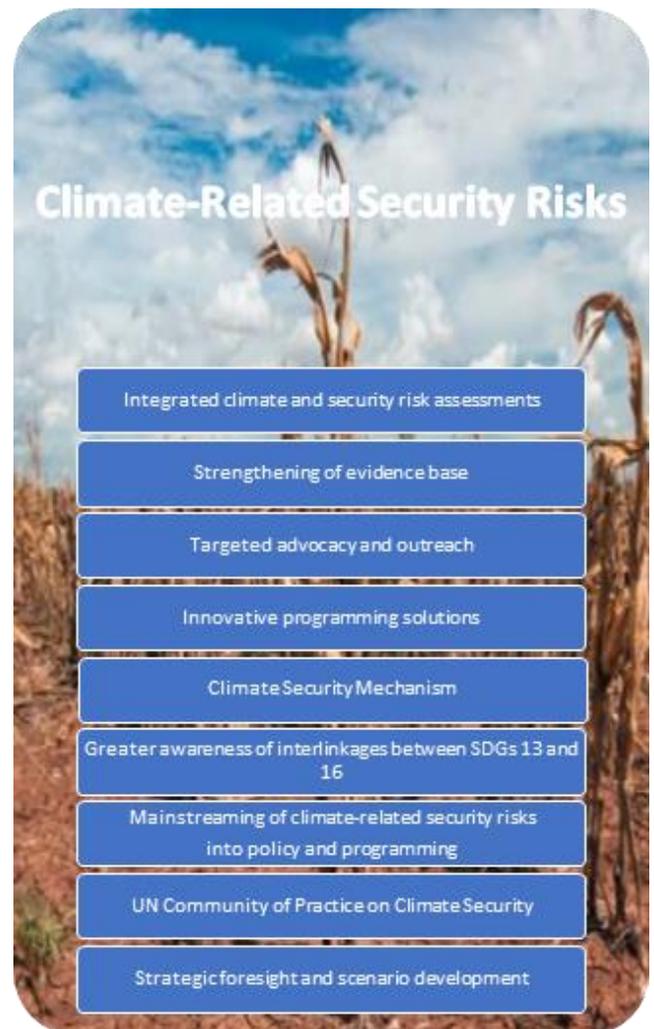
GLOBAL CONTEXT

An estimated 971 million people around the world are highly or very highly exposed to the effects of climate change and of those, 400 million are also vulnerable to low levels of peacefulness.¹ While climate change does not cause violent conflict, in and of itself, it can through its interaction with other social, political and economic factors have adverse impacts on drivers of conflict and insecurity.

“Climate-related security risks” are understood as the adverse impacts of climate change on human security - the freedom from fear and want, but also as they relate to the security of the state, and the maintenance of international peace and security, under the United Nations Charter. The tackling of climate-related security risks represents, for UNDP, a strategic focus on delivering innovative and cross-cutting approaches to climate action, environment, peace and security.

UNDP'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

This workstream brings together expertise from across its Global Policy Network to address the intersection between climate change, environment, peace and security, thus endeavoring to address some of the most pressing issues of our time. As part of both the Prevention Offer and the [Climate Promise](#), UNDP's climate security offer focuses on [climate-proofing prevention and peacebuilding, ensuring that nature, climate and energy-related efforts contribute positively to peace and promoting integrated solutions to climate action and sustaining peace](#), in the practice of environmental peacebuilding.



UNDP plays a key role in thought leadership on climate security, including [access to climate finance by conflict-affected and fragile contexts](#), the interaction between [climate change and the Prevention of Violent Extremism](#), and the mainstreaming climate-related security risks into policy, including [the Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement](#).

UNDP'S SERVICE LINES

Country Offices can receive technical support on policy, planning and programming tackling the interlinkages between climate change, environment, peace and security. This includes on climate security risk analyses and assessments; support to policy, strategy and programmatic design, CCAs and UNSDCFs; seconded technical expertise to partner entities; technical support and exchange with other climate security initiatives; and building regional climate security networks.

KEY DELIVERABLES / SUCCESSES OF THE CURRENT PORTFOLIO

- The Climate Security Mechanism (CSM)'s work, at an operational level, [includes some of the first field initiatives addressing climate change, environment, peace and security within the UN system](#), including together with Special Political Missions, Peace Operations and regional entities, such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States, and the Liptako Gourma Authority. Through several dozen online webinars, briefings and workshops, the CSM's awareness raising efforts have reached nearly 1,000 practitioners, researchers and policymakers
- The [SDG Climate Facility for the Arab States: Climate Action for Human Security](#) is a multi-partner effort between UNDP and the League of Arab States, Arab Water Council, WFP, UNEP-FI, UN Habitat and UNDRR and works at both the regional level and on the ground, by supporting pilot climate-security approaches on the ground in Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt and Tunisia.
- The [Climate Security in the Pacific](#) project is the first multi-country project addressing climate-related security risks supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) in the Pacific. Implemented together with IOM, and the Governments of Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, the project focuses on delivering integrated assessments, inclusive youth and gender-sensitive dialogues, and partnerships with key stakeholders in a bid to prevent social conflict.

PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP together with DPPA, UNEP and DPO co-locates the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM), established in 2018 to strengthen the capacity of the UN system to address climate-related security risks, as the first attempt to institutionalize integrated responses to the climate, peace and security nexus within the UN, and beyond together with a range of experts and practitioners. Priority areas of work for the CSM include the provision of technical assistance to [risk analysis](#) and response strategies in frontline regions, partnerships and advocacy, and capacity building. The CSM also plays an important role in knowledge co-generation and management through its facilitation of the [UN Community of Practice on Climate and Security](#), which comprises more than 30 UN agencies, funds and programmes. Key interlocutors include the Group of Friends on Climate and Security formed in August 2018, with the Governments of Germany and Nauru co-chairing and now comprises more than 50 Member States, the Climate Security Experts Group and Network, and leading thinktanks, academic institutions and civil society, etc.

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