

**Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP-EU Project  
Climate Change and Security  
PIMS ID 01970  
(2023-2024)**



Evaluation Office of the United Nations Environment Programme

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Climate Change and Security

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## **Acknowledgements**

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This Terminal Evaluation was prepared for UNEP by Ms. Iva Bernhardt, as an independent consultant.

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The evaluation consultant hopes that the findings, conclusions and recommendations will contribute to the successful implementation of the next phase of Partnership of Climate Change and Security between UNEP and the EU, and to the continuous improvement of similar projects in other countries and regions.

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## **Brief consultant biography**

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Ms. Iva Bernhardt is an independent senior evaluation expert with over two decades of international experience in development cooperation. She has managed and led over fifty high-quality evaluations of complex projects, programmes, countries, thematic, strategic, peer-reviews, etc., for the United Nations System, Multilateral Development Banks, European Union, bilateral cooperation agencies, and other international organizations. The evaluations were mainly related to climate change and the environment, sustainable energy and industrial energy and resource efficiency, integrated natural resources management, chemical waste management, and youth employment and development. Moreover, she possesses university experience as a scientific researcher, and held several managerial and internal auditor positions in the steel industry and the private sector. She holds a Master's Degree in Business and Engineering (MBE) in Information Technologies, and a Dipl.-Ing. Engineering Degree in Technical Environmental Protection. She is fluent in English, French, German, Macedonian, Serbian, and has a working knowledge of Spanish and Russian.

## About the Evaluation

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**Joint Evaluation:** No

**Report Language(s):** English.

**Evaluation Type:** Terminal Evaluation

**Brief Description:** This report is a Terminal Evaluation of a UNEP Climate Change and Security Project implemented between March 2017 and February 2022. The project's overall development goal was to reduce climate change-related disputes and increase security in fragile states, by making natural resources more resilient to natural and human-induced shocks and stresses, and livelihoods and natural assets less vulnerable to climate change risks. The evaluation sought to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability. The evaluation has two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, and the relevant agencies of the project participating countries Nepal and Sudan.

**Keywords:** Climate change, security, fragility, fragile states, conflict, natural resources, resilience, human-induced shocks, livelihoods, natural assets, vulnerability, climate change risks.

**Source(s) of Funding:** EU, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

### Source(s) of Funding by Institution Type:

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Bilateral Cooperation	Yes
Environment Fund	No

**Primary data collection period:** July 2023 – October 2023

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## List of acronyms and abbreviations

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AU	African Union
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCAU	Climate Change Adaptation Unit UNEP
CCS	Climate Change and Security
COP	Conference of Parties
CSM	UN Climate Security Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEPI	UNEP Ecosystems Division
DEVCO	EC Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development (UK Aid)
DG	Directorate-General (EC)
DPO	UN Department of Peace Operations
DPSIR	Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response model of Intervention
EA	Expected Accomplishment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EC	European Commission
EEAS	European External Action Service
EF	Environment Fund UNEP
ESU	Environmental Security Unit (UNEP)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPI	Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (EC)
G7	The Group of Seven (G7) is an intergovernmental political forum consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Green economy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environmental Outlook (UNEP)
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Platform
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRID-Geneva	Global Resource Information Database (GRID)-Geneva
HoA	Horn of Africa
IcSP	European Union's Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEEE	Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JRC	Joint Research Centre (EC)
MENA	Middle-East and Northern Africa Region
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOOC	Massive Online Open Course

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Adaptations Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NRMPCs	Natural Resource Management and Peace Committees
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PAPD	Participatory Action Plan Development
Paris Agreement	The Paris Climate Change Agreement
PCDMB	UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch
PIMS	Project Information Management System (UNEP)
PoW	Programme of Work
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RC	Resident Coordinator (UN)
RCO	UN Resident Coordinator Office
RB	Regular Budget
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
ROM	Evaluation for Operations Managers (EU evaluation)
ROs	Regional Offices
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound Indicators
SP	Sub-programme
TOC	Theory of Change
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UMOJA	UN SAP-based Enterprise Resource System
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN DPPA	UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-FI	UN Environment Finance Initiative
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Mission in Sudan
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Development
UN WOMEN	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VIA	Vulnerability Impact Assessments
WESR	World Environmental Situation Room
WFP	World Food Programme
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)
XB	Extra Budgetary
2030 Agenda	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## Project Identification Table<sup>1</sup>

<b>UNEP PIMS ID:</b>	UMOJA ID: SB-007529 / PIMS no. 211.9		
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UNEP, Adelphi, Practical Action Sudan, Practical Action Nepal, University of Edinburgh		
<b>Relevant SDG(s):</b>	<p>This project contributes to the realization of: SDG goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 2 on food security and SDG 6 on water.</p> <p>Particular indicators of relevance include:</p> <p>13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p> <p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</p> <p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>		
<b>Sub-programme:</b>	<p>Disasters and Conflicts (primary location for the project)</p> <p>Climate Change (secondary location for the project)</p>	<b>Expected Accomplishment(s):</b>	<p>Disasters and Conflicts: 2020-2021 EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks</p> <p>Climate change: 2020-2021 EA (a): Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation</p>
<b>UNEP approval date:</b>	10/2016	<b>Programme of Work Output(s):</b>	<p>Disasters and Conflicts: 2018-2019 Output a.1: Risk assessments, policy support and training delivered to international and United Nations partners, to catalyse environmental cooperation and practical action to address environmental factors contributing to risks from disasters and conflicts</p> <p>Climate Change: 2020-2021 Output a.2: Technical support provided to countries to implement ecosystem-based adaptation demonstrations and integrate them into national development plans</p>
<b>Expected start date:</b>	03/2017	<b>Actual start date:</b>	03/2017
<b>Planned completion date:</b>	02/2021	<b>Actual operational completion date:</b>	02/2022

<sup>1</sup> UNEP CCS Revision PRC from 22 September 2020

<b>Planned project budget at approval:</b>	USD 5,535,212 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:</b>	USD 5,274,107
<b>Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:</b>	USD 2,929,102 <sup>3</sup>	<b>Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:</b>	USD 3,429,102 <sup>4</sup>
		<b>Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:</b>	N/A
<b>First disbursement:</b>	03/2017	<b>Planned date of financial closure:</b>	12/2022
<b>No. of formal project revisions:</b>	3	<b>Date of last approved project revision:</b>	09/2021
<b>No. of Steering Committee meetings:</b>	3	<b>Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:</b>	
<b>Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):</b>	none	<b>Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):</b>	none
<b>Terminal Evaluation (planned date):</b>	November 2023	<b>Terminal Evaluation (actual date):</b>	March 2024
<b>Coverage - Country(ies):</b>	Sudan, Nepal	<b>Coverage - Region(s):</b>	Africa, Asia Pacific
<b>Dates of previous project phases:</b>		<b>Status of future project phases:</b>	10/2022

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<sup>2</sup> EU funding

<sup>3</sup> Funding from the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Germany

<sup>4</sup> Including UNEP co-financing of USD 500,000

## Executive Summary

1. This terminal evaluation report presents the findings of the terminal evaluation of the project: "Climate Change and Security". The project was implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) from March 2017 to December 2022. It was financed through a grant provided by EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) from the European Union (EU) of USD 5,535,212. The Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland co-financed the project with USD 2,929,102, with total project financing amounting to USD 8,464,314. The total project budget amounts to USD 8,964,314 including the UNEP in-kind contribution of USD 500,000.

2. The project aimed to establish a collaboration to develop integrated approaches to climate-conflict analysis and deliver actions on the ground to address compound climate-conflict risks. The UNEP-EU partnership on Climate Change and Security responded to the need for a strengthened evidence base on the climate-security nexus, as well as the development of practical solutions to respond to climate fragility risks. This partnership intends to solve the main challenge in climate change and security. The high-level policy statements on climate security were translated into operational programming through this project.

3. The project was managed by UNEP's Disasters and Conflicts Branch (DCB) (previously named Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch), in collaboration with the Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU), of UNEP's Ecosystems Division. The overall Climate Change and Security (CCS) project objective and purpose was to strengthen the capacity of countries and international partners to identify environment and climate-related security risks at global, national and community levels, and to plan suitable risk reduction and response measures. UNEP supported pilot countries Sudan and Nepal to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels and performing resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks.

4. The senior international evaluation expert Ms. Iva Bernhardt conducted the terminal evaluation from July 2023 to January 2024. The evaluation was done remotely through numerous online individual interviews and focus-group discussions with the Project Management Team at the UNEP Ecosystems Division, the EU, EC and EU Delegations in Sudan and Nepal, Adelphi, UNITAR, University of Edinburgh and Practical Action Sudan. A field evaluation mission in Nepal was performed in September 2023. The evaluation covers the period from March 2017 to the end of the project in February 2022.

5. The terminal evaluation questions were answered using the OECD/DAC and UNEP evaluation criteria, with the main ones assessing the Relevance/Coherence, Project Design, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability of Climate Change and Security project activities, outputs and outcome. The terminal evaluation assessed the impact of the CCS project, i.e. to what extent has the project reduced the climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states. The purpose of the terminal evaluation was to gain insights into the long-term effects and sustainability of the project, and to use the lessons learned and best practices to inform the development and implementation of future initiatives.

### Key Conclusions

6. The overall Highly Satisfactory rating of the project: "Climate Change and Security" (CCS) results from the pioneering project bringing up the topic of Climate Change and Security (CCS) and the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/displacement and water security on the world development agenda. The CCS project contributed to the foundation of the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) at UN level, and it facilitated creation of a new position of Climate Security Advisor within UN political and peacekeeping missions, as well as EU missions in fragile countries. The CCS project established women' and vulnerable populations' role in CCS high at the Agenda on the Security Council at the UN. Sudan is an example of strong resilience building and dispute resolution between vulnerable populations. The vulnerable populations can better endure and persevere during wartime using the resilience building and dispute

resolution techniques learned during the CCS pilot project implementation in Sudan. The Climate Change and Security Project has piloted and showcased for the first time how social cohesion and peacebuilding has a positive sustainable resilience building track in vulnerable populations in pilot countries like Nepal (post-conflict, flooding and droughts) and Sudan (conflict and civil war, droughts).

7. The Climate Change and Security Project was highly successful in contributing to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate security, to answer the strategic evaluation question Q1 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "To what degree of success has this project contributed to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate-security (as well as related policy agendas, such as the Women, Peace and Security agenda) through the development of analytical tools for the identification of environment and climate change-related security risks?". It did so by pioneering collaboration between UNEP, Adelphi, and the European Union to develop a Toolbox and Guidance Tools to address climate-fragility risks by linking peacebuilding, climate-change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods. The project helped develop a very important analytical tool prototype for Strata – a platform to identify, map, and monitor environmental and climate stresses, as well as potentially driving threats to peace and security. Strata<sup>5</sup> offers custom climate security analytics and visualizations on where and how environmental and climate stresses converge with other risk factors over space and time. The UN and partners conducted environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level using climate and security considerations as part of this project. These methods improved integration into global policy agendas and mechanisms, such as the UN Climate Security Mechanism, Climate Security Agenda, UN Peacebuilding Fund, and UN and EU Climate Security Advisor Posts. The Massive Online Open Course (MOOC)<sup>6</sup> on Climate Change, Peace, and Security was created through a collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UN DPPA, UNDP, EU, Adelphi, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in the frames of this project. Policy recommendations and programming guidance on addressing the gender dimensions of environment and climate-related security risks were entailed in the report: "Women, Peace and Security Agenda on Gender, Climate and Security". This report was published in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDP and UNDP.

8. To answer the strategic evaluation question Q2 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "To what degree of success has the project contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on the integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches it piloted?", the project has successfully reached its target indicators with the two governments that were engaged by the project: Sudan and Nepal. It has contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on the integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches it piloted. The project has showcased and partly contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding both in Sudan and Nepal. At local and national level, the Climate Change and Security Project (CCS) has pioneered the wide stakeholders' platforms for diverse group of stakeholders, including local governments, regional governments, municipality governments, national government, NGOs, CSOs and international organizations. All these actors work together on the topic of fragility, post-war and conflict recovery, and climate change and environmental degradation. These stakeholders were working in a forum concerning the Climate Change Fragility and Security risks. They have initiated the integration of climate issues and perspectives in the local planning process with the local governments. Various climate-fragility risk assessments and capacity-building activities were undertaken. All piloted 25 communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate-sensitive and conflict-sensitive manner on outcome level.

9. To answer the strategic evaluation question Q3 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "Where pilot projects are found to have positive results in adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at local levels, what is the probability for scaling up / replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts and what opportunities exist to achieving consensus and coordinated

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<sup>5</sup> <https://unepstrata.org/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=118>

action at the national level?", both pilot projects in Sudan and Nepal were found to have positive results in adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at local levels, where projects have already begun with scaling up and replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts. Awareness was created to achieve consensus and coordinated action at the national level. However, more time is needed to embed policies on Climate Change and Security at the national level, especially considering the sensitivity of the topic. The probability of scaling up / replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts at the national level is larger in Sudan than in Nepal. The national governments still need to work on creating opportunities to achieve consensus and coordinated action for adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at the national level. They should have strong pilot project ownership from the beginning and be convinced to replicate the positive effects that the social cohesion and peacebuilding that the climate change and security/fragility project had on a local level can be scaled up and replicated on a national level.

10. Project performance was not negatively affected by the absence of gender considerations during project implementation, to answer the strategic evaluation question Q4 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "With regard to climate change-related security risks, how and to what extent has project performance been affected by the integration of / absence of gender considerations during project implementation, and what lessons, if any, have emerged regarding effective integration of gender and human rights considerations in areas prone to conflict?". It was concluded that in conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable contexts, climate change adaptation interventions offer opportunities to strengthen the leadership, political, and economic inclusion of vulnerable or marginalized groups, particularly women and displaced populations. Women's involvement in farm, and off-farm activities provides them with financial independence that contributes to economic gain, develops leadership skills, and reduces discrimination and disparity, helping them live dignified lives. Human rights and gender equality were carefully considered and executed in the project from the project design, and throughout project implementation. The project manager took responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring equal participation of women and men in all areas of the project. Gender perspectives were incorporated, and equal participation of women and men in all areas of the project was ensured. The project also co-produced the "Gender, Climate and Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change" report in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDP, and UNDP, as part of the UN's Security Council efforts of women's inclusion in the Climate Change, Peace and Security Agenda.

11. To answer the strategic evaluation question Q5 from the terminal evaluation ToR: "What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might those changes have affected the project's performance?", Practical Action in Sudan in Nepal continued with the excellent implementation of the Climate Change and Fragility Project in Nepal and the Climate Change and Security Project in Sudan, even during the challenging times of Covid-19 pandemics. Changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19. They have positively affected project's performance by introducing the Training of Trainers (ToT) in the field during the pandemics. Practical Action performed the training locally, with the participation of one social mobilizer (People who work in the communities for Practical Action) in the field. They pioneered remote missions with the social mobilizers, and later with UNEP from the field project implementation. Practical Action was distributing mobile data packs to the communities so that the training could function further during the pandemic. These innovations enabled continuous smooth project implementation during challenging times. At local, national and global level, UNEP engages in international climate change and security policy practice. UNEP's partners on the ground, like Practical Action is contributing to shaping and implementing the international climate policies, agreements (for example Paris agreement), negotiations in COPs etc. on a national level. Practical Action showed to have the capacities to support UNEP in implementing international climate change agreements.

12. At local and national level, there was an exemplary collaboration and coherence between Climate Change and Fragility Project (CCFP) and the Zurich project in Nepal. In Sudan, the CCS Project collaborated closely with the Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Project, where EU was the donor and UNEP the Implementing Agency. Both latter projects were implemented by Practical Action Nepal and Sudan accordingly, which showed the external coherence for this project. Larger interventions were occasionally implemented together as a partnership. In Nepal, the Zurich project took over where the Climate Change and Fragility Project (CCFP) stopped to ensure continuation of



project impact. In Sudan, the Wadi El Ku project continued the activities when the CCS project stopped to ensure sustainability of actions.

13. UNEP should find a mechanism to mainstream the Climate Change and Security perspective into the project design of projects in vulnerable and conflict countries. UNEP should ensure that all its projects implemented in vulnerable and conflict countries entail a conflict-sensitive lens. Through this, UNEP will ensure the continuation and expanding of its successful Partnership with the EU on Climate Change and Security. UNEP has managed to establish strong partnerships on climate change, peace, and security with the EU, the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway, Finland, Sudan, and Nepal, UN DPPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNITAR, Adelphi, Practical Action Sudan and Nepal and others.

14. Moreover, globally, the CCS project has contributed to shaping the emerging policy agenda on climate security. This succeeded through strategic engagement with more than four key entities and enhanced system-wide capacity for understanding, identifying and addressing climate-related security risks. The sustainability of the CCS project was provided by the European Union (EU) granting further EUR 14 million for a second phase of the Climate Change and Security project. The CCS Phase 2 project is already being implemented since 2022. All of the above proves the likelihood of impact and sustainability of the Climate Change and Security (CCS) Project in the future.

### Project ratings

15. Based on the evaluation, the evaluator has rated the Climate Change and Security Project with an overall rating of **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**. The summary evaluation of the Project is given in the Table 1 below<sup>7</sup>.

Evaluation Criterion	Rating
A. Strategic Relevance	HS
1. Alignment to UNEP's MTS, POW and strategic priorities	HS
2. Alignment to Donor/Partner strategic priorities	HS
3. Relevance to regional, sub-regional and national environmental priorities	HS
4. Complementarity with relevant existing interventions / Coherence	S
B. Quality of Project Design	S
C. Nature of External Context	F
D. Effectiveness	HS
1. Availability of outputs	HS
2. Achievement of project outcomes	HS
3. Likelihood of impact	L
E. Financial Management	S
1. Adherence to UNEP's policies and procedures	HS
2. Completeness of project financial information	S
3. Communication between finance and project management staff	S
F. Efficiency	HS
G. Monitoring and Reporting	MS
1. Monitoring design and budgeting	MS
2. Monitoring of project implementation	MS
3. Project reporting	HS
H. Sustainability (the overall rating for Sustainability will be the lowest rating among the three sub-categories)	ML

<sup>7</sup> Please refer to the complete summary of evaluation ratings (Table 9 in Chapter 6)

Evaluation Criterion	Rating
1. Socio-political sustainability	ML
2. Financial sustainability	ML
3. Institutional sustainability	L
I. Factors Affecting Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues	HS
1. Preparation and readiness	HS
2. Quality of project management and supervision	HS
2.1 UNEP/Implementing Agency:	HS
2.2 Partners/Executing Agency:	HS
3. Stakeholders participation and cooperation	HS
4. Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality	HS
5. Environmental, social and economic safeguards	HS
6. Country ownership and driven-ness	S
7. Communication and public awareness	HS
Overall Project Rating - HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	HS

**Table 1.** Summary of project ratings for the Climate Change and Security (CCS) Project according to all UNEP Evaluation Criteria

### Lessons Learned

<b>Lesson Learned #1:</b>	<b>Climate adaptation and resilience-building interventions can contribute to peacebuilding at local levels when delivered in a conflict-sensitive manner. That requires contextualized integrated analysis and inclusive processes.</b>
Context/comment:	The intervention in climate adaptation and resilience programming in Sudan and Nepal contributed to peacebuilding in these countries. The project increased social cohesion, trust, relationships, and peace at the local level. It also strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerabilities to climate change impacts.
<b>Lesson Learned #2:</b>	<b>In conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable contexts, climate change adaptation interventions offer opportunities to strengthen the leadership, political, and economic inclusion of vulnerable or marginalized groups, particularly women.</b>
Context/comment:	When conflict-sensitive climate-adaptation programming is applied in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected countries, like Sudan and Nepal, the outcome is strengthened leadership and political and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups in Northern Darfur and Karnali River Basin.
<b>Lesson Learned #3:</b>	<b>Influencing national planning and policy practices on climate-related security risks requires sustained technical engagement with government stakeholders and demands time and comprehensive and sensitive government, cultural and social understanding. This is most effectively conducted through partnerships with the UN and other partners like local NGOs and CSOs at country and regional levels.</b>
Context/comment:	National planning and policy practices on climate-related security risks in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected countries require sustained technical engagement with government stakeholders. The outcome is the Governments adopting climate-related plans and practices.
<b>Lesson Learned #4:</b>	<b>Working with local organizations and institutions as primary implementing partners ensures the establishment of necessary relationships, knowledge, and expertise to deliver conflict-sensitive programming and sustain results beyond the project's lifespan.</b>

Context/comment:	To ensure sustainability, Practical Action in Sudan and Nepal helped UNEP to build the capacity of local governments in the pilot countries to support communities by building trust among them. This was possible because they have excellent networks at a local level.
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<b>Lesson Learned #5:</b>	<b>Sharing project learning strengthens local governments' understanding of Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and helps leverage resources as co-financing of climate change and fragility interventions.</b>
Context/comment:	In Nepal, after the local Governments witnessed the social cohesion, trust, relationships, and peace built by the project at the local level, they co-financed the expansion of the interventions.

<b>Lesson Learned #6:</b>	<b>Local Governments need a pioneering project so that they can support the development of the communities after they realize the proof of concept and benefits for the community. Where local governments do not have enough means to support full-size projects, they prefer a co-funder within a project, like an NGO or other donors to co-implement climate change and fragility interventions in the local communities.</b>
Context/comment:	The local Governments search for a co-founder for project implementation if they do not have enough means to replicate a pioneering project as was the case in Nepal.

<b>Lesson Learned #7:</b>	<b>Women's involvement in farm and off-farm activities provides them with financial independence that contributes to economic gain, develops leadership skills, and reduces discrimination and disparity, helping them live dignified lives.</b>
Context/comment:	In Nepal, when women were empowered, like owning the community forest, they engaged in profitable activities by renting the forest for gatherings, etc., that provided them with an income that ensured their independence.

<b>Lesson Learned #8:</b>	<b>Project interventions focusing on Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA), especially involving specific training on livelihood diversification, contribute to peacebuilding and sustainable livelihood, enhance resilience capacity to climate change risks and natural disasters, and community ownership.</b>
Context/comment:	Donors, implementing agencies, Governments, and populations must keep abreast with regular learning and training in the domain of climate change and security, as it is a new and ever-growing. They are part of the climate change and security community of practice.

<b>Lesson Learned #9:</b>	<b>Understanding and responding to climate-related security risks requires up-to-date and context-specific data on climate, conflict, and socio-economic conditions to help policymakers and practitioners understand and design new projects and plans.</b>
Context/comment:	The prototype Strata data platform serves to identify, map and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security. To use Strata's analytics correctly and sustainably, there is a need to make climate-security data more readily accessible and available.

## Recommendations

<b>Recommendation #1:</b>	<b>UNEP should find a mechanism to mainstream the Climate Change and Security perspective into the project design of projects in vulnerable and conflict countries. UNEP should ensure that all of its projects implemented in vulnerable and conflict countries entail a conflict-sensitive lens.</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the	No mechanism to mainstream the Climate Change and Security perspective into

recommendation:	the project design of projects in vulnerable and conflict countries exist at UNEP.
Priority Level:	Critical
Type of Recommendation:	UNEP-wide recommendation
Responsibility:	UNEP
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Immediately

<b>Recommendation #2:</b>	<b>International Organizations and Donor communities, implementing through a local-acting NGO or CSO should continue working and upscale the pilot projects with Local Governments to support more vulnerable local communities in the climate change and fragility interventions.</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:	Low number of supported vulnerable local communities in the climate change and fragility interventions.
Priority Level:	Important
Type of Recommendation:	UNEP-wide and partner recommendation
Responsibility:	Local-level Governments, International Organizations, Donor communities
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Immediately

<b>Recommendation #3:</b>	<b>Local institutions and respective government organizations should be involved into project planning from the beginning, and later on in the implementation and its monitoring in order to ensure wise mobilization of resources to address the targeted issues of Climate Change and Fragility in their local communities, and also for building synergies, like financing etc..</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:	Resources to address the targeted issues of Climate Change and Fragility in the local communities are not mobilized by the Local Governments.
Priority Level:	Critical
Type of Recommendation:	Partner recommendation
Responsibility:	Local-level Governments
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Near future

<b>Recommendation #4:</b>	<b>National Governments should adopt climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices. They can do so as separate strategic country documents, or as part of their obligations under Paris Agreement, like the National Adaption Plan (NAP), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The policy document should also integrate the aspects of climate change and fragility risk while drafting the NEAP Implementation Plan, issues of climate induced disasters displaced people, loosing of land for livelihoods etc..</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:	No climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices passed by National Governments exist.
Priority Level:	Critical
Type of Recommendation:	Partner recommendation
Responsibility:	National Governments
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Near future

<b>Recommendation #5:</b>	<b>National Governments should adopt climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices as part of their Disaster Risk Reduction and</b>
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	<b>Management (DRRM) Act or regulations.</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:	No climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices as part of their Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act or regulations on National Government level exist.
Priority Level:	Critical
Type of Recommendation:	Partner recommendation
Responsibility:	National Governments
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Near future

<b>Recommendation #6:</b>	<b>Find and apply best practices on how similar conflicting issues between the local communities and the national Governments on how to compensate the local population for the lost arable land.</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:	No compensation for the local population for the lost arable land and paying less taxes by the flooding of the river as an effect of Climate Change exist.
Priority Level:	Critical
Type of Recommendation:	Partner recommendation
Responsibility:	Local and National Governments, Globally
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Near future

<b>Recommendation #7:</b>	<b>Find a mechanism how to solve the emerging conflict between humans and wild protected animals in the communities along the border with National Parks, where wild animals like elephants and tigers are entering community yards and eating their livestock and destroying their agriculture and livelihoods.</b>
Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:	No solution for the emerging conflict between humans and wild protected animals in the communities along the border with National Parks exists.
Priority Level:	Critical
Type of Recommendation:	Partner recommendation
Responsibility:	Local and National Governments, Globally
Proposed implementation time-frame:	Near future

## 1 Introduction

16. The European Union (EU), supported by the EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP), established a partnership on climate change and security in 2017 to implement the project "**Climate Change and Security**" (ID 01970 / 211.9), hereinafter referred to as "the project", with the aim of collaborating to develop integrated approaches to climate-conflict analysis and deliver actions on the ground to address compound climate-conflict risks. This partnership responded to the need for a strengthened evidence base on the climate-security nexus, as well as the development of practical solutions to respond to climate fragility risks. This partnership was to solve the main challenge in climate change and security, the translation of high-level policy statements on climate security into operational programming.

17. The project was managed by UNEP's Disasters and Conflicts Branch (DCB) (previously named Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch), in collaboration with the Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU), of UNEP's Ecosystems Division. It has contributed to UNEP's 2014-2017 and 2018-2021 Medium-Term Strategy (MTS), and the Programme of Work (PoW) 2016-2017, POW 2018-2019, and POW 2020-2021. The project was part of the Sub-programmes: Disasters and Conflicts (primary location for the project), and Climate Change (secondary location for the project). The Results framework to which the project contributed were the Expected Accomplishment(s) (EAs) from Disasters and Conflicts 2020-2021 were: (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks; and from Climate change 2020-2021: (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based. The project was implemented in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal.

18. The project's secured budget was from a financing grant provided by EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) from the European Union (EU) of USD 5,535,212, the Government of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland of USD 2,929,102, with total project financing amounting to USD 8,464,314, plus the UNEP in-kind contribution of USD 500,000, amounts to total project budget of USD 8,964,314.

19. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has finished the implementation of the project financed by the EU, Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland. No mid-term review was conducted for this project. The results of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project, that started in March 2017 and was completed in February 2022,<sup>8</sup> will be used for measuring its impact and the level of achievement of the established project objectives.

### 1.1 Scope of the Evaluation

20. According to the UNEP Evaluation Manual (2022)<sup>9</sup>, and using the OECD/DAC criteria for evaluation, the terminal evaluation of this project has assessed project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determined outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the Project, including their sustainability. The Evaluation had three primary purposes:

- i. to support evidence-based policymaking and organizational effectiveness by informing

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<sup>8</sup> After the end of the project, there was another Project Revision Nr. 3 in November 2022 (it was never officially signed), in which an Output 6 was added. This Revision 3 was not in the scope of this Terminal Evaluation. The ToR for this TE was based on the signed Project Revision Nr. 2 from 22 September 2020, according to which the CCS project contained 5 project outputs and has ended in February 2022. The official Final CCS Project report also covered the period from March 2017 to February 2022 and was published in September 2022.

<sup>9</sup> <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/42025/2023%200903%20Evaluation%20Manual.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

planning, programming, budgeting, project design, implementation and reporting

- ii. to meet accountability requirements, and
- iii. to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, the European Union (EU), Adelphi, and Practical Action (Nepal and Sudan).

21. The terminal evaluation has attempted to determine – according to the UNEP’s Evaluation guidelines - as systematically and objectively as possible the relevance and design, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project, as well as the project management<sup>10</sup>.

22. Furthermore, this terminal evaluation has identified lessons of operational relevance for future project formulation and implementation, especially where there is already an ongoing second phase of the Project. Recommendations relevant to UNEP were also identified during the evaluation process.

23. The evaluator has provided an analysis of the attainment of the main objective and specific objectives under the one project outcome and five project outputs of the Climate Change and Security project. Through the assessment, the evaluator has enabled the UNEP, the EU, the Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland, the Government counterparts in the countries where the pilot projects took place (Nepal and Sudan) and other stakeholders and donors to:

- Verify prospects for development impact and sustainability, providing an analysis of the attainment of global environmental objectives, project objectives, delivery and completion of project outputs/activities, and outcomes/impacts based on indicators; and
- Enhance project coherence, effectiveness and sustainability by proposing a set of recommendations and lessons learned with a view to improve ongoing and future activities after the project implementation has finished.

24. In addition to the evaluation criteria discussed in this report, the evaluation has also addressed the following **key strategic questions**:

- i. To what degree of success has this project contributed to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate-security (as well as related policy agendas, such as the Women, Peace and Security agenda) through the development of analytical tools for the identification of environment and climate change-related security risks?
- ii. To what degree of success has the project contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on the integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches it piloted?
- iii. Where pilot projects are found to have positive results in adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at local levels, what is the probability for scaling up / replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts and what opportunities exist to achieving consensus and coordinated action at the national level?
- iv. With regard to climate change-related security risks, how and to what extent has project performance been affected by the integration of / absence of gender considerations during project implementation, and what lessons, if any, have emerged regarding effective integration of gender and human rights considerations in areas prone to conflict?
- v. What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might those

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<sup>10</sup> Detailed evaluation issues and key evaluation questions are listed in the Terms of Reference (ToR) for this terminal evaluation that can be found as Annex 9.

changes have affected the project's performance?

- vi. How is UNEP going to mainstream the climate change and security nexus into the design of projects in vulnerable and conflict areas, given that the 2022-2025 UNEP Medium-term Strategy eliminated the sub-programme previously dedicated to these issues (i.e. the Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts Sub-programme or SP2)? How is UNEP going to ensure that all of its projects implemented in vulnerable and conflict countries entail a conflict-sensitive lens?

25. All evaluation criteria will be rated on a six-point scale. The set of evaluation criteria are grouped in nine categories: (A) Strategic Relevance; (B) Quality of Project Design; (C) Nature of External Context; (D) Effectiveness, which comprises assessments of the availability of outputs, achievement of outcomes and likelihood of impact; (E) Financial Management; (F) Efficiency; (G) Monitoring and Reporting; (H) Sustainability; and (I) Factors Affecting Project Performance.

## 1.2 Target audience

26. The terminal evaluation report will be of interest to concerned UNEP staff, EU, Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Nepal and Sudan, UNEP's counterparts, other involved UN and International Organizations, stakeholders, and beneficiaries.



## 2 Evaluation Methods

27. This chapter presents a description of the proposed methodological approach containing its terminal evaluation approach, main elements, and data collection tools, deepened into a description of the reporting and dissemination phase.

28. A preliminary review, evaluation and assessment of all the related documents as listed in Annex 1 of this report has been undertaken during the inception phase of this Terminal Evaluation. The documents reviewed include a wide range of documents like the original project document and its revisions, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports of UNEP and other project implementation reports), output reports (case studies, foresight briefs, publications, action plans, sub-regional strategies, etc.) and relevant correspondence, UNEP guidelines for evaluation, programmes, roadmaps, frameworks, implementation and evaluation documents as well as documents related to other climate change practices provided to the evaluator at the beginning of this assignment.

29. Preliminary consultations were conducted with the project management team in July 2023. A complete list of interviewees that were interviewed through virtual individual interviews and focus-group discussions is presented in Annex 4 of this terminal evaluation report.

30. Necessary strategic documents and other related material for the assessment / desk evaluation were provided by the UNEP Project management team. Additional information was collected during the data collection phase of this terminal evaluation and the field evaluation mission to the project pilot country Nepal. Key additional questions to be explored included the compilation of relevant data, budget, project logical framework (LogFrame), monitoring plans and the three additional project outputs and their activities, including analyses of relevance.

### 2.1 Approach and Methodology

31. The Terminal Evaluation of the Climate Change and Security project was conducted in accordance with the UNEP Evaluation Policy using the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria: relevance and design, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Ethics and human rights issues were considered during this evaluation. The semi-structured individual interviews and focus-group discussion were performed in a confidential manner to protect anonymity of the stakeholders. Gender was considered during all evaluation phases. The evaluation made sure to include the views of marginalised or potential disadvantaged groups, especially women and children in the conflict zones. It was carried out as an independent in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby all key parties associated with the project are kept informed and regularly consulted throughout the evaluation. The evaluator has liaised with the Project Manager and the Project Management Team on the conduct of the evaluation and methodological issues.

32. The evaluator has used different methods to ensure that data gathering and analysis deliver evidence-based qualitative and quantitative information, based on diverse sources: desk studies and literature Evaluation, statistical analysis, individual face-to-face interviews with UNEP, EU, EU Delegation Offices, Practical Action Nepal and Sudan, Adelphi, focus group meetings and direct observation. This approach has not only enabled the evaluation to assess causality through quantitative means but also provided reasons for why certain results were achieved or not and to triangulate information for higher reliability of findings.

33. The terminal evaluation was conducted primarily as a desk review with one evaluation field mission in Nepal as an independent exercise with oversight from the UNEP EU-UNEP Climate Change & Security Partnership in Geneva. An evaluation field mission to Sudan was not possible due to the conflict situation in the country.

34. The evaluator has developed interview guidelines. Interviews took place either in the form of focus-group discussions or face-to-face semi-structured interviews.

35. The methodology was based on the following:

- A desk review of project documents including, but not limited to:
- The original project document, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports of UNEP and other project implementation reports), output reports (case studies, foresight briefs, publications, action plans, sub-regional strategies, etc.) and relevant correspondence.
- Minutes from the meetings of committees involved in the project.
- Other project-related material produced by the project.
- The evaluator used available updated project logical framework (logframe) presented on Annex 5, the project time schedule and the project monitoring plan.
- Interviews with project management and technical support including staff and management at UNEP, EU and diverse international organizations and research institutes officials as shown in the Stakeholder Analysis Individual Interviews and Focus-Group Discussions in Annex 4.
- Interviews with project partners including Government counterparts in the project pilot countries Nepal and Sudan and a variety of stakeholders with differing backgrounds (Government officials, authorities, research, science committee; organizers, content creators and participants at the regional capacity building trainings etc.) as shown in the Stakeholder Analysis Individual Interviews and Focus-Group Discussions in Annex 4.
- On-site observation of results achieved, including interviews of actual and potential beneficiaries of improved enabling environments during the field evaluation mission in Nepal in September 2023.
- Individual interviews and Focus-Group Discussions with intended users for the project outputs and other stakeholders involved with this project during the field evaluation mission in Nepal in September 2023 and online with the project stakeholders in Sudan.
- Interviews with the project's team coordination members and the various national and sub-regional authorities dealing with project activities.
- Other interviews, surveys or document Evaluations as deemed necessary by the evaluator and/or UNEP, EU, EU Delegation Offices, Practical Action Nepal and Sudan, Adelphi and other project stakeholders.
- Details on the methodology used by the evaluator and an evaluation matrix is shown in Annex 3 of this report.

36. Forward-looking approach and learning: The evaluator has adapted the Results Based Management (RBM) principles, tools and indicators (i.e. the evaluation matrix), based on the needs and context of this Evaluation, with the aim of increasing the potential for learning and focus on the achievements of the Climate Change and Security project. Lessons learned and recommendation for UNEP, EU, EU Delegation Offices, Practical Action Nepal and Sudan, Adelphi, and the National and Local Government Counterparts in Sudan and Nepal for Climate Change and Security were the main one focus of this Terminal Evaluation, identifying best practices, and improvement mechanisms for plans and processes that did not function well in form of lessons learned and recommendation to be used in similar UNEP projects.

37. Focus on results: Expected results, key performance indicators, as well as potential risks were identified to ensure coherent and integrated results-based management to frame the Terminal Evaluation.

38. Participatory approach: The Evaluation process has ensured a consultative and collaborative approach with the UNEP project staff members, and other relevant counterparts and stakeholders who will be kept informed and regularly consulted throughout the assessment.

39. Evidence-based: The Evaluation aimed to gain insights and conclusions based on a variety of data and data collection methods, and, wherever possible, triangulating information to ensure the reliability and validity of evaluation analysis and conclusions.

40. Figure 1 below is a representation of the Evaluation process in UNEP.



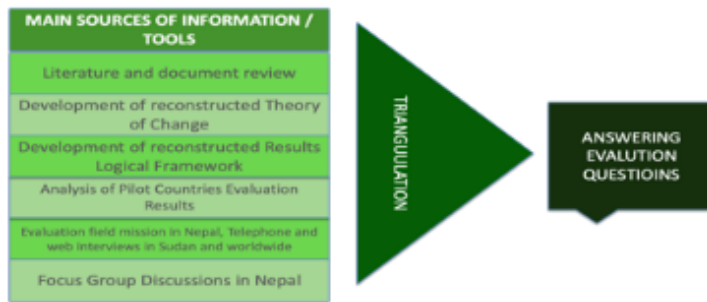
**Figure 1** Diagram representing the evaluation process in UNEP

## 2.2 Evaluation Phases

41. The Terminal Evaluation process is structured in three phases: inception phase; data collection, gathering and analysing phase of information from individual interviews and focus-group discussions; and Terminal Evaluation reporting and dissemination phase.

42. The evaluator has compiled and analysed all collected data on the Climate Change and Security project achievements towards results. The evaluation matrix as shown in Annex 2 has served as a guiding framework through which the evaluator has analysed information, ensured verification of data, and formulated key findings, conclusions and recommendations, as well as lessons learned.

43. Evaluation analysis is valid if it derives from several sources of information. It requires cross-verification and demonstration of the evidence on which an assessment is based. As it can be seen on Figure 2, triangulation is a key factor in an evaluation to the extent that it fosters quality and soundness and ensures that the findings are supported by clear and multiple lines of evidence; it entails confirmation, enrichment and explanation, and triangulation is finally used as a tool for answering evaluation questions. Three levels of triangulation were used for this evaluation: the evaluator's level, the methodological level, and the data level. The evaluator has applied both deductive and inductive logic for interpretive analysis of findings in relation to key evaluative criteria.



**Figure 2** Main sources of information and tools, triangulation as a tool for answering evaluation questions for the Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP Project: “Climate Change and Security”

44. A presentation of preliminary findings from the terminal evaluation was done to the UNEP Evaluation Office, the Project management team and other project parties on 3 November 2023.

45. Based on these exchanges, in the report drafting and finalization stage, findings were triangulated, and conclusions and recommendations refined and agreed in the final evaluation report.

### 2.3 Limitations

46. Various risks and limitations were identified in the methodological proposal and during the inception, data collection analysis and field evaluation mission phases. The Evaluator, with kind support of the UNEP Evaluation Office and project management team found ways how to mitigate them. In most cases, they were addressed or mitigated by triangulating information gathered from various sources to provide evidence-based conclusions pertaining to the evaluation questions.

47. One of the limitations was that the evaluation took place almost a year after the project’s closure, which limited the availability of some key stakeholders who had since moved on to other endeavours and indicated an overload with other responsibilities to participate in the evaluation exercise. Additionally, the lapse of time was cited as reducing recall of specific / detailed information.

48. Another limitation related to the need to collect data using remote means for the pilot project in Sudan due to the conflict situation at the time of the evaluation. This approach missed out on the face-to-face contact of a field visit to Sudan, which would have yielded observations and provided opportunities to capture verbal/non-verbal cues (including body language, which can signal discomfort, enthusiasm, etc.). The limited time granted to these online sessions inclined focus on a few key questions. Opportunistic probes were initiated where possible, privileging action to deepen the line of questioning over covering the breadth of the evaluation criteria. The review of monitoring reports and inputs from users of the project’s results was also a compensating aspect. The Evaluator believes that with the material that was available, it was possible to arrive at a balanced assessment of the project’s performance and that useful lessons and recommendations have been generated even without an evaluation field mission to Sudan.

## 3 The Project

### 3.1 Project context

49. The impacts of climate change exacerbate existing social, economic and environmental risks, which can fuel unrest and contribute to conflict. Security concerns linked to climate change include impacts on food, water and energy supplies, increased competition over natural resources, loss of livelihoods, climate-related disasters, and forced migration and displacement. Crisis-affected countries and communities are more susceptible to being overwhelmed by the security risks that climate change poses; yet peacebuilding and stabilization efforts often do not consider these impacts. At the same time, insecurity hinders climate change adaptation efforts, leaving already vulnerable communities even poorer and less resilient to interlinked climate and security crises.

50. The main problem areas that the Climate Change and Security project was designed to tackle were the following:

- Lack of expertise at national level to identify, plan for, and respond to environment and climate security risks;
- Lack of knowledge at community level to design resilient livelihoods for environment and climate security risks;
- Lack of access to data and analysis identifying “hotspots” where environment and climate risks converge with socio-economic vulnerability and conflict risk;
- Institutional fragmentation leads to dispersed knowledge and to lack of uptake in conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies; and
- Structural barriers excluding women from decision-making on natural resource management and engaging in conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms.

51. The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of countries and international partners to identify environment and climate-related security risks at global, national and community levels, and to plan suitable risk reduction and response measures.

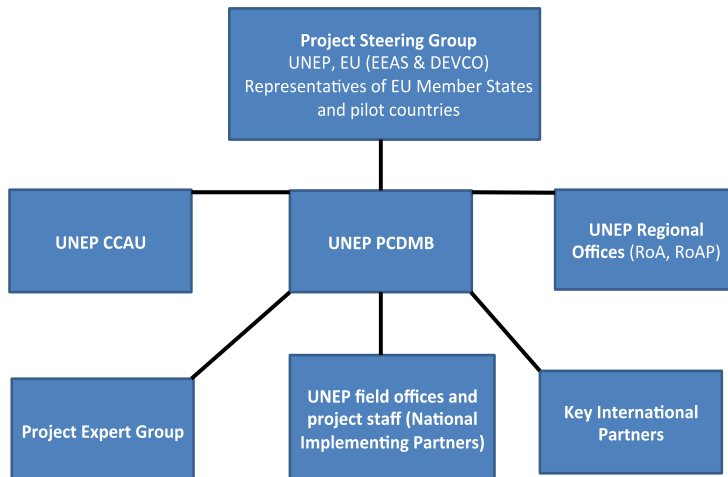
52. The project piloted and analyzed assessment methods and tools, and tested a range of interventions for enhancing and sustaining resilience at the national and local levels. The interventions were anchored in relevant existing mechanisms, institutional arrangements, processes and on-going field projects.

53. Within the scope of this project, UNEP supported pilot countries Sudan and Nepal to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels. The project also developed assessment methods to improve understanding of the climate security nexus and the identification of high-risk regions at national and sub-national level, and subsequently it contributed to addressing the global and trans-regional effects of climate change that are having a potentially destabilizing impact in such countries, by strengthening their resilience in dealing with climate change-induced security risks.

54. While the project intended to enhance capacity of policymakers and stakeholders to analyse, plan and respond to security risks from climate change, the main drive of the project was at the local level working directly with local communities to pilot test integrated resilience-building measures. The project intended to demonstrate how climate adaptation interventions can support social cohesion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in conflict-affected contexts. Good practices and lessons generated were documented throughout project implementation to help inform effective programming on climate security.

### 3.2 Project implementation structure and partners

55. UNEP's Disasters and Conflicts Branch (DCB), in collaboration with the Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU), of UNEP's Ecosystems Division were responsible for implementing the Project and co-financed the activities of the project with USD 500,000 in-kind contribution, through the delivery of the planned outputs and achievement of the expected outcomes and impact as depicted in Figure 3 below.



**Figure 3** Climate Change and Security Project Organigramme (Source: Project Document, October 2016)

56. In Sudan, the Branch's country team took the lead in the day-to-day management and implementation of national and community level interventions. An appropriate ongoing project was identified under which pilot climate security interventions were embedded, and to which it would contribute in a coherent and synergistic manner. To deliver the Project, UNEP also worked with the think-tank Adelphi on analysis, advocacy and capacity development; with the University of Edinburgh on STRATA (data & analysis); with the UN Climate Security Mechanism (UNEP, UNDP, UN DPPA, DPO), UN Women and UNITAR on global advocacy and capacity development. At national and community levels, the Project was implemented through Practical Action in Nepal and Sudan, in close collaboration with local, state and national authorities.

57. Finally, strategic advice was provided by an Expert Group on Climate Change and Security to validate the assessment approach and tools developed by the project. Advice, guidance and views were also sought from other relevant divisions of UNEP, such as the Science Division (presently referred to as 'Early Warning and Assessment Division'), and the relevant Regional Offices.

58. The Project team was comprised of:

- Project Manager: directing and supervising the Project's execution, identifying priorities and issues to be addressed, proposing corrective actions, managing project staff, ensuring quality assurance of outputs, budget and financial oversight.
- Deputy Project Manager<sup>11</sup>: provision of technical inputs, participating in the design, management and evaluation of Project activities, prepares technical reports and inputs to publications, assisting in coordination of budget and programming, reporting.
- UNEP consultants: provision of technical assistance and advisory support for delivery of Project activities.

<sup>11</sup> Role covered by a Consultant for the first two years of implementation. The role was not maintained after.

- UNEP national staff in pilot countries: day-to-day management and implementation of national and local level Project interventions including regular reporting on Project activities.

59. Project oversight was performed through UNEP’s line management structure within the Ecosystems Division and complemented by a formal monitoring and reporting framework. A Project Steering Group (PSG) composed of UNEP and EC representatives provided overall supervision and guidance to the Project. Regular reporting at the technical level was provided by the Project Manager.

60. Pilot projects were delivered in North Darfur, **Sudan** and the Karnali River Basin, **Nepal** – two contexts where climate-related security risks manifest in distinct ways – to test how integrated climate change adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches could contribute to strengthening resilience at local levels.

61. The expected results and main activities from the revised project logical framework as seen in Annex 5 were transferred into the workplan with time schedule for the entire duration of the Climate Change and Security project. The workplan was used as a management and monitoring tool by the project team and UNEP and it was revised and updated appropriately on an annual basis.

### 3.3 Changes in design during implementation

62. An assessment of the project design and associated evaluation was performed with an overall rating of the project design is 4.72, i.e., “satisfactory”. The main strengths and weaknesses of the project design are summarized below.

	SECTION	RATING (1-6)	WEIGHTING	TOTAL (Rating x Weighting)
A	Operating Context	6	0.4	<b>2.4</b>
B	Project Preparation	5	1.2	<b>6</b>
C	Strategic Relevance	5	0.8	<b>4</b>
D	Intended Results and Causality	4	1.6	<b>6.4</b>
E	Logical Framework and Monitoring	4	0.8	<b>3.2</b>
F	Governance and Supervision Arrangements	5	0.4	<b>2</b>
G	Partnerships	4	0.8	<b>3.2</b>
H	Learning, Communication and Outreach	5	0.4	<b>2</b>
I	Financial Planning / Budgeting	6	0.4	<b>2.4</b>
J	Efficiency	5	0.8	<b>4</b>
K	Risk Identification and Social Safeguards	4	0.8	<b>3.2</b>
L	Sustainability / Replication and Catalytic Effects	5	1.2	<b>6</b>
M	Identified Project Design Weaknesses/Gaps	6	0.4	<b>2.4</b>
			<b>TOTAL SCORE:</b>	<b>4.72</b>
				<i>(Sum Totals divided by 10)</i>
1 (Highly Unsatisfactory)	< 1.83	Satisfactory	>=3.5 <=4.33	
2 (Unsatisfactory)	>= 1.83 < 2.66	5 (Satisfactory)	>4.33 <= 5.16	
3 (Moderately Unsatisfactory)	>=2.66 <3.5	Satisfactory	> 5.16	

**Table 2** Rating for quality of project design

63. The project design is based on a solid and comprehensive presentation of the baseline situation, root causes and barriers. The problem analysis is substantiated by thorough data analysis on all aspects of climate change and security. The promotion and scaling up strategy of the project was developed by its project revision, as a global dimension was added to the outcome, and all the toolkits, guidelines and seminars that resulted as a learning from the project were made available online globally. Furthermore, the gender dimension, women and vulnerable population were given solid attention in the original project document as well.

64. More specifically, here are the main assessments for the preliminary overall rating for quality of Project Design as Satisfactory:



- The project intervention logic is sound and, with a formalized theory of change including assumptions and drivers in the original project document. The logical sequencing of outputs, outcomes and objectives is not always convincingly articulated. However, the project logical framework was revised and improved, together with its outcome and all its five project outputs (three additional project outputs were added to the original two outputs at project beginning) during its formal revision in 2020.
- Another strong aspect of the project design was to build on existing scientific capacities and facilities to develop the key results of the project:
- The prototype Strata data platform to identify, map and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security;
- Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) on designing and implementing inclusive gender-sensitive approaches to addressing climate-related security risks, guidance and tools.

65. There were three main weaknesses of the project design:

- the monitoring framework was not completely adequate because no budget was allocated for M&E activities;
- the risk analysis does not identify strong enough mitigation options: in particular, although the risk of political change was clearly identified in the project document, the proposed mitigation measures to ensure the continuity of the project's interventions, namely:
  - i) working with multiple partners;
  - ii) having partners produce reports to foster institutional memory in case of turn-over; and
  - iii) relying on local and community-based organizations.
- did not prove sufficient to ward off the detrimental impact of political change on project implementation; and
- the project document lacked a proper assessment of stakeholders' capacity to implement the project's activities. The main terminal evaluation will assess whether this gap affected the project implementation and contributed to incur implementation delays.

66. The project had three revisions. Two of them, from June 2017 and September 2020, were official. Project revision #2 included corrections to the original project design and three additional outputs, as presented in Figure 4. Revision #3 from November 2022, which included adding the sixth project output is not part of this evaluation.

67. Even though the project end was planned for February 2021, due to Covid-19 on the one hand and the additional project funding on the other, there was a major project revision in June 2020, and the actual project was extended until December 2022 to complete the implementation of all project activities. The terminal evaluation scope covers the project implementation until February 2022.

### 3.4 Results Framework

68. The final intended **Impact** was **the reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states**, where natural resources are more resilient to natural and human induced shocks and stresses, and livelihoods and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks.



69. At the highest level, this project sought to address global and trans-regional effects of climate change that have a potentially destabilizing impact on fragile States. The specific **Objective** of the project was **to strengthen national and community-level capacity and resilience with regard to climate change-related security risks in two target countries, Sudan and Nepal**, as a means of demonstrating proof of concept that can then be replicated and up-scaled in a greater number of fragile states.

70. The only **Outcome** after project revision was: “Strengthened capacity of global, national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks”.

71. **Project Outputs:** The original project document had two project outputs delivering towards the specific project objective (including project outcome and impact) identified above:

- **Output 1:** Capacity of national level policy-makers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to environment, climate change and security risks in two countries within climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies and plans.
- **Output 2:** Knowledge of local communities on resilience-building measures for specific environment, climate and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.

72. (Output 1) At the national level, the Project was expected to enhance the capacity of policymakers and stakeholders in two countries to identify, plan and respond to risks arising from the compounding interaction of climate change impacts and State fragility. The incorporation of climate change in conflict analysis and stabilization and peace plans was to be carried out in a contextualized manner based on existing opportunities. Based on an analysis of existing climate security risk research and best practice, a coherent assessment approach in the form of guidance or modules was to be developed to identify and assess the severity of climate security risk factors. The guidance developed was then to be used to improve planning processes in the two pilot countries. By helping policymakers and stakeholders take these complex risks into account in planning and programming, the Project sought to build capacity at the national and sub-national level in the pilot countries to identify and prioritize climate change and security risks and formulate resilience-building measures.

73. (Output 2) At the local level, the Project was expected to improve community resilience to specific climate change and security risks in selected localities. The Project sought to demonstrate development, conflict prevention and peacebuilding effects through local level activities by strengthening local natural resource governance and conflict resolution mechanisms and providing physical/technical assets to increase local resilience to specific climate change and security risks including: physical infrastructure; training; information; and local institution-building. Incremental interventions in these existing projects were piloted in order to:

- test the ability to cross-fertilize approaches from one discipline into the other (i.e. peacebuilding into climate change adaptation programmes, and vice versa), and
- determine the effectiveness of different resilience building interventions to specific climate security risks and compile a list of “good practice” interventions for use in other countries and programmes.

74. Following the project revision #2 (2020), three more Outputs were added to the results framework. In addition to the local and national levels, the project played an important role in strengthening system-wide capacity at **regional and global levels, especially by adding the following three project Outputs in the project revision in 2020** to identify, assess, and address climate-related security risks, including by elevating examples of actionable solutions and replicable models that combine climate change adaptation and peacebuilding approaches in practice.

- **Output 3:** Prototype environment and climate security hotspot monitoring methodology & tool developed and made available to governments and other decision-makers through an online platform. The prototype Strata data platform (<https://unepstrata.org/>) was developed to identify, map, and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security. Strata offers analytics and visualizations on where and how environment and climate stresses are converging with other factors of risk over space and time, to help field-based partners – national and regional bodies, political and peacekeeping missions, UN Resident Coordinators, UN country teams, EU Delegations and other stakeholders – to prioritize practical risk mitigation and resilience-building measures.
- **Output 4:** Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners in support of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies, and regional bodies.

**Output 5:** Policy recommendations and programming guidance on addressing the gender dimensions of environment—and climate-related security risks were delivered to global, regional, and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners. To meet the growing demand for training and expertise, the project developed a Massive Online Open Course (MOOC): Climate Change, Peace and Security: Understanding Climate-Related Security Risks Through an Integrated Lens

<https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=118&page=overview> on designing and implementing inclusive gender-sensitive approaches to addressing climate-related security risks, integrating the project's guidance and tools into a self-paced, online course that is the first of its kind globally. The MOOC integrated the project's guidance and tools: [https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-related-security-risks?\\_ga=2.96207065.472185903.1617836897-1429431024.1612346467](https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-related-security-risks?_ga=2.96207065.472185903.1617836897-1429431024.1612346467).

75. The very last Project Output 6 was added in the Project revision #3 in 2022.

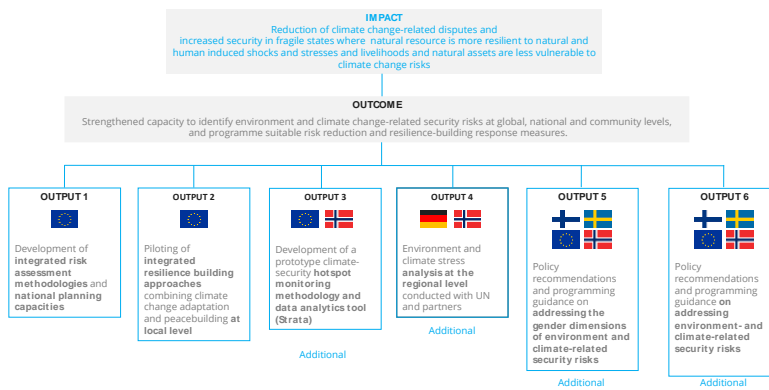
- **Output 6<sup>12</sup>:** Policy recommendations and programming guidance on addressing environment—and climate-related security risks were delivered to global, regional, and national-level policymakers, programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and regional partners.

### 3.4.1 Project logical framework

76. Figure 4 presents the final Climate Change and Security Project Logical Framework (LogFrame) after the three project revisions.

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<sup>12</sup> The scope of this evaluation has been limited to the Results Framework in the most current approved Project Document revision. The assessment of Output 6 was not part of this evaluation, as it was added in the Project Revision Nr. 3 dated November 2022 of which the approved (signed) revision was not available to the evaluator at the Inception phase.



**Figure 4** Project Logical Framework (LogFrame) of the Climate Change and Security project<sup>13</sup>

77. As shown on Figure 5, activities at the national and local level were closely linked. The results of the national processes helped inform planning and capacity building interventions at the local level, and local results provided a practical example to help inform future national level analysis of “good practice” interventions and their potential replication and upscaling.



**Figure 5** The interrelationships between Peacebuilding, Climate change adaptation and development in local level interventions and national level planning and preparedness

78. Drawing heavily on lessons learned and good practices identified through the project – and featuring elements from the pilot projects through interactive case studies – the course provided an introduction to climate, peace, and security linkages using an intersectional lens, as well as guidance on conducting integrated analysis and designing programmes to address these multifaceted challenges.

79. The targets from the LogFrame for all the project components that have been met can be found in the text below under the Effectiveness section.

### 3.5 Stakeholders

80. This section provides an analysis of the levels of influence and interest each stakeholder group has over the project outcomes and gives information on their participation in project design, potential roles and responsibilities in project implementation, and changes in their behaviour expected through the project implementation. The types of Stakeholders, their roles,

<sup>13</sup> The assessment of Output 6 was not part of this Terminal Evaluation, as it was added in the unofficial Project Revision Nr. 3 in November 2022. Therefore, the scope of this TE is from March 2017 to February 2022.

level of power, and level of interest in the Climate Change and Security project can be seen in Table 3. There were four types of stakeholders identified:

- Type A: High power / high interest = Key player
- Type B: High power/ low interest over the project =Meet their needs
- Type C: Low power/ high interest over the project= Show consideration
- Type D: Low power /low interest over the project= Least important

81. Various organizations were either involved or affected by the Climate Change and Security project. The ones that were more closely involved in implementing the project or its components are identified as “Main partners”, and typically have both high power and high interest in the project. The organizations identified below simply as “partners” are organizations that may not be directly managing the project (low power) but whose collaboration was required for specific activities and for whom the project presents a strategic interest. Other organizations were affected by or participated in the project but do not have important stakes with it.

Organization	Type	Role in the project	Level of power	Level of interest	Type of Stakeholder
United Nations (UN) Environment Programme (UNEP)	International organization	Multilateral Implementing Entity	High	High	Type A
European Union (European External Action Service and DEVCO)	International organization	Project donor with active oversight and advisory role via the Project Steering Group, with in-country EU representatives and visiting EU missions	High	High	Type A
Government of Sweden	Government	Project donor	High	High	Type A
Government of Norway	Government	Project donor	High	High	Type A
Government of Finland	Government	Project donor	High	High	Type A
Government of Germany	Government	Project donor	High	High	Type A
Adelphi	Think-And-Do-Tank	Main Partner	High	High	Type A
Practical Action Sudan	CSO - International Development Group	Main External Executing Partner	High	High	Type A
Ministry of Production, Economic Resource of Sudan	Government	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
Sudan Forests National Corporation	National organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
Local government in Wadi El Ku catchment, El Fasher, Sudan	Local government	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
Local communities in Wadi El Ku catchment, El Fasher, Sudan	Community	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
Practical Action Nepal	CSO -	Main External Executing	High	High	Type A

Organization	Type	Role in the project	Level of power	Level of interest	Type of Stakeholder
	International Development Group	Partner			
CSDR Nepal	Local CSO	Implementing Co-Partner of Practical Action Nepal	High	High	Type A
Local and municipal government representatives in Tikapur and Rajapur, Nepal	Local government	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
Local and municipal government representatives in Tikapur and Rajapur, Nepal	Local government	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
Local government in Karnali River Basin, Nepal	Local government	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
Local communities in Karnali River Basin, Nepal	Community	Beneficiaries	High	High	Type A
European Commission (EC), Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)	International organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
European Commission (EC), DG INTPA	International organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
Joint Research Center (EU)	Research institution	Partner	High	High	Type A
UNITAR	International organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
Environmental Law Institute	Research institution	Partner	High	High	Type A
University of Edinburgh	Research institution	Partner	High	High	Type A
EU Delegation Nepal	International organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
EU Delegation Sudan	International organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
UNEP, Disasters & Conflicts Branch in Sudan	International organization	Partner	High	High	Type A
Mayors of target communes	Local government	Local partner	High	High	Type A
Development Agents in each commune	Community	Beneficiary / local facilitators	Low	Low	Type D
Traditional authorities of target communities	Community	Local partner	High	High	Type A
Farmers	Community	Beneficiaries	Low	High	Type C

Organization	Type	Role in the project	Level of power	Level of interest	Type of Stakeholder
Water user's associations (WUE)	Community	Beneficiaries	Low	High	Type C
National/sub-national authority in charge of climate change adaptation planning and coordination	Government	Act as primary counterpart for integration of climate fragility risks in national climate adaptation programming and projects. Provide overall strategic guidance on project implementation and leverage support from national decision-makers and stakeholders for scaling up and replicating project results	High	High	Type A
National and sub-national institutions in charge of water, agriculture, forestry and environment	Government	Key actors co-implementing resilience building measures to climate change induced security risks	High	High	Type A
Local communities including traditional authorities where interventions will be implemented in the two pilot countries	Local Government	Identification and implementation of resilience building measures to address climate fragility risks through participatory assessments and community-based implementation	High	High	Type A
UN peacekeeping missions, national and multilateral offices mediating conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes	International organizations	Integrating climate fragility risks in conflict analysis and the design of peacebuilding and stabilization strategies and programmes	High	Low	Type B
International and national NGOs, think tanks, research and academic institutions working on climate, environment and conflict dynamics	Local organizations	Technical assistance in developing climate fragility methods and tools, implementation of participatory assessments. Sharing of experiences and provision of potential solutions and best practices	Low	High	Type C
UN and bilateral development agencies mandated with addressing climate risks	International organizations	Potential partners in project implementation at community level and engagement in post-project scale up efforts. Peer Evaluation and advocacy of project results	Low	High	Type C
UNFCC and IPCC	International organizations	Advisory role, knowledge sharing and collaboration in organizing events to disseminate project	Low	High	Type C

Organization	Type	Role in the project	Level of power	Level of interest	Type of Stakeholder
		lessons			
Ministries in charge of defence and interior of Sudan and Nepal	Government	Participation in consultations and information exchange	Low	Low	Type D

**Table 3** Stakeholders’ Analyses for the Climate Change and Security Project (Types of Stakeholders, their roles, level of power and level of interest in the project)

### 3.6 Project financing

82. It is detailed in Annex 1 that the Project was financed by the European Union (EU) through a grant agreement with USD 5,535,212, the Government of Germany with USD, 994,401, the Government of Sweden with USD 935,915, the Government of Norway with USD 765,000 and the Government of Finland with USD 233,790 with total project financing amounting to USD 8,464,314. In addition to this, the UNEP in-kind contribution was USD 500,000, which resulted in a total project budget of USD 8,964,314.

83. In addition to the EU, the Project leveraged opportunities for co-financing from the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Germany to support new activities that extended the Project’s capacity to meet specific needs of partners on the ground on data and analysis, as well as concrete policy and programming guidance. The EU fully supported the project output: 1: Development of integrated risk assessment methodologies and national planning capacities; and 2: Piloting of integrated resilience-building approaches combining climate change adaptation and peacebuilding at the local level. Together with the Government of Norway, the EU also supported project output 3: Development of a prototype climate-security hotspot monitoring methodology and data analytics tool (Strata). Output 4 was also supported by Norway, together with the Government of Germany: Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners. Finally, the EU and the three governments of Sweden, Norway, and Finland supported project output 5: Policy recommendations and programming guidance on addressing the gender dimensions of environment and climate-related security risks.

84. The total project costs, together with expenditures for the CCS Project from the EU financing, are presented in Annex 2. Provided to the Evaluator was the final certified financial statement from 30.06.2023, where the EU cash contribution is USD 5,384,775 million, and UNEP’s in-kind contribution is USD 500,000, with a total project budget together with the cash contributions of the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland of USD 8,964,314 as it can be seen on Table 4.

85. Out of the total project budget for the Climate Change and Security project, the total direct project expenditures were USD 5,274,107 according to the document: Master CCS Budget 25 August 2022. Staff and personnel costs were USD 1,557,785, costs for travel were USD 179,752, and the expenditures for contractual services were USD 114,296. The CCS project expenditures for Output 1 were USD 2,257,218, and for Output 2 were USD 3,302,408. Transfers and Grants Issued to IP (SSFAs) to Adelphi, Practical Action Sudan, and Practical Action Nepal amounted to USD 3,435,548. The indirect Project Support Costs (PSC) for all the Outputs were USD 345,035.

Type of Funding	Source of funding		Amount (USD)
CASH	Extrabudgetary Funding	Secured EU_ Note 1	5,195,912
		Secured UNDP Sweden_Note1	874,685
		Secured UNDP Finland_Note1	218,495
		Secured PCA Norway_Note1	708,333
		Secured Horn Germany Note 1	872,281
		PSC_ EU 1_Note 2	339,300
		PSC_ UNDP Sweden _Note 2	61,228
		PSC_ UNDP Finland _Note 2	15,295
		PSC_ PCA Norway _Note 2	56,667
		PSC Horn Germany _ Note 2	113,397
		Horn Germany Coordination Levy 1%	8,723
		Unsecured XB funding	0
CASH	EU		5,535,212
	Government of Sweden		935,913
	Government of Finland		233,790
	Government of Norway		765,000
	Government of Germany		994,401
	<b>TOTAL XB BUDGET</b>		<b>8,464,314</b>
IN-KIND	Environment Fund post costs	For EU funding	500,000
	Regular Budget post costs		0
	Other		0
	<b>TOTAL IN-KIND BUDGET</b>		<b>500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL Climate Change and Security PROJECT BUDGET</b>			<b>8,964,314</b>

Table 4 Total project budget for the Climate Change Security project<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Master CCS Budget, August 2020



## 4 Theory of Change (TOC)

86. TOC is a particularly important framework for assessing project performance and results-achievements of the terminal evaluation. While it needs to maintain the elements of the original targets and intended results of the project (as the project was designed), it also needs to allow the audience to understand the flow from outputs through to project outcomes and intermediate states, to the long-term impact to which the Project aims to contribute. This chapter contains the reconstructed Theory of Change (TOC) that the evaluator has prepared for the Terminal Evaluation of the Project based on the original and revised project documents and the project logical framework.

87. The Original TOC is presented in Annex 8. A preliminary analysis of the project design, the documents for project revision, and initial interviews informed the reconstructed TOC.

88. The reconstructed TOC is presented following Table 5 below. Changes between the revised Project Document from September 2020 (as per the Baseline study) and the reconstructed TOC are described in Table 5. The TOC reconstruction at evaluation was done during the inception phase. The reconstructed TOC was a product from a consultative process between the evaluator, project manager, and evaluation officer.

Formulation in original project document(s)	Formulation for Reconstructed ToC at Evaluation	Justification for Reformulation
<b>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT (GEB)</b>		
[Overall objective] Contribute to addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change having a potentially destabilising impact in fragile states by strengthening their resilience in dealing with climate change-induced security risks.	Contribute to addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change having a potentially destabilising impact in fragile states by strengthening their resilience in dealing with climate change-induced security risks.	The overall objective is added to bring in the aspect of global environmental benefits of the project into the TOC to demonstrate resilience to climate change (CC) related security risks to a wider audience.
[Specific objective] Strengthened national and community-level capacity and resilience with regard to climate change-related security risks in two target countries, as a means of demonstrating proof of concept that can then be replicated and up-scaled in a greater number of fragile states.	Strengthened national and community-level capacity and resilience with regard to climate change-related security risks in two target countries, as a means of demonstrating proof of concept that can then be replicated and up-scaled in a greater number of fragile states.	The specific objective is added to bring in the aspect of promoting replication / scaling up the CCS concept and building capacity at national and community-level in similar contexts worldwide.
<b>IMPACT</b>		
Natural resource governance is more resilient to natural to natural and human induced shocks and stresses.	Natural resource governance is more resilient to natural to natural and human induced shocks and stresses.	No changes made.
Reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states	Reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states	No changes made.
Livelihoods and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks	Livelihoods and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks	No changes made.
<b>INTERMEDIATE STATES</b>		

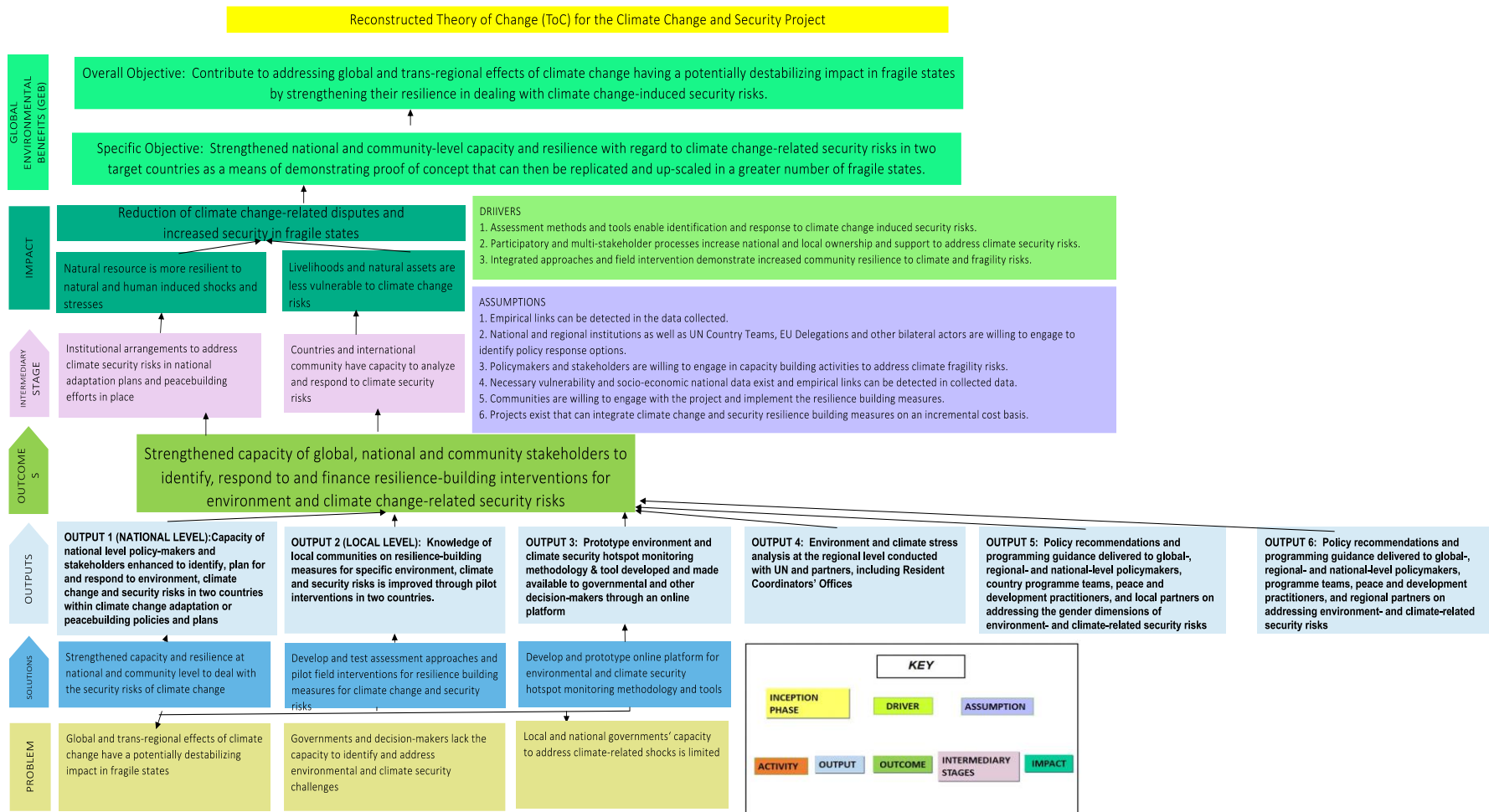
Formulation in original project document(s)	Formulation for Reconstructed ToC at Evaluation	Justification for Reformulation
Institutional arrangements to address climate security risks in national adaptation plans and peacebuilding efforts in place	Institutional arrangements to address climate security risks in national adaptation plans and peacebuilding efforts in place	No changes made
Countries and international community have capacity to analyze and respond to climate security risks	Countries and international community have capacity to analyze and respond to climate security risks	No changes made,
<b>PROJECT OUTCOMES</b>		
Outcome 1: Strengthened resilience to climate change related security risks at national and community levels in selected countries.	Outcome 1: Strengthened capacity of national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks	The reconstructed outcome has been given a more global dimension to climate change and security, i.e. that the capacity is to be built in fragile states on a global level, so that more fragile states and countries affected by climate change and affected stakeholders can identify, respond and finance the interventions to build resilience against environmental and climate-change related security risks.
<b>OUTPUTS</b>		
Output 1: Capacity of national level policymakers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to climate change and security risks in two countries.	Output 1: Capacity of national level policy-makers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to environment, climate change and security risks in two countries within climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies and plans.	No changes made.
Output 2: Resilience of local communities to specific climate change and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.	Output 2: Knowledge of local communities on resilience-building measures for specific environment, climate and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.	No changes made.
Output 3: Prototype environment and climate security hotspot monitoring methodology & tool developed and made available to governmental and other decision-makers through an online platform.	Output 3: Prototype environment and climate security hotspot monitoring methodology & tool developed and made available to governmental and other decision-makers through an online platform.	No changes made.
Output 4: Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners, in support of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies and regional bodies.	Output 4: Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners, support the monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors among of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies and regional bodies	The First set of regional environmental stressors identified should be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: Sahel).  The Second set of regional environmental stressors identified should be monitored

Formulation in original project document(s)	Formulation for Reconstructed ToC at Evaluation	Justification for Reformulation
		<p>jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: Horn of Africa).</p> <p>At least one analysis process should be conducted in support of the development of a new regional monitoring mechanism for key environment and climate stressors (likely region: Horn of Africa).</p> <p>At least 50 UN and regional partner staff have been consulted in processes to develop a regional monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors.</p> <p>The Third set of regional environmental stressors should be identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: LAC).</p>
<p>Output 5: Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners on addressing the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks</p>	<p>Output 5: Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners on addressing the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks</p>	<p>No changes made</p>
<p>[Added later in 2022] Output 6: Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and regional partners on addressing environment- and climate-related security risks</p>	<p>Output 6: Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and regional partners on addressing environment- and climate-related security risks</p>	<p>No changes made</p>

**Table 5** Justification for reformulation of results statements in the revised project logical framework and Theory of Change

# Terminal Evaluation Report: Climate Change and Security (PIMS 1970)

## Reconstructed Theory of Change for the Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP Project: "Climate Change and Security"



#### 4.1 Causal pathways underlying reconstructed Theory of Change

89. This project addressed global and trans-regional effects of climate change that have had a destabilizing impact in fragile states. The final intended project **Impact** was the reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states, where natural resources are more resilient to natural and human-induced shocks and stresses and livelihoods and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks.

90. Specifically, the project demonstrated proof of concept, that points out a practical approach on how complex climate security risks could be addressed and replicated in fragile state contexts.

91. The fragile states could reach the final project impact to reduce climate-change-related disputes and increase security in fragile states if they pass the **Intermediate States** of making institutional arrangements to address climate security risks in their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and peacebuilding efforts in place, as well as supporting the countries and international community to build the capacity to analyse and respond to climate security risks.

92. The sole project **Outcome** of the reconstructed ToC has been re-defined as: “Strengthened capacity of global, national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks”. The reconstructed outcome has been given a more global dimension to climate change and security, i.e. that the capacity is to be built in fragile states globally so that more fragile states and countries affected by climate change and affected stakeholders can identify, respond and finance the interventions to build resilience against environmental and climate-change related security risks.

93. To contribute to the achievement of the above-mentioned outcome of reducing the destabilizing implications of climate change on fragile states, the original project document identified two **Outputs**, where the activities outlined in the project logical framework and the work plan aim to contribute to enhancing the capacity of national level policymakers and stakeholders to identify, plan for and respond to climate change and security risks in Sudan and Nepal. At the local level, the project seeks to improve the resilience of local communities to specific climate change and security risks through pilot interventions in Sudan and Nepal.

94. A number of factors were identified as **Drivers**<sup>15</sup> that the project aims to enhance to increase the likelihood of achieving the intended outcome. First, assessment methods and tools enabled identification of and response to climate change and security risks. An emphasis on participatory assessment methods contributed to vulnerability mapping of high-risk regions, and improving understanding and buy-in at the national and local levels to address resource and livelihood conflicts exacerbated by climate change. Second, participatory and multi-stakeholder processes increased national and local ownership and support to address climate security risks. These processes strived to improve relationship-building; both vertically between different levels of governance and horizontally between sectors and livelihood groups. Finally, integrated approaches and field interventions sought to demonstrate increased community resilience to climate and fragility risks and inform decision-makers on challenges and opportunities in addressing climate change-induced security risks.

95. The project was premising on the following **Assumptions**<sup>16</sup> to create an enabling environment for achieving planned results:

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<sup>15</sup>Driver refers to a significant external factor that, if present, is expected to contribute to the realization of the intended results of a project. Drivers can be influenced by the project and its partners.

<sup>16</sup> Assumption refers to a significant external factor or condition that needs to be present for the realization of the intended results but is beyond the influence of the project and its partners. Assumptions are often positively formulated risks

- i. Empirical links can be detected in the data collected.
- ii. National and regional institutions as well as UN Country Teams, EU Delegations and other bi-lateral actors are willing to engage to identify policy response options, and integrated climate fragility risks in their development, humanitarian and peacebuilding programmes.
- iii. Necessary vulnerability and socio-economic data exists for selected country at correct spatial scale.
- iv. Policymakers and stakeholders are willing to engage in capacity building activities to address climate fragility risks.
- v. Communities are willing to engage with the project and implement resilience-building measures.
- vi. Projects exist that can integrate climate change and security resilience building measures on an incremental cost basis.

96. In the revised project document and the revised logical framework, three outputs financed by the Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Finland, as explained in detail in Table 5, were added. In order to strengthen the capacity of global, national, and community stakeholders to identify, respond to, and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks, the project prototyped environment and climate security hotspot monitoring methodology & tool developed and made available to governmental and other decision-makers through an online platform. Furthermore, the project prepared an environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners, in support of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies and regional bodies. Policy recommendations and programming guidance were delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners on addressing the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks.

97. At last, policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and regional partners on addressing environment- and climate-related security risks<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> The assessment of Output 6 was not part of this Terminal Evaluation, as it was added in the unofficial Project Revision Nr. 3 in November 2022.

## 5 Evaluation Findings / Project assessment

### 5.1 Strategic relevance

98. The assessment of project relevance takes into consideration the project's contribution to the achievement of national objectives regarding Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA) and their obligation under the Paris Climate Change Agreement in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal. Furthermore, consideration should be taken of the strategic priorities of the EU's climate and security policies and the project's relevance to UNEP's mandate.

99. This has been assessed through the evaluation of documentation and interviews with the project stakeholders.

#### 5.1.1 Alignment to UNEP's MTS, POW and strategic priorities

100. The project is fully in line with UNEP's mandate and core competencies and can benefit from UNEP's comparative advantage as EU's Implementing Agency in the climate change and adaptation (CCA) domain, as well as with UNEP's work in Sudan and Nepal.

101. At the time of project design, the Climate Change and Security (CCS) Project has contributed to key commitments outlined in UNEP's 2014-2017 and 2018-2021 Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) as a component of a long-term 2030 vision that is aligned to the SDGs. The project contributed to UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy (2014-2017) by ensuring that the organization is able to respond to an important emerging issue which is increasingly a topic of high-level policy debate, including at the UN Security Council, which involved participation by UNEP Executive Director in 2011. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment recognizes the destabilizing effects of climate change and its potential for exacerbating violent conflict as a 'key global risk'. Furthermore, the security implications of climate change were a question raised in UNEP's global environmental outlook and foresight processes and is one of the main future work streams identified in UNEP's seven-year Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding programme (2008-2015). In addition, UNEP consultations over the past four years with Member States, the g7+ group, the EU and research and think tanks have underscored climate fragility risks as a priority issue requiring action.

102. The CCS project contributed to the following Programme of Work (PoW) accomplishments from 2016-2017, and from 2018-2019:

- Disasters and Conflicts:
  - 2016-2017 EA (a): The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to prevent and reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters is improved; and
  - 2018-2019 EA (a): Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks.
- Climate Change:
  - 2016-2017 EA (a) Adaptation approaches, including an ecosystem-based approach, are implemented and integrated into key sectoral and national development strategies to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to climate change impacts; and
  - 2018-2019 EA (a): Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation.



103. The CCS project contributed to the following Programme of Work (PoW) outputs from 2016-2017, and from 2018-2019:

- Disasters and Conflicts:
  - 2016-2017 Output 1.1: Risk assessments and policy support delivered to countries, regions and United Nations partners, in order to catalyze environmental cooperation, system-wide coherence and practical mitigation action to address environmental factors contributing to natural and man-made disaster risk;
  - 2018-2019 Output 1.1: Risk assessments, policy support and training delivered to international and United Nations partners, to catalyze environmental cooperation and practical action to address environmental factors contributing to risks from disasters and conflicts.
- Climate Change:
  - 2016 -2017 Output 1.2: Technical support provided to countries to implement ecosystem-based adaptation demonstrations and supporting adaptation approaches, and to scale up these through partnerships at the regional and country levels; and
  - 2018-2019 Output 1.2: Technical support provided to countries to implement ecosystem-based adaptation demonstrations and integrate them into national development plans.

104. The Climate Change and Security (CCS) project mainly contributed to expected accomplishments under UNEP's Disasters and Conflicts Sub-programme<sup>18</sup> by integrating climate risks in peacebuilding efforts, and to an important extent, to the Climate Change Sub-programme<sup>19</sup> by applying a conflict-sensitive approach in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

105. The project's contributions under Climate Action thematic sub-programme are the number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support.

Overall, the Project is highly relevant with UNEP's mandate, MTS, PoW and strategic priorities, and its relevance to them is rated **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

### 5.1.2 Alignment to Donor / Partner strategic priorities

106. The project is fully in line with the Donor's – EU's strategic priorities in the field of Climate Change and Security, as it has contributed to EU's Joint communication for the comprehensive new outlook on threats of climate change and environmental degradation on peace, security and defence from 28 June 2023: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_23\\_3492](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3492) .

107. The Joint Communication offers a new outlook and sets the EU framework for responding to the challenges of: recurrent climate extremes, rising temperatures and sea levels, desertification, water scarcity, threats to biodiversity, environmental pollution, and contamination that are threatening the health and well-being of humanity, and can create greater displacement, migratory movements, pandemics, social unrest, instability and even conflicts, as they regard the European society and security operations, as well as the intensifying geopolitical competition for the resources and technologies necessary for the green transition.

108. The EU aims to better integrate the climate, peace, and security nexus in the EU's external policies, with a set of concrete actions across the entire spectrum of data, policies, missions,

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<sup>18</sup> In the 2022-2025 UNEP Medium-term Strategy, the Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme (SP2) has been replaced by the Digital Transformation enabling sub-programme

<sup>19</sup> This sub-programme is referred to as 'Climate Action' in the 2022-2025 UNEP Medium-term Strategy



defence, and cooperation with third partners to ensure that the impacts are accounted for at all levels of external policymaking, planning, and operations, in the new EC outlook on the climate and security nexus. This nexus sets out the EU's plan for the Union and its partners to become more resilient and secure as the climate crisis intensifies and improves connections between different policies to ensure that external action and capabilities are fit to tackle these challenges.

109. The European Union's (EU's) Climate Diplomacy initiative is presently assessing climate change risks in 20 target countries, in order to inform policy response options and negotiation strategies by the EU. In some of these countries, the security implications of climate change have been assessed.

110. The EU Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020: This Action Plan lays the foundations for more effective EU collaborative action on building resilience, bringing together humanitarian action, long-term development cooperation and on-going political engagement. Its determinant of success will be a reduction in humanitarian needs and more equitable development gains.

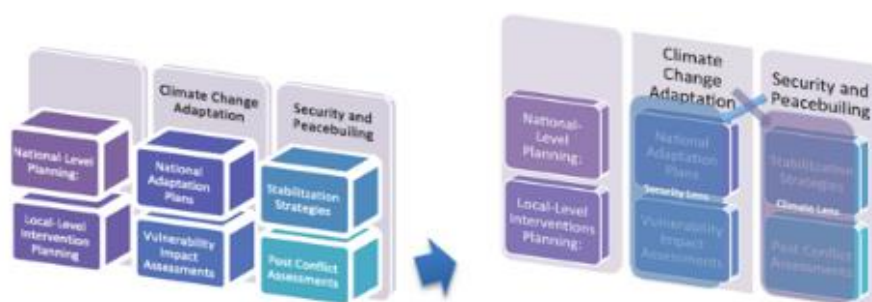
111. The CCS project support from the Government of Sweden was mainly to cross-inform the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM). The CSM was established in late 2018 as a response to calls by a number of UN Member States, including Germany, Sweden, the Dominican Republic, Poland, Bangladesh, Belgium, The Netherlands and Nauru, for strengthened UN analysis and coordination of climate-security risks. As part of its tenure at the Security Council (2017- 2018), Sweden promoted enhancing the response to climate-security risks. During their first month and presidency of the Council, Sweden arranged an open debate on "Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace", which addressed climate change as a threat multiplier. During their second Council presidency in July 2018, "Sweden organized a debate on Understanding and addressing climate-related security risks", during which the Deputy Secretary-General assured that UN was enhancing its capacity to analyse and address climate related security risks.

112. As part of this commitment to addressing climate-security risks, Sweden has maintained a dialogue with UN Environment Programme, UNDP and the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) to discuss improved coordination and analysis of climate-related security risks. This has led to Sweden's financial support to dedicated coordination officers in the three organizations, including specific funds to this project (USD 935,913). The Coordination Specialists are based in New York and provide on-going coordination, information sharing and awareness raising on climate-related security risks within the UN system. The Climate Change and Security project has continuously supported and collaborated with the CSM, including through presenting and discussing the developed integrated climate fragility risk assessment tools and methodology with the CSM to support their efforts to improve a more integrated approach UN-wide.

The Climate Change and Security Project is highly relevant to the EU's and the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway, and Finland's strategic priorities, and its relevance to them is rated **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

### 5.1.3 Relevance to regional, sub-regional, and national environmental priorities

113. The Climate Change and Security project has helped the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels, or more precisely combining the security lens using stabilization strategies and post-conflict assessments with the climate lens on CCA to build National Adaptations Plans (NAPs) and Vulnerability Impact Assessments (VIA) as depicted in Figure 6.



**Figure 6** Applying a security lens to climate change adaptation and a climate lens to security and peacebuilding

114. The project responded to UNEA Resolution 2/5: “Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” by enhancing the coordinated and integrated delivery of the 2030 Agenda through fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships and cooperation, engaging with regional coordination mechanisms, building institutional and human capacity, and engaging with the private sector. The project also supported South-South cooperation as mandated under the Bali Strategic Framework for Technology-support and Capacity Building through the Strata Platform, MOOC open data platform and the Training of Trainers on Climate Change and Security (Fragility).

115. In addition, this project supported the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The project’s comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to human security provides it with a broad scope to address a range of cross-cutting threats ranging from food, water and livelihood security to disaster preparedness and promoting peacebuilding efforts. This enabled the project to target the achievement of a number of the Sustainable Development Goals based on specific local contexts and priorities including:

- SDG Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:
  - By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- SDG Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:
  - 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity; and
  - 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- SDG Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:
  - 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; and
  - 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- SDG Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:
  - 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

- SDG Goal 17 on building partnerships for the goals.

Overall, the Climate Change and Security Project is highly relevant with the national development, security, climate change, energy and environmental priorities and strategies of the Governments of the pilot countries Nepal and Sudan, as well to the regional and sub-regional environmental priorities, and it is rated **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

#### 5.1.4 Complementarity with relevant existing interventions/Coherence

116. As the nexus theme of Climate Change and Security is very hot and new, there are a number of important ongoing global and regional initiatives and actions that are making important headway in thematic area. This CCS project was designed in a manner to benefit from the following complementary actions at the global level:

- Established in 2018 as a joint initiative between the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), then joined by the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO), the CSM seeks to help the UN system address climate-related security risks more systematically. To this end, the CSM supports field missions, UN Resident Coordinators and regional organizations to conduct climate security risk assessments and develop risk management strategies. The CSM has also established a UN Community of Practice on Climate Security as an informal forum for information exchange and knowledge co-creation. The group – which convenes colleagues from now 30+ UN entities – meets every few weeks and is open to all UN staff interested in this topic.<sup>20</sup>
- G7 foreign ministries released an independent international study entitled “A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks” in order to inform foreign policy options for addressing this issue. The study was commissioned under the British G7 presidency and is supported by the German Federal Foreign Office, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the French Foreign Ministry, the US State Department and the European Union. UNEP provided technical inputs to the study and will be involved in the dissemination of the final report. The findings and knowledge base generated by this work are highly complementary to the actions proposed herein and can be leveraged by the project.
- European Union’s Climate Diplomacy initiative is presently assessing climate change risks in 20 target countries, in order to inform policy response options and negotiation strategies by the EU. In some of these countries, the security implications of climate change have been assessed. This project can build on these assessments and ensure lessons learned are captured. UNEP has also been directly engaged in the Climate Diplomacy initiative and has contributed lessons learned from climate change and security analyses conducted in the Sahel region. This initiative has also encouraged EU institutions and Member state embassies to form in-country Green Diplomacy networks, which could be leveraged in support of this project.
- Weathering Risk<sup>21</sup> unites state-of-the-art climate security impact data and expert conflict analysis to bridge the gaps in our understanding of climate change impacts on peace and security. It provides analysis, capacity support tools, dialogues and trainings to promote peace and resilience in a changing climate. Their forward-looking analysis uses spatially disaggregated climate impact data, scenarios, combines qualitative and quantitative research and identifies entry points to facilitate policies and interventions that are informed by climate-security risks. Projects have spanned the African continent, the Pacific, Yemen, Jordan and Iraq and continue to expand to new geographies and regions.

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.unep.org/topics/fresh-water/disasters-and-climate-change/climate-security-mechanism-csm>

<sup>21</sup> <https://weatheringrisk.org/en>

In 2019, the Climate Security Expert Network was launched as a hub for research on the linkages between climate and security. The Berlin-based think-tank, adelphi, serves as the Secretariat for the Network. It launched, in particular, the Weathering Risk Peace Pillar to pilot and evaluate peace programmes which integrate climate-security risk analysis across a range of different geographic contexts and conflict types. Its Peace Pillar contributes scientific evidence from operational programming experience and rigorous impact assessments.

- The Planetary Security Initiative (PSI)<sup>22</sup> aims to catalyze action in affected contexts. PSI sets out best practices, strategic entry points and new approaches to reducing climate-related risks to conflict and stability, thus promoting sustainable peace in a changing climate. The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the PSI in 2015, operated by a consortium of leading think tanks. With the focus on four major planetary security conferences, the initiative now redirected its focus from awareness creation to applicable action after successfully supporting the efforts to place climate-related security risk at the centre of the global foreign policy and defence stage. PSI will therefore continue to act as a global knowledge hub. Its activities on the ground will be shifting more towards the regions (a.o. Middle-East & Levant) where this agenda is most pressing. In these regions, PSI will work with local partners. PSI will work with journalists from countries highly affected by the climate-security nexus to increase the public's awareness and spark international debate. UNEP is an active partner of the Planetary Security Initiative.
- Environmental Peacebuilding Association® (also known as EnPAx™)<sup>23</sup> comprises researchers, practitioners, and decision makers to share experiences and lessons from managing natural resources in conflict-affected settings, access new research on the topic, and participate in events to support the growing network of professionals active in environmental peacebuilding. Environmental peacebuilding integrates natural resource management in conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution, and recovery to build resilience in communities affected by conflict.

117. At the regional level, there are a number of on-going initiatives and studies that directly or indirectly address climate change and security risks, like the following:

- The United Nations Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy for the Horn of Africa<sup>24</sup> is the UN support framework for the Horn of Africa. It aims at operationalizing the Secretary-General's vision of prevention by rationalizing United Nations prevention-related mandates and encouraging a system-wide ownership of outcomes. The Strategy employs a regional approach – not just the sum of national approaches in the region – to prevention in the Horn of Africa and considers regional strategies of the AU and sub-regional strategies of IGAD. Given the fast-changing environment in the region, the Strategy is a living and flexible framework and will continue to evolve in light of emerging priorities. The Horn of Africa region has long been a focus of United Nations engagement and investment. The region faces major challenges, including long-standing civil conflicts and unrest, deep poverty and vulnerability to climate change. UNEP is very active in building these UN strategies, initiative and mechanisms addressing political and peacebuilding issues in the Horn of Africa.
- Sahel Region: UNEP's first regional analysis of climate change and security risks was conducted in the Sahel region in collaboration with IOM, OCHA, the United Nations University (UNU), and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The work assessed climate, conflict and migration trends in the Sahel over a 30-year period. It provided a first initial analysis of how changing climatic conditions,

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<sup>22</sup> <https://www.planetarysecurityinitiative.org/about-psi>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.environmentalpeacebuilding.org/about/>

<sup>24</sup> <https://dppa.un.org/en/mission/special-envoy-horn-of-africa#:~:text=The%20Strategy%20is%20the%20United,system%2Dwide%20ownership%20of%20outcomes.>

coupled with factors such as population growth, weak governance and land tenure challenges, have led to increased competition over scarce natural resources and resulted in tensions and conflicts between communities and livelihood groups. This work helped UNEP establish a basic analytical approach that can be further expanded within the context of the proposed project. The findings of the report were directly reflected in the “Integrated Regional Strategy for the Sahel” which might provide a source of key lessons on resilience building as it is implemented. In addition, the EU support programme entitled AGIR (the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative) works to help build resilience to the recurrent food and nutrition crises that affect the countries of the Sahel and West Africa. AGIR starts from the premise that while emergency response in crises such as those that hit the Sahel in 2005, 2010 and 2012/13 is crucial to saving lives, the time has come for a sustained effort to help people in the Sahel cope better with recurrent crises, with a particular effort towards the most vulnerable people.

- Nile Basin Region: UNEP has also been involved in conducting climate change vulnerability assessments for the Nile Basin Region with a focus on adapting to water stress. It aims to improve regional knowledge and information about climate change impacts in the region to trigger debate and form the basis for critical thinking and decision-making. The study reviews how key climate parameters – temperature, precipitation, evaporation and evapotranspiration – will react under various future climate scenarios. It discusses how changes in those parameters may impact the flow of the Nile waters and, thus, freshwater availability in the basin. These changes may predispose the local communities to a host of attendant hazards affecting their ability to cope. This vulnerability is of concern as the ability or inability to cope will have effects on social, ecological and economic systems.

118. At the general level, UN Member States have signalled a strong commitment to sustainable development with the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CCS project used South-South cooperation as the core delivery mechanism. The knowledge-sharing component of this project constituted another major area of South-South cooperation on Climate Change and Security (some countries prefer to use the term Fragility).

119. The project made strong effort throughout the implementation to align and create Synergies with other interventions to increase efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of results, especially in the collaboration within the trainings of trainers with Adelphi, building the MOOC on Climate Change and Security with UNITAR, and the Practical Action Sudan and Nepal as an international development group, building sustainable lives and livelihoods with people on the frontlines of poverty and climate change. The project document clearly does not outline concrete project linkages to similar projects that have already been implemented, as at the moment of project design there were no such projects on Climate Change and Security worldwide.

The complementarity with other relevant existing interventions is rated **SATISFACTORY (S)**, as there were no similar initiatives on a global scale.

The Climate Change and Security Project has contributed to climate risk reduction, environmental protection, conflict prevention and resolution, social cohesion, and building sustainable resilience among vulnerable populations while creating and raising awareness, strengthening capacities, and creating an alertness of the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security on the world development agenda. This is in line with global sustainable development agendas and local and national priorities, as articulated in 1) the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and other MEAS, 2) local and national sustainable development policies and strategies in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal, 3) the EU and Governments of Norway, Germany, Finland, and Sweden’s strategic

priorities and objectives and 4) UNEP's mandate. Overall Project Relevance is **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

## 5.2 Quality of Project Design

120. The assessment of project design assesses the project's adequateness to thematically focused development objectives set by the EU and UNEP, the attainment of which can be determined by a set of verifiable indicators. The project was prepared in a participatory manner, with the contributions of national stakeholders and target beneficiaries. The design followed the requirement to formulate the project based on a logical framework approach.

121. The Project document was prepared based on results of various research and studies, and diverse stakeholders were actively involved in the project design. The project was very innovative and there are no other similar initiatives or projects globally where the nexus between climate change and security is showcased as it was here, by building peace, trust, security and social cohesion in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal.

122. The UNEP approach to Climate Change and Adaptation projects focuses not only on technical improvement and implementation of demonstration projects or tools but also on improvement in policy, management, investment strategy, operations, and financing. The overall project design is relevant, with strong participation of various stakeholders in project identification.

123. The LogFrame, with its outcomes and outputs, and target indicators are developed adequately measured with SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) indicators, and they allow for proper adaptive management and monitoring of project results.

124. Annex 3 and Annex 4 present a preliminary assessment of the project design and associated evaluation questions. The overall rating of the project design is 4.72, i.e., "satisfactory". Table 2 summarizes the main strengths and weaknesses of the project design.

125. In total, the project design was based on a solid and comprehensive presentation of the baseline situation, root causes, and barriers. The problem analysis was substantiated by thorough data analysis on all aspects of climate change and security. The promotion and scaling up strategy of the project was developed by its project revision, as a global dimension was added to the outcome, and all the toolkits, guidelines and seminars that resulted as a learning from the project were made available online globally. Furthermore, the gender dimension, women, and vulnerable populations were given solid attention in the original project document as well.

126. More specifically, here are the main assessments for the preliminary overall rating for quality of Project Design as Satisfactory at inception phase:

- The project intervention logic was sound and, with a formalized theory of change including assumptions and drivers in the original project document. The logical sequencing of outputs, outcomes and objectives was not always convincingly articulated. However, the project logical framework was revised and improved, together with its outcome and all its five project outputs (three additional project outputs were added to the original two outputs at project beginning) during its formal revision in 2020.

127. Another strong aspect of the project design was to build on existing scientific capacities and facilities to develop the key results of the project:



- The prototype Strata data platform to identify, map and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security;
- Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) on designing and implementing inclusive gender-sensitive approaches to addressing climate-related security risks, guidance and tools.

128. The analysis shows three main weaknesses of the project design:

- i. The monitoring framework was not completely adequate because no budget was allocated for M&E activities.
- ii. The risk analysis does not identify strong enough mitigation options. In particular, although the risk of political change was clearly identified in the project document, the proposed mitigation measures to ensure the continuity of the project's interventions, (namely: working with multiple partners; having partners produce reports to foster institutional memory in case of turn-over; and relying on local and community-based organizations) did not prove sufficient to ward off the detrimental impact of political change on project implementation.
- iii. The project document lacked a proper assessment of stakeholders' capacity to implement the project's activities. The main terminal evaluation assessed that this gap did not affect the project implementation and did not incur implementation delays.

129. Even though the project end was planned for February 2021, due to COVID-19 Pandemic on the one side, and the additional project funding on the other side, there was a major project revision in September 2020, and the actual project was extended until 31 December 2022<sup>25</sup> in order to be able to complete the implementation of all project activities.

### 5.2.1 Project Logical Framework (LogFrame)

130. According to the UNEP's project management cycle and principles and quality criteria for programme and project design including equity, participation and empowerment, the LogFrame shows details of the Project's objectives, intervention logic, the objectively verifiable indicators, results achieved, sources of verification and assumptions/risks for each of the project activities, for the project outcomes and overall project impact.

131. Generally, there was a solid consistency between the description of the project and what was included in the project LogFrame at project design which displayed a full understanding between outputs and outcomes.

The project design is rated as **SATISFACTORY (S)** with 4.72 because the overall project design is based on a solid and comprehensive presentation of the baseline situation, root causes and barriers. The problem analysis is substantiated by thorough data analysis on all aspects of climate change and security. The promotion and scaling up strategy of the project was developed by its project revision, as a global dimension was added to the outcome, and all the toolkits, guidelines and seminars that resulted as a learning from the project were made available online globally. Furthermore, the gender dimension, women and vulnerable population were given solid attention in the original project document and its revisions. The Project was identified and prepared through cooperation with diverse stakeholders. The Project Results Framework with its outcomes and outputs, as well as target indicators were developed adequately (with measurable elements of the SMART indicator) and allowed for proper adaptive management and monitoring of project results. There was a Theory of Change (ToC) developed for this project.

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<sup>25</sup> The assessment of Output 6 was not part of this Terminal Evaluation, as it was added in the unofficial Project Revision Nr. 3 in November 2022. Therefore, the scope of this TE is from March 2017 to February 2022.

### 5.3 Nature of External Context

132. The project experienced the major event of the COVID-19 pandemic which took place at the tail-end of project completion and had implications on project implementation of having to extend the project for almost two years. The project was supposed to end in February 2021, according to the original project document<sup>26</sup>. The innovation in the project was by way of introducing virtual missions in the pilot countries (Sudan and Nepal), and because face-to-face Training of Trainers (ToTs) was not possible resulting of the Covid-19 pandemic, project implementation was successfully continued through virtual training instead of in-person training in the field locally, with the participation of one Social mobilizer (People that work in the communities for Practical Action) in the field. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project was extended by twenty-two months with an official end date of 31 December 2022<sup>27</sup>.

The rating for **Nature of the external context was FAVOURABLE (F)** due to quick adjustment to COVID-19 interruptions during project implementation by introducing virtual missions in the pilot countries and project implementation through performed Training of Trainers (ToT) in the field locally, with a participation of one Social mobilizer (People that work in the communities for Practical Action) in the field.

### 5.4 Effectiveness

133. Project effectiveness assesses to what extent the project outcomes, outputs and long-term project objectives have been achieved.

134. This section focuses on the Project's effectiveness through the full course of project implementation, which means, the extent to which the Project has achieved its end results in terms of stated outputs, short- to medium-term outcomes, and progress toward longer-term impact including global environmental benefits and replication effects. Furthermore, this chapter contains the targets, overall results achieved by the end of the Project and global environment objectives achieved by the Climate Change and Security Project. Other elements that contribute to the effectiveness of programmes, including the implementation approach and the Project's risk management strategy, are included in later sections on project co-ordination and management of this Terminal Evaluation Report.

#### 5.4.1 Availability of Outputs

135. The project managed to deliver all its five outputs with excellent quality. The foundational knowledge for Climate Change and Security, both in capacity within partners and through the publication of various high-quality products, is useful not only for the pilot project countries Nepal and Sudan where strong resilience, dispute resolution, and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations were built but they can also be replicated for all the insecure / fragile / conflict-driven countries worldwide.

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<sup>26</sup> Original Project Document for the Climate Change and Security Project from 28 October 2016. The ToR for this Terminal Evaluation was based on the Project Revision Nr. 2 from 22 September 2020.

<sup>27</sup> The assessment of Output 6 was not part of this Terminal Evaluation, as it was added in the unofficial Project Revision Nr. 3 in November 2022. Therefore, the scope of this TE is from March 2017 to February 2022.



136. Generally, the UNEP Project has achieved the expected outputs (with exception of Output 6, for which there was no data to assess at the time of this evaluation <sup>28</sup>) and outcomes stated in the original Project Document and the Project Revision 2.

The main achievements on output level by the Project are discussed in detail below. The Availability of Project Outputs is rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

***Output 1: Capacity of national level policymakers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to climate change and security risks in two countries within climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies and plans.***

137. The Project has enhanced the capacity of policymakers and stakeholders in two pilot countries, Sudan and Nepal, at the national level, as shown in Figure 7. The ability to plan and respond to risks arising from the compounding interaction of climate change impacts and State fragility was strengthened. By helping policymakers and stakeholders take these complex risks into account in planning and programming, the Project has built capacity at the national and sub-national level in the pilot countries to identify and prioritize climate change and security risks and formulate resilience-building measures.



**Figure 7** CCS project was implemented in two Pilot countries: Sudan in Africa and Nepal in Asia

138. The incorporation of climate change in conflict analysis and stabilization and peace plans, was carried out in a contextualized manner based on existing opportunities. Based on an analysis of existing climate security risk research and best practices, a coherent assessment approach in the form of guidance or modules was developed to identify and assess the severity of climate security risk factors. The guidance developed was then used to improve planning processes in the two pilot countries.

139. Many Meetings with governing parties and policymakers in Sudan and Nepal, and climate change and fragility assessments for Nepal and Sudan were completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. This was a pioneering project to demonstrate the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, food security, energy, peacebuilding, displacement, and water security on the world development Agenda for the first time. The Project was able to show that if countries are able to build strong resilience, dispute resolution social cohesion, and peacebuilding between

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<sup>28</sup> Output 6 was first defined in the Project Revision 3 from November 2022, and was not part of the assessment for this terminal evaluation as per ToR for the TE shown on Annex 10.

vulnerable populations, there are great levels of economic/financial, environmental, and socio-political benefits to be expected of it, especially better survival and thriving during wartime or conflict situations, as well as environmental disasters like droughts and flooding, topics that were themes in south-western Nepal in the Karnali River Basin (see Figure 8 below).



Figure 8 CCS project pilot location was the Karnali river basin in Nepal

140. The topics that were handled in Sudan in North Darfur were droughts and water scarcity (see Figure 9).

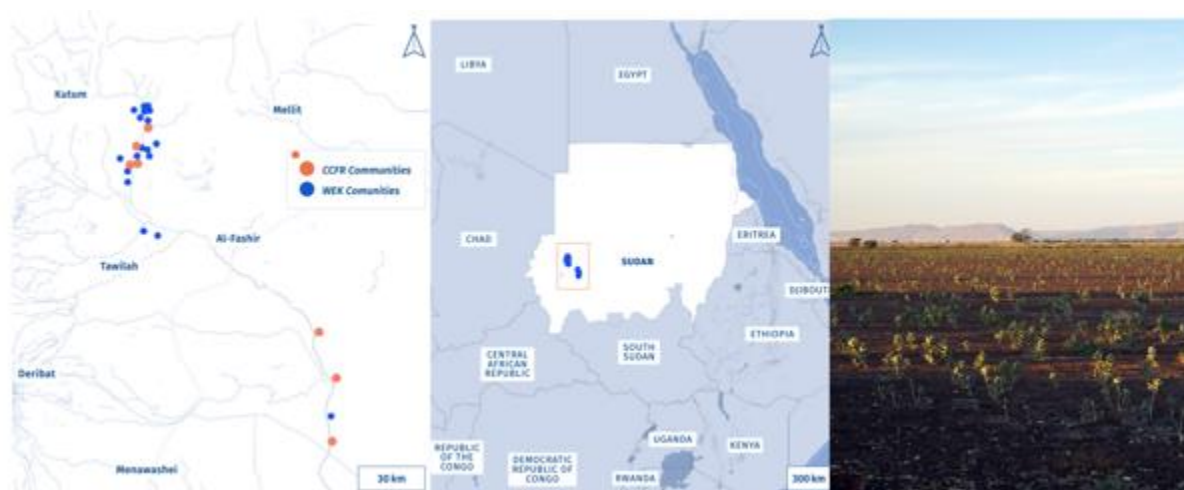


Figure 9 CCS project pilot location was the North Darfur in Sudan

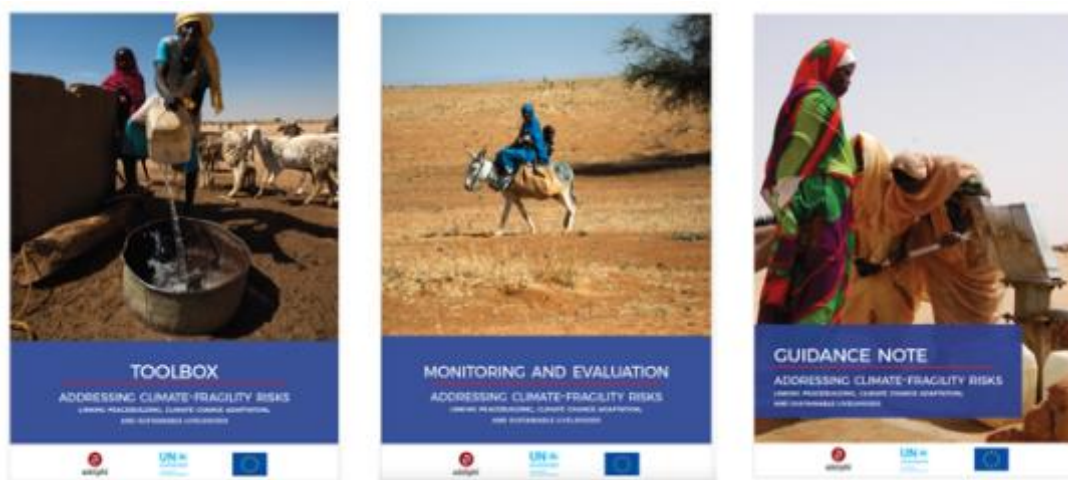
141. Output 1 was overachieved. It contained two Output Indicators:

Output Indicator 1.1) Number of climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies, institutional structures and response plans that aim to address climate change and security risks at a national or sub-national level.

142. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 2 climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies, institutional structures and response plans that aim to address climate change and security risks at a national or sub-national level in place by the end of the project. At the end of the project, all targets for this output have been exceeded. Capacity building on national stakeholders in Sudan and Nepal has taken place. Local experts, with support from Adelphi, drafted national climate-fragility profiles, which have now been finalized and published.

143. UNEP published the following products to strengthen capacity to identify, assess and act on climate-related risks security risks and on linking peace-building, climate change adaptation and sustainable livelihoods (as it can be seen on Figure 10):

- Toolbox, Monitoring & Evaluation Note, and Guidance Note on Addressing Climate Fragility Risks (these were subsequently included in the UN Climate Security Mechanism's Toolbox)
- UNEP Guidelines for Eco-Based Adaptation (EbA) in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); and
- UNEP's Toolboxes, Monitoring & Evaluation Note, and Guidance Note on Addressing Climate Fragility Risks.



**Figure 10** UNEP publications on addressing Climate-Fragility Risks: Toolbox, Guidance Note and Monitoring and Evaluation Note

*Output Indicator 1.2) Number of national level policy makers and stakeholders with increased awareness and skills of resilience measures to address climate-fragility risks.*

144. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 100 national-level policymakers and stakeholders with increased awareness and skills of resilience measures to address climate-fragility risks by project completion. At the end, the Climate and Inclusive Security Workshop was held for UNSOM; 3 workshops were delivered through the UN Systems Staff College on Climate-Sensitive Programming and Integrated Analysis, and a series of meetings were held with national counterparts via UNITAMS with more than 201 participants.

145. Climate-Fragility Risk Briefs for Sudan and Nepal, published under Adelphi's Climate Security Expert Network as shown on Figure 11.



**Figure 11** Climate-Fragility Risk Briefs for Sudan and Nepal<sup>29</sup>

**Output 2: Knowledge of local communities on resilience-building measures for specific environment, climate and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.**

146. The CCS Project has improved the community resilience to specific climate change and security risks in selected localities at local level. The Project has demonstrated development, conflict prevention and peacebuilding effects through local level activities by strengthening local natural resource governance and conflict resolution mechanisms and providing physical/technical assets to increase local resilience to specific climate change and security risks including physical infrastructure; training; information; and local institution-building. Incremental interventions in these existing projects were piloted in order to:

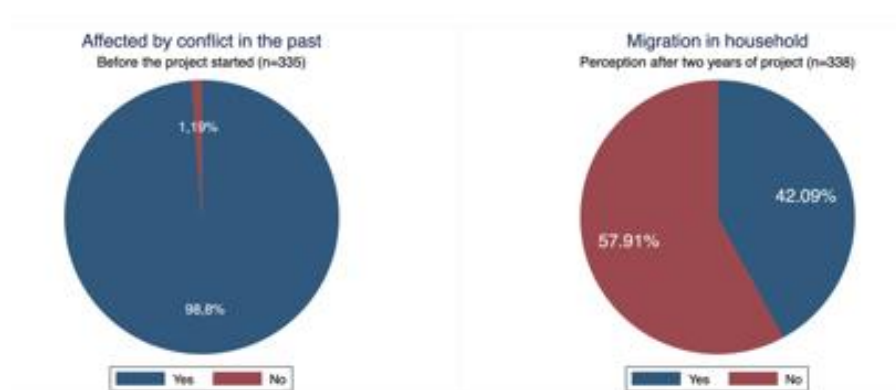
- test the ability to cross-fertilize approaches from one discipline into the other (i.e. peacebuilding into climate change adaptation programmes, and vice versa), and
- determine the effectiveness of different resilience building interventions to specific climate security risks and compile a list of “good practice” interventions for use in other countries and programmes.

147. Output 2 was overachieved. It contained four Output Indicators:

Output Indicator 2.1) Number of specific climate change and security risks reduced through improved resilience from pilot interventions.

148. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 4 specific climate change and security risks reduced through improved resilience from pilot interventions. All pilot project activities were successfully delivered and completed by July 2021. Climate-security risks were addressed through the project interventions in the 17 communities of Nepal and the 8 communities of Sudan.

149. In the Karnali river region in Nepal, at the start of the project, 98,8% of people in target communities had experienced conflict prior to the intervention, and 42% of households had a member that had emigrated, as shown in Figure 12, which improved after Climate Change and Fragility project completion.



<sup>29</sup> (<https://climate-diplomacy.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/CSEN%20Climate%20Fragility%20Risk%20Brief%20Sudan.pdf> ) and Nepal (<https://climate-diplomacy.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/CSEN%20Climate%20Fragility%20Risk%20Brief%20Nepal.pdf> )



**Figure 12** Migration in household and percentage of people affected by conflict in the Karnali river region in Nepal

150. The resilience of the vulnerable population in the Karnali river basin in Nepal against flooding was built in many different ways, such as the market platform funded by the CCF project, shown in Figure 13.



**Figure 13** Marketplace Platform to protect the vendors from flooding in Seti Hulaki Sadak, Nepal

151. Figure 14 shows physical evidence to building resilience to climate-related risks through Social Harmony – building Reinforced Concrete Cement (RCC) shear walls for the Arnawa Community in the Tikapur Municipality 8 in the Karnali river basin in Nepal.



**Figure 14** RCC wall construction works in Nepal (before and at the time of TE)

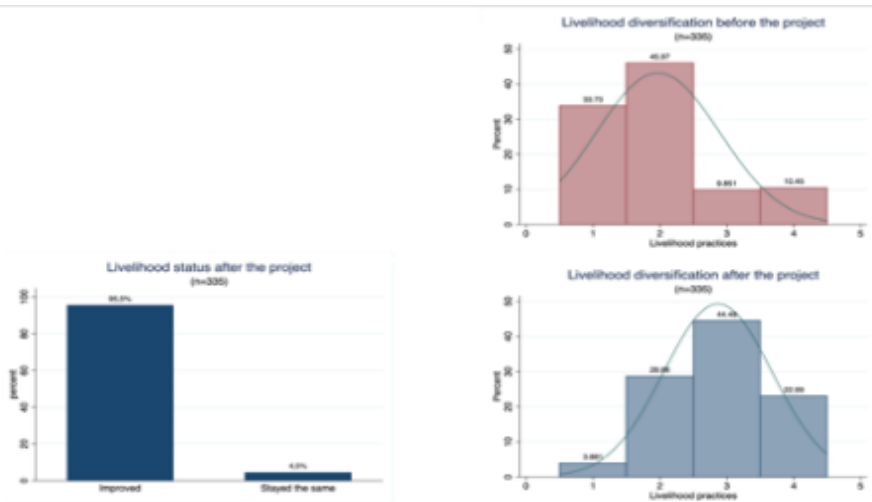
152. Another example is shown in Figure 15, with the culvert built at the Tyuni irrigation canal for peacebuilding in Nepal as physical evidence of building resilience to climate-related risks.



**Figure 15** Culvert built at the Tyuni irrigation canal for peacebuilding in Nepal (before and at the time of TE)

Output Indicator 2.2) Number of communities using new skills/knowledge or practices to improve resilience to climate-related security risks.

153. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 20 communities using new skills/knowledge or practices to improve resilience to climate-related security risks. By July 2021, monitoring and evaluation conducted 2021 validated that all 25 communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate- and conflict-sensitive manner (Figure 16 shows that 95.5% of livelihood status in the Karnali river basin communities in Nepal improved after the project).



**Figure 16** Livelihoods diversification with new skills after Climate Change and Fragility (CCF) project ended in Nepal

154. The project in Nepal has built resilience through newly improved skills with the population through enhancing economic recovery of vulnerable communities through climate-resilient livelihoods by performing training on new life skills like Embroidery, sewing, and cutting training course (Figure 17); Mason work training (Figure 18); Training on tunnel agriculture, planting and agricultural varieties and diversification (Figure 19).



**Figure 17** Embroidery, sewing, and cutting training course and doll shop of one of the training participants in Nepal (at the time of training and at the time of TE)



**Figure 18** Mason work of one of the trainees on livelihood diversification training in Nepal



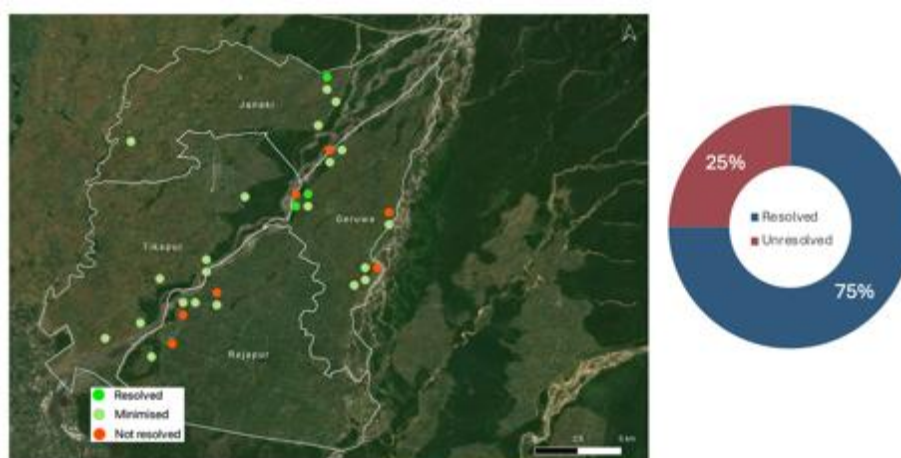
**Figure 19** Training on tunnel agriculture, planting and agricultural varieties, and diversification at time of TE



Output Indicator 2.3) Number of sites where communities have adopted measures to improve the management of natural resources to address climate-related security risks.

155. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 4 sites where communities have adopted measures to improve the management of natural resources to address climate-related security risks. The project had positively contributed to peacebuilding and climate change adaptation objectives on 20 sites by June 2021. These results are particularly linked to the improved capacity of the communities to manage their natural resources to address climate-related security risks.

156. Figure 20 demonstrates that over a project implementation period of 2 years, 24 out of 32 disputes related to natural resources management were significantly reduced or resolved for the Karnali river basin communities in Nepal.



**Figure 20** Improvement of dispute resolution in Karnali river basin communities of Nepal

157. In North Darfur in Sudan (see Figure 21), capacity for dispute resolution and natural resource management was strengthened through:

- Establishing inclusive governance structures with representation from farmers and pastoralists in each village to manage conflicts over land and water; and
- Conflict resolution capacity had spillover effects on managing social and intercommunal conflicts.

158. Enhanced social cohesion and trust between communities, and between communities and authorities in Sudan was done by building trust between pastoralists (mostly men) and farmers (mostly women).

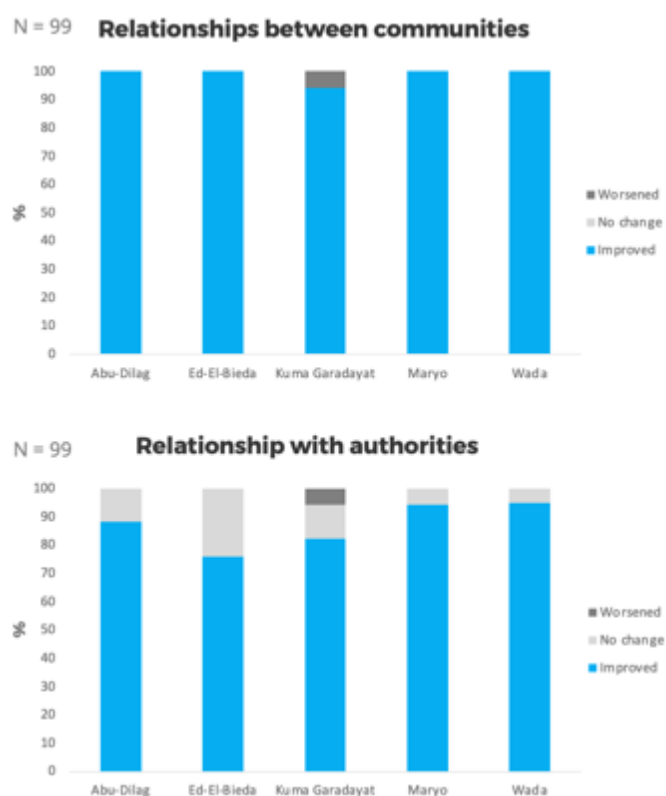




**Figure 21** Migratory route white pole marking open grazing land (picture right) in North Darfur, Sudan

*Output Indicator 2.4) Number of local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related security risks.*

159. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have four local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation, and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related security risks. This target has been exceeded with three rural/municipal level institutional mechanisms being formed in Nepal and eight community-based natural resource management and peace committees established in Sudan, which makes a total of 11 communities by July 2021, as shown in the example of North Darfur in Sudan on Figure 22.



**Figure 22** Improvement of relationship between communities, and relationships with authorities in Sudan

160. The results from the M&E survey performed by Practical Action Sudan showed the following improvements in the life of vulnerable populations:

- Reduced perception of conflicts events over natural resources;
- Improved perception of relationships between communities and authorities;
- Improved perception of relationships between communities; and
- Increased number of positive interactions between communities.

**Output 3: Prototype environment and climate security hotspot monitoring methodology & tool developed and made available to governmental and other decision-makers through an online platform.**

161. Output 3 was overachieved. It contained two Output Indicators:

Output Indicator 3.1) Methodology, data and platform established to identify critical environment and security hotspots detected at global, regional or national level.

162. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 1 Methodology, data, and platform established to identify critical environment and security hotspots detected at global, regional or national level. By June 2021, the project had developed a methodology, based on the EU JRC's Convergence of Evidence approach, as well as a prototype data platform to identify climate and environmental security hotspots, as seen in Figure 23.



Figure 23 Strata – Earth Stress Monitor

163. The Project developed the Strata data platform (<https://unepstrata.org/>) as a prototype for Somalia (later extending its coverage to all 8 countries in the Horn of Africa) to identify, map, and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security. Strata offers analytics and visualizations on where and how environment and climate stresses are converging with other factors of risk over space and time, to help field-based partners – national and regional bodies, political and peacekeeping missions, UN Resident Coordinators, UN country teams, EU Delegations and other stakeholders – to prioritize practical risk mitigation and resilience-building measures. The goal of Strata is to offer accessible climate security analytics for practitioners and policymakers, as shown in Figure 24. Based on proof of concept established through the prototype, as well as a comprehensive evaluation conducted in 2022, the Strata platform has been expanded to global coverage in Phase 2 of the EU-UNEP Partnership project.

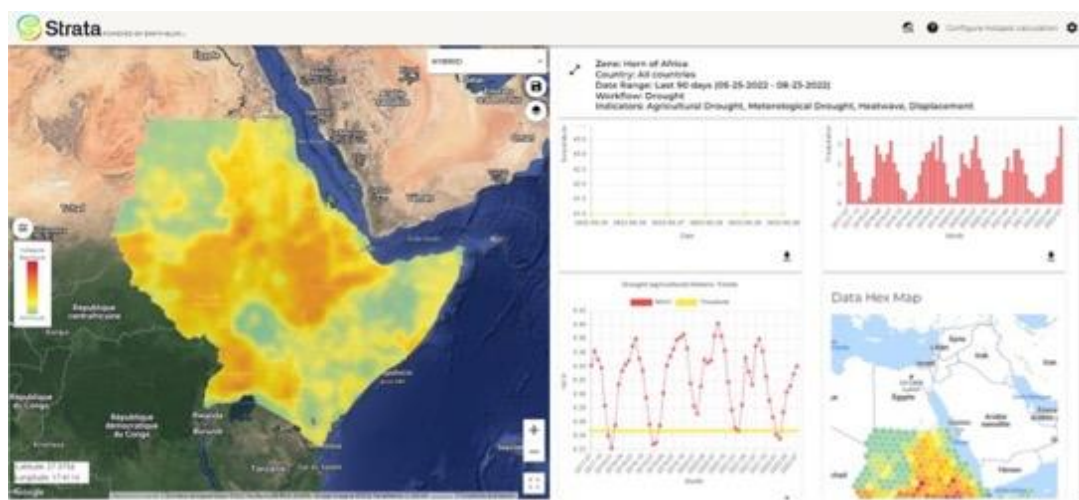


Figure 24 Strata is an Earth Stress Monitor offering Custom Climate Security Analytics

164. As demonstrated in Figure 25, Strata’s unique values with its convergence of evidence methodology lies in the following:

- Open-access data platform supporting climate-security analysis;
- Customizable analytics and visualization for non-tech practitioners;
- Near real-time geospatial data streams at subnational and higher granularity; and
- Co-design as entry point for dialogue, capacity building and environmental peacebuilding.



**Figure 25** Strata’s convergence of evidence methodologies

Strata’s indicators are shown in Table 6:

<b>Climate and environmental hazards</b>	
Drought	Rainfall (meteorological drought) Soil moisture and vegetation (agricultural drought)
Heatwave	Temperature > 40°C for 3 days
Flood	River flood likelihood Coastal inundation likelihood
Land change	Deforestation Soil degradation
Climate change projections	Temperature (future) Precipitation (future) Flood likelihood (future)
<b>Peace and security</b>	
Insecurity	Violence against civilians Battles Remote violence/explosions Riots Protests
<b>Socio-economic exposure and vulnerability</b>	
Population	Density, age and gender
Urbanisation	Urban expansion Population growth Internally displaced persons
Standards of living	Freshwater (sanitation and drinking) Electricity
Infrastructure	Travel time to urban areas Travel time to healthcare Irrigation
Food security	Acute food insecurity

Table 6 Strata's Indicators

Output Indicator 3.2) Number of registered users for the online platform.

165. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 200 registered users for the prototype online platform. The prototype Strata platform had more than 200 registered users by February 2022.

***Output 4: Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners, in support of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies and regional bodies.***

166. Output 4 was overachieved. It contained three Output Indicators:

Output Indicator 4.1) Number of analysis processes leading to the establishment of a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors, to be incorporated within the mission/RCOs' routine analysis processes during the coming 2+ years.

167. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 4 analysis processes leading to the establishment of a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors to be incorporated within the mission/ Resident Coordinator Office (RCOs) routine analysis processes during the coming 2+ years. By February 2022, there were 6 analyses leading to the establishment of a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors:

- i. Horn of Africa Climate Security Risk Assessment completed;
- ii. UN-IGAD Scan completed;
- iii. Somalia foresight exercise completed;
- iv. Juba-Shabelle Basin transboundary water scenario analysis completed;
- v. Advice note to role of OSE in regional climate security completed, and Climate, conflict and migration hotspots analysis initiated; and
- vi. Land governance, climate, and conflict regional consultation was initiated, and a Joint analysis with IGAD was initiated.

Output Indicator 4.2) Number of UN and regional partners' staff consulted in processes to develop a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors.

168. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 60 UN and regional partners' staff consulted in processes to develop a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors. By February 2022, over 60 staff members had been consulted with from DPPA, UNDP, UNDRR, IOM, WFP, FAO, OSE-HoA, RCOs, UNOAU and other UN AFPs.

Output Indicator 4.3) Number of UN missions, peace operations and RCOs that monitor the spatial distribution of environmental and climate stressors over time, and routinely analyze their interaction with economic, social, peace and security issues.

169. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 4 UN missions, peace operations, and RCOs that monitor the spatial distribution of environmental and climate stressors over time and routinely analyse their interaction with economic, social, peace, and security issues. At the project's end in February 2022, there were 4 UN missions, peace operations, and RCOs: OSE-HoA, UNSOM, MINUSMA, and UNITAMS, which have all been supported by the CCS project to start systematically monitoring climate-related security risks.

***Output 5: Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners on addressing the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks.***

170. Output 5 was overachieved. It contained three Output Indicators:

*Output Indicator 5.1) Number of people to attend briefing or webinar on gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks based on policy reports and guidance developed by the project.*

171. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 200 people to attend briefing or webinar on gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks based on policy reports and guidance developed by the project. In August 2021, the CCS project launched a MOOC course titled 'Climate Change, Peace and Security: Applying an Integrated Lens'. By the time of project completion in 2022, more than 2,000 people had registered on the MOOC platform.

*Output Indicator 5.2) Number of practitioners trained on gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks.*

172. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 50 practitioners trained on gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks. By February 2022, a total of 5 virtual trainings or online webinars on the gender dimensions were delivered with more than 50 participants.

*Output Indicator 5.3) Number of web platforms providing resources, guidance and opportunities for exchange and cross-fertilization developed and launched.*

173. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have one web platform providing resources, guidance and opportunities for exchange and cross-fertilization developed and launched. At project end in February 2022, one MOOC platform was launched along with an accompanying policy report. The MOOC platform is available in two languages: English and French.

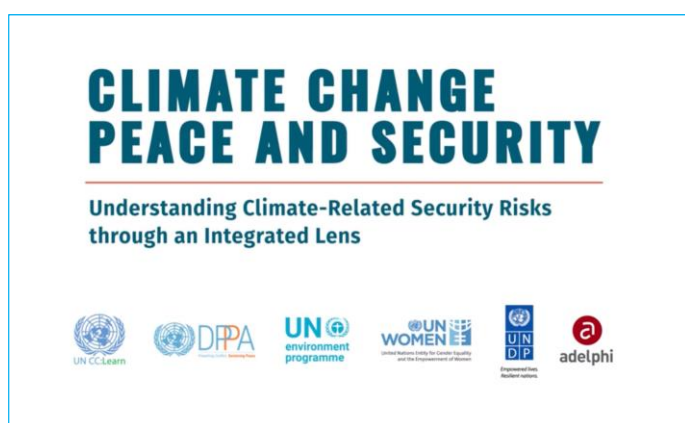
174. To meet the growing demand for training and expertise, the project developed a Massive Online Open Course (MOOC): Climate Change, Peace and Security: Understanding Climate-Related Security Risks Through an Integrated Lens <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=118&page=overview> as shown on Figure 26 on designing and implementing inclusive gender-sensitive approaches to addressing climate-related security risks, integrating the project's guidance and tools into a self-paced, online course that is the first of its kind globally. The MOOC integrated the project's guidance and tools: [https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-related-security-risks?\\_ga=2.96207065.472185903.1617836897-1429431024.1612346467](https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-related-security-risks?_ga=2.96207065.472185903.1617836897-1429431024.1612346467) .



**Figure 26** MOOC (Massive Online Open Course) on Climate Change, Peace and Security

175. Drawing heavily on lessons learned and good practices identified through the project – and featuring elements from the pilot projects through interactive case studies – the course provided an introduction to climate, peace, and security linkages using an intersectional lens, as well as guidance on conducting integrated analysis and designing programmes to address these multifaceted challenges.

176. UNEP and Adelphi developed the MOOC through the project in collaboration with four other UN Entities, as seen in Figure 27: UNITAR, UN WOMEN, UNDP, and UN DPPA.



**Figure 27** MOOC learning platform on Climate Change, Peace and Security development partners

177. MOOC (Massive Online Open Course) on Climate Change, Peace and Security for understanding climate-related security risks through an integrated lens contains 3 modules:

- i. Climate security nexus
- ii. Integrated analysis
- iii. Policymaking and programme design

178. The intended audience for the MOOC on Climate Change, Peace and Security is:

- Political analysts and peacebuilding practitioners
- Climate adaptation specialists
- Gender and inclusion advisors



**Output 6: Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and regional partners on addressing environment- and climate-related security risks.**

179. There is no information available on the achievements of Output 6, as it was not in the scope of this terminal evaluation<sup>30</sup>. It contained two Output Indicators:

Output Indicator 6.1) Number of people that have attended workshops on improving climate-related security early warning systems, advisories and/or policies.

180. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the target was to have 50 people that have attended workshops on improving climate-related security early warning systems, advisories and/or policies.

Output Indicator 6.2) Number of governments, peace and development practitioners and regional partners that have received policy recommendations and/or programming guidance for addressing climate-related security risks.

181. Baseline for this indicator was 0, and the target was to have 4 governments, peace and development practitioners and regional partners that have received policy recommendations and/or programming guidance for addressing climate-related security risks.

In light of the project's overperformance in delivering all five outputs, the Availability of Outputs is rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

#### 5.4.2 Achievement of Project outcomes

182. The achievement of the project's outcomes was evaluated based on the reconstructed ToC's causal pathways between outputs and outcomes shown in Annex 8, and the key evaluation questions as they can be found in Figure 7 (Reconstructed Theory of Change for the at Terminal Evaluation) , as well as on Table 8 below.

183. The only **Outcome** after project revision was: "Strengthened capacity of global, national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks".

184. The outcome was overachieved. It contained four outcome indicators:

Outcome Indicator 1) Number of national governments assessing policies, plans or programmes developed by the project for adoption to respond to climate-related security risks.

185. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 2 national governments assessing policies, plans, or programs developed by the project for adoption to respond to climate-related security risks by project end. All pilot project activities were successfully delivered and completed by project completion, and 2 governments have been engaged by the project (Sudan and Nepal) and various climate-fragility risks assessments and capacity building activities undertaken.

Outcome Indicator 2) Number of communities where resilience to security risks from environment and climate stresses has been improved, measured against resilience scorecard.

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<sup>30</sup> After the end of the project, there was an informal Project Revision Nr. 3 in November 2022 (it was never officially signed), in which an Output 6 was added. This Revision 3 was not in the scope of this Terminal Evaluation. The ToR for this TE was based on the approved and signed Project Revision Nr. 2 from 22 September 2020, according to which the CCS project contained 5 project outputs and has ended in February 2022. The official Final CCS Project report also covered the period from March 2017 to February 2022 and was published in September 2022.

186. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 20 communities where resilience to security risks from environment and climate stresses has been improved and measured against a resilience scorecard. By July 2021, monitoring and evaluation conducted during 2021 validated that all 25 communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate-sensitive and conflict-sensitive manner. All 25 communities in Sudan and Nepal strengthened their resilience to climate security risks. In Sudan, risk of conflict between herders and farmers was reduced. In Nepal, improved water infrastructure reduced the number of disputes.

Outcome Indicator 3) Number of global or international mechanisms conducting security, fragility or peacebuilding assessments that incorporate environment and climate stress analysis conducted by the project to improve programming.

187. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to have 4 global or international mechanisms conducting security, fragility, or peacebuilding assessments that incorporate environment and climate stress analysis conducted by the project to improve programming. Globally, the CCS project has contributed to shaping the emerging policy agenda on climate security through strategic engagement with more than four key entities and enhanced system-wide capacity for understanding, identifying and addressing climate-related security risks.

Outcome Indicator 4) Amount of new funds secured from the international donor community through project outreach and advocacy, and the provision of technical expertise.

188. The baseline for this indicator was 0, and the original target was to secure USD 5 million of new funding from the international donor community through project outreach and advocacy and the provision of technical expertise. A second phase of the Climate Change and Security project has been negotiated and approved with the European Commission, and it has been implemented since 2022 with a total value of EUR 6,000,000.

189. Details on achievements per project component, outcome, output, containing the quantified and time-bound indicators and targets can be found in Table 8.

The Achievement of Project Outcomes is rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**, as the project has successfully fulfilled its target indicators of two governments have been engaged by the project (Sudan and Nepal) and various climate-fragility risks assessments and capacity-building activities are undertaken, and all piloted 25 communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate-sensitive and conflict-sensitive manner. Moreover, globally, the CCS project has contributed to shaping the emerging policy agenda on climate security through strategic engagement with more than four key entities and enhanced system-wide capacity for understanding, identifying and addressing climate-related security risks, which is demonstrated by the European Commission (EC) granting further EUR 6 million for a second phase of the Climate Change and Security project that is already being implemented since 2022.

### 5.4.3 Likelihood of impact

190. The Project was developed with the intended **Impact** of reducing climate change-related disputes and increasing security in fragile states, where natural resources are more resilient to natural and human-induced shocks and stress and livelihoods and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks.

191. The fragile states could reach the project impact if they pass the **intermediate stages** of establishing the institutional arrangements to address climate security risks in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and peacebuilding efforts and supporting the countries and international community in building the capacity to analyse and respond to climate security risks. The fragile states could reach the project impact if they pass the intermediate stages of establishing the institutional arrangements



to address climate security risks in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and peacebuilding efforts and supporting the countries and international community in building the capacity to analyse and respond to climate security risks. The Intermediate States identified in the reconstructed TOC are likely to be achieved, as the fragile states have put in place institutional arrangements to address climate security risks in national adaptation plans and peacebuilding efforts. Furthermore, the countries and international community have added the capacity to analyse and respond to climate security risks.

192. The **Drivers**, like assessment methods and tools that enable identification and response to climate change-induced security risks were present at the time of project implementation. There was a participatory and multi-stakeholder processes that increased national and local ownership and support to address climate security risks. Moreover, integrated approaches and field intervention demonstrated an increased community resilience to climate and fragility risks at the time of evaluation.

193. The **Assumptions** were fully supported at the time of the evaluation, with national and regional institutions, UN Country Teams, EU Delegations, and other bilateral actors willing to engage to identify policy response options. Furthermore, policymakers and stakeholders were willing to engage in capacity-building activities to address climate fragility risks. Communities were willing to engage with the project and implement the resilience-building measures.

194. The project has successfully fulfilled its target indicators of two governments have been engaged by the project (Sudan and Nepal) and various climate-fragility risk assessments and capacity-building activities are undertaken, and all piloted 25 communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate-sensitive and conflict-sensitive manner. Moreover, globally, the CCS project has contributed to shaping the emerging policy agenda on climate security through strategic engagement with more than four key entities and enhanced system-wide capacity for understanding, identifying and addressing climate-related security risks.

195. Based on the articulation of long-lasting effects in the reconstructed ToC (Annex 9), the Terminal Evaluation assessed that there is a reasonable likelihood of actualizing the intended positive impacts.

196. At the highest level, this project sought to address global and trans-regional effects of climate change that have a potentially destabilizing impact on fragile States. The [specific objective](#) of the project was **to strengthen national and community-level capacity and resilience with regard to climate change-related security risks in two target countries, Sudan and Nepal**, as a means of demonstrating proof of concept that can then be replicated and up-scaled in a greater number of fragile states. Based upon interviews with various stakeholders and evaluation of project documentation, the evaluator considers that this objective remains highly relevant to addressing the issues of Climate Change and Security worldwide.

197. The Terminal Evaluation did not find that the project resulted in any unintended negative effects—for example, vulnerable groups, including those living with disabilities and/or women and children, were not disproportionately affected by the project. In contrast, the Climate Change and Security project has helped the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels, also by including the vulnerable groups, women and youth, or more precisely to combine the security lens using stabilization strategies and post-conflict assessments with the climate lens on CCA to build National Adaptations Plans (NAPs) and Vulnerability Impact Assessments (VIA), and therewith with the supportive legislation to fulfil National Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

198. The project has played a catalytic role and promoted scaling up of building strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion, and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations as a condition for long-lasting impact of Sustainable Development and fulfilling the UN Agenda 2030. The

project has introduced the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security.

199. The Project was able to show that if the countries are able to build strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations. There are great levels of economical/financial, environmental, and socio-political benefits to be expected out of it, especially better survival and thriving during wartime or conflict situations, as well as environmental disasters like droughts and flooding. Therefore, this project can be seen as a primer project enabling replication of the sustainable and resilient dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding practices within many countries and regions in the future. Furthermore, the project established women’s and vulnerable populations’ roles in the Climate Change and Security high at the Agenda on the Security Council at the UN.

200. Ultimately, UNEP and all its partners aim to bring about benefits to the environment and human well-being. It is difficult for this project to have likely impact statements that reflect such long-lasting or broad-based changes. However, the terminal evaluation assessed the Project’s likelihood to make a substantive contribution to the long-lasting changes represented by the SDGs and/or the intermediate-level results reflected in UNEP’s Expected Accomplishments and the strategic priorities of funding partner(s), and its contribution is considered likely.

**The achievement of the intended impact is considered as LIKELY (L).** The CCS project is contributing to a reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states whereby natural resources can become more resilient to natural and human-induced shocks and stresses, and livelihoods and natural assets can become less vulnerable to climate change risks. Furthermore, it is likely for the project to make a substantive contribution to the long-lasting changes represented by the SDGs, and/or the intermediate-level results reflected in UNEP’s Expected Accomplishments and the strategic priorities of funding partners, as the project has played a catalytic role and promoted scaling up of building strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations as a condition long-lasting impact of Sustainable Development and fulfilling the UN Agenda 2030.

## 5.5 Financial Management

201. The Climate Change and Security project’s financial management was assessed in terms of three dimensions:

- i. Adherence to UNEP’s policies and procedures;
- ii. Completeness of financial information; and
- iii. Quality of communication between financial and project management staff.

202. The Evaluator carried out this assessment with the support of the assessment template shown in Table 7 below.

Financial Management Components	Rating	Evidence / Comments
1. Adherence to UNEP’s policies and procedures:	<b>HS</b>	For the CCS project, sustainable financial reporting systems, processes, and relationships were set between project’s financial & project management sides.
Any evidence that indicates shortcomings in the project’s adherence to UNEP or donor policies, procedures or rules	<b>No</b>	The CCS Project was consistency with UN Financial and Administrative Framework and conditions for financial reporting for EU-funded activities, as well as for activities funded by the Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland. There is evidence of timely approval and disbursement, regular analysis of

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Financial Management Components		Rating	Evidence / Comments
			expenditure vs. budget/workplan at project level. Total expenditure at 25.08.2022 was USD 5,388,376 vs. the planned budget from the EU (USD 5,535,212).
2. Completeness of project financial information <sup>31</sup>		<b>S</b>	Most of the applicable items were complete and made available to the terminal evaluation. CCS project was fully secured by the EU, Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland; annual reporting fulfilled met standards for completeness. All financial standards and reporting met by FMO and PM to the project's financial management. The expenditure report for the EU financing shows expenditures per project component. However, the detailed expenditures from the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland were incomplete in some instances.
<b>Provision of key documents to the evaluator (based on the responses to A-H below)</b>			
A.	Co-financing and Project Cost tables at design (by budget line)	<b>Yes</b>	Co-financing percentage of staff was shown in the project document, actual staff costs are calculated to extract activity co-financing with other projects, then consolidated.
B.	Revisions to the budget	<b>Yes</b>	FMO provided clear explanation concerning change in project budget from USD 5,195,912 to USD secured at beginning of project down to EUR 5,535,212, described as a master budget revision. Additionally, posts for budget were added for the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland as shown on Table 12.
C.	All relevant project legal agreements (e.g.SSFA, PCA, ICA)	<b>Yes</b>	Relevant SSFAs, budgets, expenditure reports, and final reports of contracted entities were provided for the TE.
D.	Proof of fund transfers	<b>No</b>	Proof of cash advances and payment requests were not provided for review.
E.	Proof of co-financing (cash and in-kind)	<b>Yes</b>	Basic documentation was provided concerning in-kind contributions.
F.	A summary report on project's expenditures during project's life (by budget lines, project components or annual)	<b>Yes</b>	Annual Expenditure reports provided for 2019 to 2022. The expenditure report for the EU financing shows expenditures per project component. However, the detailed expenditures from the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland were incomplete in some instances.
G.	Copies of completed audits / management responses	<b>N/A</b>	
H.	Any other financial information that was required for this project	<b>N/A</b>	
3. Communication between finance and project management staff		<b>HS</b>	The CCS financial and project management sides of the project were collaborating greatly, as there were five donors with diverse financial reporting formats that had to be regularly secured.
PM's level of awareness of the project's financial status		<b>HS</b>	PM understood regular analysis of actual expenditure against budget/workplan.
FMO's knowledge of project progress/status when disbursements are done		<b>HS</b>	Regular expenditure reports produced by FMO for PM's review of planned budget, commitments, disbursements, remaining balance.
Level of addressing/resolving financial management issues between FMO and PM		<b>HS</b>	Provision of guidance reflecting EU / EC requirements to be included in all legal agreements with implementing partners.

<sup>31</sup> See also document "Criterion Rating Description" for reference

Financial Management Components	Rating	Evidence / Comments
FMO and PM communication and contact during preparation of financial / progress reports	HS	Regular exchange between FMO and PM regarding special conditions for EU-funded projects.
PM, FMO, and Task Manager responsiveness to financial requests during evaluation	HS	FMO provided comprehensive information to address requests proactively provided additional evidence, following interview. PM also highly responsive and helpful.
Overall rating	HS	Highly Satisfactory

**Table 7** Summary Assessment of CCS Project's Financial Management

### 5.5.1 Adherence to UNEP's policies and procedures

203. Contracts and agreements with service providers adhered to UNEP policies and procedures. There were no major issues with transferring funds to subcontractors during project implementation. Therefore, the rating given is **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

### 5.5.2 Completeness of project financial information

204. Project financial information is complete, and the evaluator received all the annual financial expenditure reports. The expenditure report for the EU financing shows expenditures per project component. However, the detailed expenditures from the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway, and Finland were incomplete in some instances. Co-financing information was complete, with an in-kind contribution from UNEP for personnel costs, which were stated in the Budget Revision for the Project from 22 September 2022. Financial completeness is rated as **SATISFACTORY (S)**, as Project financial information was complete in most instances.

### 5.5.3 Communication between finance and project management staff

205. Communication was good between the project management and the financial management officer. No problems were flagged. Communication between finance and project management staff is rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)** as their communication was good.

In view of the almost complete financial complex information to EU and other donors' formats and no delays in the transfer of funds to subcontractors, **the Financial Management is rated SATISFACTORY (S)**. Most of the applicable items were complete and made available to the terminal evaluation. CCS project was fully secured by the EU, Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland; annual reporting fulfilled met standards for completeness. All financial standards and reporting met by FMO and PM to the project's financial management. The expenditure report for the EU financing shows expenditures per project component. However, the detailed expenditures from the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland were incomplete in some instances.

## 5.6 Efficiency

206. This subchapter gives an overview of the extent to which the Project has produced the results (outputs and outcomes) within the expected time frame and funding envelope.

207. The efficiency assessment answers whether the project was implemented cost-effectively and presents the lowest-cost option. It considers whether the project was delayed and whether the delay affected cost-effectiveness. Efficiency also considers the adequacy of government contributions and the national executing partners' contributions to project implementation.

208. The project's progress was assessed against the existing LogFrame and corresponding targets and indicators. The submitted quarterly and annual progress reports indicated progress against the planned timeline of targets. Although the project was delayed by twenty-two months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and some activities were behind schedule, the stakeholders interviewed did not raise any serious issues regarding the timing of their delivery and the timing of project completion.

#### 5.6.1 Lowest cost option for the demonstration project solution

209. The cost-effectiveness of the Project has been assessed through the perception of the stakeholders interviewed and is assessed as being good. There were no similar projects of this kind implemented up until now to enable a comparison.

210. All subcontractors for all six project outputs have delivered beyond their responsibilities in their ToRs. The partner organizations Practical Action Sudan and Nepal, University of Edinburgh, UNITAR, Adelphi and others had their in-kind contributions to this project with their personnel costs and the costs for experts/lecturers that they could not quantify at the time of the individual interviews or focus-group discussions.

#### 5.6.2 No-cost project extensions due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

211. The project adapted by undertaking virtual missions in the pilot countries - Sudan and Nepal. Face-to-face Training of Trainers (ToTs) was not possible; project implementation was successfully continued through virtual pieces of training instead of in-person training in the field. This practice was an innovation created by the project.

The Project ensured to produce cost-effectiveness (Efficiency of results delivered) during project implementation. The project was generally perceived as cost-effective. All project partners have delivered much more than in their Terms of Reference. The project lived through a major second project revision in September 2020 with additional funding from the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Germany and Finland and through project extensions due to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, this did not affect project efficiency. Final results from project management and financial management at time of the Terminal Evaluation suggest that the **Project Efficiency is rated HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

### 5.7 Monitoring and Reporting

#### 5.7.1 Monitoring, Design and Budgeting

212. The project had a monitoring design and plan. It is to be noted that the project monitoring plan and budget in the original project document from 2016 were only for outputs 1 and 2. The indicators were not all SMART; some indicators are not well defined and therefore not measurable. The indicator variables were geared more towards the output level, as there were two outputs and one outcome in the project. The same was focused more on participation numbers and tools rather than any demonstrated level of capacity or behaviour change.

There was no budgeted monitoring plan for this project. The budget is stated as No Cost.

Monitoring design and budgeting is rated as **MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY (MU)**, as there was no budgeted monitoring plan for this project, and the project monitoring plan and budget was done only for project outputs 1 and 2.

### 5.7.2 Monitoring of project information

213. The project's management approach was reflexive and adaptive, taking into consideration the changing circumstances based on its monitoring framework. The reporting was also used for results-based management.

214. As the key objective of the project was to develop a solutions narrative explaining what are the priority climate and security measures that could be implemented to produce better development results and increase resilience, documenting the evidence from the field interventions was necessary to effectively inform and influence national-level policy and decision-making processes, and development programming, as well as upscaling good practices from the project.

215. The M&E framework has captured project implementation progress. Additionally, the M&E framework for the pilot countries' interventions was robust, and it measured the expected benefits/changes realized by field-based interventions at the community level. As this was a pilot project aiming to establish proof of concept, its M&E framework was ultimately based on the conceptual approach that was developed to assess climate and fragility risks. The evaluation has effectively measured the pilot countries' ability to reduce vulnerability to climate and security risks. The definition of vulnerability used in this project was based on that of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In sum, successful/effective (and not-so-effective) interventions were assessed against their contribution towards reducing the underlying causes of vulnerability.

Monitoring of Project Implementation was **MODERATELY SATISFACTORY (MS)**, as there was no evidence to suggest or show how co-financing as an in-kind contribution was used in project monitoring (as was planned with staff time).

### 5.7.3 Project reporting

216. All main reports were completed with satisfactory quality, including the annual reports and quarterly reports. The reporting was very detailed, always with current results updated against the LogFrame. It also contained the challenges faced during implementation, and management actions taken to overcome the same.

Project reporting is rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**, as the main reports were completed, and the reporting was very detailed.

Monitoring and Reporting is rated **MODERATELY SATISFACTORY (MS)**, as the main reports were completed with great detail. However, there was no budgeted monitoring plan and no evidence to suggest how co-financing as in-kind contribution was used in project monitoring.

## 5.8 Sustainability

217. The most evident proof of project sustainability is that the EU has granted a Phase 2 to this work. The Phase 2 of this project is expanded with another new grant from the EU to a total of EUR 14 million. This ensures sustainability of project impact and global environmental benefits. The Project will likely have significant positive and sustainable impacts on Climate Change and Security practices, particularly in the pilot countries Nepal and Sudan beyond the duration of the Project. By being a pioneering project bringing up the topic of Climate Change and Security (CCS) and the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement, and water security, the Project was able to show that if the countries are able to build strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations, there are great levels of economical/financial, environmental, and sociopolitical benefits to be expected out of it, especially better survival and thriving during wartime or conflict situations, as well as environmental disasters like droughts and flooding.



218. Therefore, this project can be seen as a primer project enabling the replication of sustainable and resilient dispute resolution, social cohesion, and peacebuilding practices within many countries and regions in the future. Furthermore, the CCS project presented women's and vulnerable populations' role in Climate Change and Security as high on the Agenda of the Security Council at the UN.

219. Furthermore, there are additional benefits due to building strong partnerships on Climate change, peace, and security with UNDP, UN Women, UNDP, and others, the foundation of the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) at the UN level, and the creation of a new position of Climate Security Advisor at UN Resident Coordinator Offices and EU Delegations in fragile countries worldwide.

220. The Climate Change and Security project has helped the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels, or more precisely combining the security lens using stabilization strategies and post-conflict assessments with the climate lens on CCA to build National Adaptations Plans (NAPs) and Vulnerability Impact Assessments (VIA), and therewith with the supportive legislation to fulfil National Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

### 5.8.1 Socio-political sustainability

221. The Project has intensely built capacity of vulnerable populations on the principles of resilience, dispute resolution, social cohesion, and peacebuilding, within the frame of the Climate Change and Security. The built capacity is likely to be sustained, especially in the project pilot countries.

222. One of the major successes of the project is the building of effective partnerships and professional relationships among the actors working in the Climate Change and Security (Fragility) sectors by showcasing the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security, in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal; these are likely to continue to function as a network.

223. The country ownership in terms of championship (resulting from this increased capacity) sits mostly within the Ministries of Environmental Protection, Ministries of Energy, Disasters Risk Reduction Institutions, and other equivalent ministries. It is likely that socio-political sustainability will be secured in the future, as it is an obligation under the Paris Climate Change Agreement to fulfil the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The project has helped both pilot countries Sudan and Nepal, which are signatory parties to the Paris Agreement, to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels, or more precisely to combining the security lens using stabilization strategies and post-conflict assessments with the climate lens on CCA to build National Adaptations Plans (NAPs) and Vulnerability Impact Assessments (VIA). However, in Sudan, there is a socio-political risk connected to the present war situation.

Given the reasons above, Socio-political sustainability is rated as **MODERATELY LIKELY (ML)**.

### 5.8.2 Financial sustainability

224. The Project achieved many outputs with the abundant financing of the EU, the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway, Finland, and UNEP. This was a product of a resilient working team with a support structure based on a strong partnership of stakeholders, especially for organizing and implementing the project in Nepal and Sudan during the COVID-19 pandemic and in Sudan during wartime.

225. There are two moderate financial risks to sustainability:

- i. Financial risks associated with the sustainability of the fundraising mechanisms for climate change and security (fragility), especially in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal, i.e., if the countries are not able to finance these types of projects. The situation in Sudan has a significant impact on national priorities and government spending. However, there are other ongoing/planned initiatives by Donors that can continue the work, like the Wadi El-Ku project.
- ii. The governments of the pilot countries that were part of the CCS project are convinced of the effects that Climate Change will have in the future on the security situation in their countries. They are aware of the nexus between Climate Change and environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement, and water security, and consequently be willing to commit resources for building resilience and social cohesion throughout the vulnerable populations, and therewith to Adapt and Mitigate the devastating consequences of Climate Change. Nepal's local government is continuing to finance projects and is willing to prioritize national resources for this purpose.

With the above said, **there are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability, which leads to MODERATELY LIKELY (ML)** sustainability of financial risks, if the countries are not able to finance projects on the nexus between the Climate Change and environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security, and build resilience and social cohesion throughout the vulnerable populations.

### 5.8.3 Institutional sustainability

226. The Project was a best practice example of how partnerships were created, a good network, and good results sharing on various platforms and conferences. The project supported building strong partnerships on Climate change, peace and security between UNEP and UNDP, UN Women, UNDP, and others, the foundation of Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) at the UN level, as well as seeding the creation of new positions for Climate Security Advisors within UN political and peacekeeping missions and EU missions in fragile countries.

227. The institutional framework on Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA) in the project pilot countries is very strong as they all are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and signatories of the Paris Agreement.

228. There are no governance risks to Climate Change and Adaptation in Nepal and Sudan, as the National Communications as part of UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement have all shown concrete evidence that the countries in the region are highly exposed and highly sensitive to climate change.

229. Future project ownership by the Governments of these countries would help alleviate some of the institutional framework risks.

There are no risks affecting institutional framework and governance sustainability as all institutional frameworks for Climate Change and Adaptation are put in place in the pilot countries Nepal and Sudan, **which causes this sustainability to be LIKELY (L)**.

Overall, the sustainability rating for the Project at the time of the Terminal Evaluation is **MODERATELY LIKELY (ML)**. This assessment is given taken into consideration moderate risks to sustainability after the project ends, namely, the financial and socio-political risks to sustainability.



## 5.9 Factors Affecting Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues

### 5.9.1 Preparation and readiness

230. The Project clearly outlined the baseline situation and articulated the problem statement. It demonstrated a good understanding of the gaps it intended to address. At the project start in March 2017, the project was well prepared and ready to be implemented. The financial resources from the EU for the first two project outputs, as per the original project document, were in place at the start of the project, both the EU financing through a grant amounting to USD 5,195,912 and UNEP's in-kind co-financing of USD 500,000. The project management was well in place and working efficiently.

Primarily because the project was well prepared and ready to implement at the start of the project in March 2017, financial resources were in place, and project management was fully in place, the Preparation and Readiness for Implementation is rated **HIGLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

### 5.9.2 Quality of project management and supervision

#### *UNEP/Implementing Agency (IA)*

231. UNEP's Disaster and Conflicts Branch (DCB) (Ecosystems Division) was the Implementing Agency (IA) and had the overall lead of the project, which was implemented in partnership with the Climate Change Adaptation Unit. The team consisted of the Climate Change and Security Project Manager and Head of UNEP – EU Partnership on Climate Change and Security, and three experts on data analysis, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. The Project Manager was exclusively dedicated to this project implementation as a very complicated and pioneering project and possessed a vast amount of experience and expertise. All project team members had a solid overview of the project and understood its importance. The IA supported the project and gave it guidance when needed, but also gave the project room to flow. Particularly, the IA supported the project in terms of adaptive management and project reporting.

Project supervision and management by the IA is rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**, as the project management of UNEP was excellent.

#### *Executing Agency (EA), Project Management Team (PMT), and Partners*

232. The project was managed by the Project Manager (PM) from the UNEP Disasters and Conflict Branch. The project was very well managed through the PM who was a strong facilitator with the Donor EU, the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland, and had solid collaboration with the UNEP Climate Change Adaptation Unit. The PM had excellent collaboration with partners in the pilot countries Nepal and Sudan (the Governments of Sudan and Nepal, Practical Action Sudan and Nepal), Adelphi, UNITAR, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN WOMEN, UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) etc.

233. The project did very well to move results forward despite the COVID-19 crisis and the challenges, especially logistical ones that arose from it. There was a Project Steering Committee for this project. Implementing partners were numerous: Practical Action Sudan and Nepal, Adelphi, UNITAR, UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN WOMEN, UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) and others. The collaboration between the EA and the implementing partners was smooth at most times, with minor issues concerning late payments and last-minute announcements of collaboration to the subcontractors.

234. Overall, during project implementation the project management has been effective and efficient. UNEP had clear roles and responsibilities for the Geneva Office, the PMT and the donors, organizers, counterparts, and the subcontractors were adequately resourced for their project

management. With this management structure they have started to fulfil their goals in line with those set out in the project logical framework, although experiencing some delays at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Subcontracts have been used for the implementation of project outputs conducting project activities as needed.

Overall, owing to excellent management, adaptive project management and strong partnerships, the rating for the executing agency and partners is **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**, allowing for the Rating for Project management and supervision to be **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

### 5.9.3 Stakeholders' participation and cooperation

235. The project was exemplary in its partnerships, as already noted in the sections above. There were numerous planned partnerships since the beginning of this project. Additional partnerships to the partnership with EU on Climate Change and Security were established with various stakeholders, i.e. with the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland.

Partnerships and cooperation are rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**, as there were exemplary partnerships made during this project with the EU, the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway, Finland, Sudan and Nepal, Practical Action Sudan and Nepal, Adelphi, UNITAR, UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN WOMEN, and UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA).

### 5.9.4 Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equality

236. Gender mainstreaming has been assessed through interviews and desk evaluation of reporting of the gender balance in beneficiaries and the perception of gender balance, as well as the extent to which gender was considered during the design and implementation of the project.

237. UNEP developed a Gender Mainstreaming Approach for the Project as part of the Inception Phase, in order to ensure that:

- i. gender considerations are fully understood and reflected in the CCS project;
- ii. this project can leverage the positive contributions both genders can make in building resilience to climate change and security risks; and
- iii. the project benefits men and women in appropriate ways.

238. This Gender Mainstreaming Approach for the CCS project included the following elements:

- Gender analysis informed all planning and intervention design under this project, and that gender considerations are fully reflected in the project's monitoring frameworks.
- All data used in intervention planning, baselining and project monitoring was disaggregated by sex.
- Preliminary stakeholder consultations provided an initial understanding of the roles, priorities, and concerns of men and women in relation to the project's objectives in the selected intervention areas.
- Guidance and recommendations on supporting the empowerment of women were provided through the various interventions under this project, by, inter alia, ensuring women's voices were heard in stakeholder consultations (if necessary by consulting men and women separately); where possible, targeting women and women's groups as specific beneficiaries of capacity-building or extension services, while considering women's workload; promoting women's participation in local resource governance mechanisms, as appropriate, etc..

239. The project's own governance and oversight structures, as well as its implementation team, reflected the values of the United Nations in terms of providing equal opportunities for women and men and, to the extent possible, gender balance. The project published the report "Gender, Climate and Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change"<sup>32</sup> in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDPPA and UNDP (see Figure 30). In this report, the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda are strengthened as part of the UN's Security Council efforts for women's inclusion in the Climate Change, Peace and Security Agenda. The report contains policy recommendations and programming guidance on addressing the gender dimensions of the environment and climate-related security risks. Climate change is a defining threat to peace and security in the 21st century and its impacts are felt by everyone, but not equally. Gender norms and power dynamics shape how women and men of different backgrounds experience or contribute to insecurity in a changing climate. Grounded in a series of case studies from research and programming experience, this report offers a comprehensive framework for understanding how gender, climate and security are inextricably linked. The report assesses entry points for action across existing global agendas and suggests concrete recommendations for how policymakers, development practitioners, and donors can advance three interrelated goals: peace and security, climate action, and gender equality.



**Figure 28** Gender, Climate and Security report published in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDPPA and UNDP

240. Gender was considered in the project design of the project. Efforts were made to ensure that project capacity building activities achieve a gender balance, including amongst meeting participants and trainers. The training curricula included information on gender aspects of climate change and security. Gender perspectives were also incorporated into project knowledge and data products when applicable.

241. The gender dimensions of climate change and security were especially considered in western Nepal, where through the Climate Change and Fragility (CCF) UNEP Project women reported shouldering increased burdens and experiencing higher levels of insecurity as the sole providers for their families in even more challenging environments. However, migration was also noted to be an effective adaptation strategy, providing pathways for individuals – mainly men – to support their families with alternative income sources.

242. After decades of violent conflict, Nepal's civil war between the then Maoist Party and the government of Nepal ended with the signing of a peace agreement in 2006. However, in the years leading up to the signing of a new constitution in 2015 and subsequent elections for a federal system

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/gender-climate-security-sustaining-inclusive-peace-frontlines-climate-change>

of government in 2017, socio-political tensions in the Karnali River Basin in western Nepal often resulted in protests and, at times, in violent confrontations. Tensions around the inclusion of minority groups in governance structures and unequal access to natural resources manifested in growing mistrust among different ethnic and indigenous groups and between local communities and the government, the undercurrents of which are still felt today.

243. Women were empowered in diverse manners throughout the implementation of the project, like through being trainees in the training for embroidery, sewing and cutting. They also benefitted from the culprits and irrigation canal construction funded by the project (seen in Figure 29).



**Figure 29** Women empowerment in the frames of the CCS pilot project in the Karnali river basin in Nepal

244. The impacts of climate change in western Nepal – including higher temperatures, rainfall variability, and the melting of glaciers – threaten to further undermine this fragile socio-economic fabric. A baseline study conducted to inform the design of a UNEP project addressing climate-related security risks in the region found that these changing dynamics have important intersectional gender dimensions, which may pose particular risks – as well as opportunities – for women’s empowerment.

245. First, constraints on access to natural resources shaped by changing governance models and perceived insecurity are exacerbated by climate change impacts. For instance, much of the forest land – which covers 61 percent of Kailali District and 39 percent of Bardia District – remains under jurisdiction of state government and continues to be characterized by a heavy presence of security personnel, limiting community access to and use of forest resources. At the same time, unpredictable and uneven rainfall creates new challenges, such as increased risks of flooding and less productive agricultural outputs. In consultations for the baseline study, women noted feeling particularly vulnerable to these impacts, as higher levels of food insecurity created fertile ground for domestic violence and greater burdens of care, as is often seen after natural disasters.

246. As a result of constrained access to and reliability of natural resources, community members reported that out-migration of men was on the increase. Seasonal migration of men to India has long been a primary source of livelihood for people in this region. However, as agriculture becomes less reliable due to unpredictable and changing rainfall patterns, men are extending their stays in India. Community members also reported new migration destinations, including both cities within Nepal and Gulf countries, for men and women seeking alternative income sources. Women reported shouldering increased burdens and experiencing higher levels of insecurity as the sole providers for their families in ever more challenging environments. However, migration was also noted to be an effective adaptation strategy, providing pathways for individuals – mainly men – to support their families with alternative income sources.

247. Despite the gender-related risks associated with climate change and security in Nepal, women have remained largely sidelined from decision-making processes. Barriers to inclusion are especially high for female members of the Tharu ethnic minority, who face multiple levels of marginalization as women and members of a traditionally marginalized caste. Interventions seeking to address these risks should enhance the leadership and technical capacities of women at local levels and work to strengthen the evidence base on climate change, governance, and gender through local level knowledge generation, ensuring that the voices of the most marginalized are elevated in consultations and dialogue with affected communities.

248. Women were very good entrepreneurs when having the opportunity to manage of natural resources, as shown in Figure 30 in the Shakti Karnali CFUG Women Community Forest; women fenced the forest, planted trees and plants, and opened a picnic place for gathering and social activities in their community forest.



**Figure 30** Women's community forest in Shakti Karnali river basin

249. Considering the human rights dimension, women's rights and human rights, especially for equal labour were considered during the diverse Training of Trainers (ToTs) delivered in order to showcase possibility for employment diversification and resilience building in the frames of the project.

To conclude, human rights and gender equality were carefully considered and executed in the Project from the project design, and throughout project implementation. At Terminal Evaluation this criterion is rated **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**. The project manager took responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring equal participation of women and men in all areas of the project. The project also published the "Gender, Climate and Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change" report in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDP and UNDP, as part of the UN's Security Council efforts of women' inclusion in the Climate Change, Peace and Security Agenda.

#### **5.9.5 Environmental, social and economic safeguards**

250. There was no environmental and social safeguards screening done in the project design phase. However, the project aimed to safeguard environment and society directly through its work on environmental leadership by being a pioneering project bringing up the topic of Climate Change and Security (CCS) and the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security on the world development Agenda for the first time. The Project was able to show that if the countries are able to build strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations, there are great levels of economical/financial, environmental, and sociopolitical benefits to be expected out of it, especially better survival and thriving during wartime or conflict situations, as well as environmental disasters like droughts and flooding.

251. The project did well in bringing this issue to the forefront in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal, and into the agenda for sustainable development in the country.

Environmental and social safeguards rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**, as project outputs and outcomes directly contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement adopted by the UNFCCC, and its work aimed to safeguard environment and society directly through its work on



environmental leadership in bringing up the topic of Climate Change and Security (CCS) and the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation (droughts and flooding), and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security on the world development Agenda for the first time, the Project was able to show that if the countries are able to build strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations, particularly tactics for their better survival and thriving during wartime or conflict situations.

#### 5.9.6 Country ownership

252. As already stated in previous sections of this report, there was strong government ownership of the project from the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal. This said, key capacities on climate change and security were built through teaching the vulnerable populations principles of strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding in the frames of the Climate Change and Security worldwide Agenda. It is difficult to discuss country ownership for the pilot country Sudan that is in a war state.

Country ownership and drive-ness is rated as **SATISFACTORY (S)**, key capacities on climate change and security have been built.

#### 5.9.7 Communication and public awareness

253. Communication and Visibility Strategy and knowledge management strategy was part of the original project document based on the EU Communication and Visibility Manual and the UNEP Communication Guidelines. Consequently, there was a lot of excellent communications work done and quite a lot of effort in sharing results and findings by many different project partners on their websites, and at conferences and events, including: press releases, conferences, public events, statements and high-level visits by EU delegations and other officials; audiovisual production and information campaign on climate change and security, possibly including the making of a documentary movie around the implementation of this project, for both internal, project learning and communication purposes. UNEP reported on milestones and achievements relating to the EU Visibility Communication Strategy in the Action progress reports.

254. Communication and visibility activities were undertaken by UNEP at all levels. At the local and national level, UNEP worked to raise awareness on climate change and security risks. As fragile states are characterized by poor education and national communication structures limiting the dissemination of information, efforts were undertaken to promote public awareness of the risks of climate change and the benefits of adaptation, governance, and dialogue. Lessons learned and project products were distributed through all available media avenues and translated into local languages. UNEP maximized programme visibility in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal by coordinating with the UN Country Team in Sudan and through Practical Action in Nepal. By highlighting links between climate change adaptation, peacebuilding and recovery projects and climate change risks, as well as high-priority development and humanitarian themes, the UNEP Communications and Visibility Strategy promoted attentiveness, knowledge, and understanding of the benefits of climate change and security as a cross-cutting issue in the broader development and peace-making framework.

255. At the global level, lessons and best practices identified in the global research program of the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) were vital for informing more integrated strategies in the peace and security and climate change communities and informing governments of future risks and viable mitigation options. Knowledge and information-sharing were a central component of the Project. UNEP manages the Environmental Peacebuilding knowledge platform and community of practice on natural resources, conflict, and peacebuilding, which was expanded through the project to encompass the climate change and security topic. UNEP has also worked with other relevant communities of practice and knowledge-sharing platforms to disseminate findings and lessons learned from the

project, especially on LinkedIn, diverse Social Media channels, and the website used by the UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM): <https://trello.com/b/qC7Sz1TW/climate-security-board> .

256. Numerous websites were used as good platforms for different aspects of the project, but there was no project-specific website. The project delivered various high-quality publications. More details on the websites and publications used for dissemination of information produced by this project were given under 'Section 5.4. Effectiveness'.

Communication and public awareness are rated as **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)** because of the global exposure of this project and bringing the topic of Climate Change and Security high on the Agenda of the UN Security Council in the efforts of fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 of the UN.



## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 Conclusions and key findings

257. The Climate Change and Security Project was highly successful in contributing to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate security. It did so by pioneering collaboration between UNEP, Adelphi, and the European Union to develop a Toolbox and Guidance Tools to address climate-fragility risks by linking peacebuilding, climate-change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods. The overall Highly Satisfactory rating of the project: “Climate Change and Security” (CCS) results from the pioneering project bringing up the topic of Climate Change and Security (CCS) and the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/displacement and water security on the world development agenda.

258. The CCS project contributed to the foundation of the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) at UN level, and it facilitated creation of a new position of Climate Security Advisor within UN political and peacekeeping missions, as well as EU missions in fragile countries. The CCS project established women’ and vulnerable populations’ role in CCS high at the Agenda on the Security Council at the UN. Sudan is an example of strong resilience building and dispute resolution between vulnerable populations. The vulnerable populations can better endure and persevere during wartime using the resilience building and dispute resolution techniques learned during the CCS pilot project implementation in Sudan. The Climate Change and Security Project has piloted and showcased for the first time how social cohesion and peacebuilding has a positive sustainable resilience building track in vulnerable populations in pilot countries like Nepal (post-conflict, flooding and droughts) and Sudan (conflict and civil war, droughts).

259. The Climate Change and Security Project was highly successful in contributing to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate security, to answer the strategic evaluation question Q1 from the terminal evaluation’s ToR: “To what degree of success has this project contributed to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate-security (as well as related policy agendas, such as the Women, Peace and Security agenda) through the development of analytical tools for the identification of environment and climate change-related security risks?”. It did so by pioneering collaboration between UNEP, Adelphi, and the European Union to develop a Toolbox and Guidance Tools to address climate-fragility risks by linking peacebuilding, climate-change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods. The project helped develop a very important analytical tool prototype for Strata – a platform to identify, map, and monitor environmental and climate stresses, as well as potentially driving threats to peace and security. Strata<sup>33</sup> offers custom climate security analytics and visualizations on where and how environmental and climate stresses converge with other risk factors over space and time. The UN and partners conducted environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level using climate and security considerations as part of this project. These methods improved integration into global policy agendas and mechanisms, such as the UN Climate Security Mechanism, Climate Security Agenda, UN Peacebuilding Fund, and UN and EU Climate Security Advisor Posts. The Massive Online Open Course (MOOC)<sup>34</sup> on Climate Change, Peace, and Security was created through a collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UN DPPA, UNDP, EU, Adelphi, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in the frames of this project. Policy recommendations and programming guidance on addressing the gender dimensions of environment and climate-related security risks were entailed in the report: “Women, Peace and Security Agenda on Gender, Climate and Security”. This report was published in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDP and UNDP.

260. To answer the strategic evaluation question Q2 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "To what degree of success has the project contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-

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<sup>33</sup> <https://unepstrata.org/>

<sup>34</sup> <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=118>

security risks based on the integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches it piloted?", the project has successfully reached its target indicators with the two governments that were engaged by the project: Sudan and Nepal. It has contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on the integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches it piloted. The project has showcased and partly contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding both in Sudan and Nepal. At local and national level, the Climate Change and Security Project (CCS) has pioneered the wide stakeholders' platforms for diverse group of stakeholders, including local governments, regional governments, municipality governments, national government, NGOs, CSOs and international organizations. All these actors work together on the topic of fragility, post-war and conflict recovery, and climate change and environmental degradation. These stakeholders were working in a forum concerning the Climate Change Fragility and Security risks. They have initiated the integration of climate issues and perspectives in the local planning process with the local governments. Various climate-fragility risk assessments and capacity-building activities were undertaken. All piloted 25 communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate-sensitive and conflict-sensitive manner on outcome level.

261. To answer the strategic evaluation question Q3 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "Where pilot projects are found to have positive results in adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at local levels, what is the probability for scaling up / replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts and what opportunities exist to achieving consensus and coordinated action at the national level?", both pilot projects in Sudan and Nepal were found to have positive results in adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at local levels, where projects have already begun with scaling up and replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts. Awareness was created to achieve consensus and coordinated action at the national level. However, more time is needed to embed policies on Climate Change and Security at the national level, especially considering the sensitivity of the topic. The probability of scaling up / replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts at the national level is larger in Sudan than in Nepal. The national governments still need to work on creating opportunities to achieve consensus and coordinated action for adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at the national level. They should have strong pilot project ownership from the beginning and be convinced to replicate the positive effects that the social cohesion and peacebuilding that the climate change and security/fragility project had on a local level can be scaled up and replicated on a national level.

262. Project performance was not negatively affected by the absence of gender considerations during project implementation, to answer the strategic evaluation question Q4 from the terminal evaluation's ToR: "With regard to climate change-related security risks, how and to what extent has project performance been affected by the integration of / absence of gender considerations during project implementation, and what lessons, if any, have emerged regarding effective integration of gender and human rights considerations in areas prone to conflict?". It was concluded that in conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable contexts, climate change adaptation interventions offer opportunities to strengthen the leadership, political, and economic inclusion of vulnerable or marginalized groups, particularly women and displaced populations. Women's involvement in farm, and off-farm activities provides them with financial independence that contributes to economic gain, develops leadership skills, and reduces discrimination and disparity, helping them live dignified lives. Human rights and gender equality were carefully considered and executed in the project from the project design, and throughout project implementation. The project manager took responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring equal participation of women and men in all areas of the project. Gender perspectives were incorporated, and equal participation of women and men in all areas of the project was ensured. The project also co-produced the "Gender, Climate and Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change" report in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDP, and UNDP, as part of the UN's Security Council efforts of women's inclusion in the Climate Change, Peace and Security Agenda.

263. To answer the strategic evaluation question Q5 from the terminal evaluation ToR: “What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might those changes have affected the project’s performance?”, Practical Action in Sudan in Nepal continued with the excellent implementation of the Climate Change and Fragility Project in Nepal and the Climate Change and Security Project in Sudan, even during the challenging times of Covid-19 pandemics. Changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19. They have positively affected project’s performance by introducing the Training of Trainers (ToT) in the field during the pandemics. Practical Action performed the training locally, with the participation of one social mobilizer (People who work in the communities for Practical Action) in the field. They pioneered remote missions with the social mobilizers, and later with UNEP from the field project implementation. Practical Action was distributing mobile data packs to the communities so that the training could function further during the pandemic. These innovations enabled continuous smooth project implementation during challenging times. At local, national and global level, UNEP engages in international climate change and security policy practice. UNEP’s partners on the ground, like Practical Action is contributing to shaping and implementing the international climate policies, agreements (for example Paris agreement), negotiations in COPs etc. on a national level. Practical Action showed to have the capacities to support UNEP in implementing international climate change agreements.

264. At local and national level, there was an exemplary collaboration and coherence between Climate Change and Fragility Project (CCFP) and the Zurich project in Nepal. In Sudan, the CCS Project collaborated closely with the Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Project, where EU was the donor and UNEP the Implementing Agency. Both latter projects were implemented by Practical Action Nepal and Sudan accordingly, which showed the external coherence for this project. Larger interventions were occasionally implemented together as a partnership. In Nepal, the Zurich project took over where the Climate Change and Fragility Project (CCFP) stopped to ensure continuation of project impact. In Sudan, the Wadi El Ku project continued the activities when the CCS project stopped to ensure sustainability of actions.

265. UNEP should find a mechanism to mainstream the Climate Change and Security perspective into the project design of projects in vulnerable and conflict countries. UNEP should ensure that all its projects implemented in vulnerable and conflict countries entail a conflict-sensitive lens. Through this, UNEP will ensure the continuation and expanding of its successful Partnership with the EU on Climate Change and Security. UNEP has managed to establish strong partnerships on climate change, peace, and security with the EU, the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway, Finland, Sudan, and Nepal, UN DPPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNITAR, Adelphi, Practical Action Sudan and Nepal and others.

266. Moreover, globally, the CCS project has contributed to shaping the emerging policy agenda on climate security. This succeeded through strategic engagement with more than four key entities and enhanced system-wide capacity for understanding, identifying and addressing climate-related security risks. The sustainability of the CCS project was provided by the European Union (EU) granting further EUR 14 million for a second phase of the Climate Change and Security project. The CCS Phase 2 project is already being implemented since 2022. All of the above proves the likelihood of impact and sustainability of the Climate Change and Security (CCS) Project in the future.

267. Table 9 below provides a summary of the evaluation criteria ratings. Overall, the Climate Change and Security project is rated **HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (HS)**.

Evaluation Criterion <sup>35</sup>	Summary Assessment	Rating
<b>A. Strategic Relevance</b>		<b>HS</b>
1. Alignment to MTS and POW	Alignment to UNEP’s MTS 14-23, POWS 2016-2023.	<b>HS</b>

<sup>35</sup> The criterion rating and the overall project rating is based on the automatic calculations based on the Weighting of Ratings table in the UNEP Evaluation Guidance package.

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Evaluation Criterion <sup>35</sup>	Summary Assessment	Rating
2. Alignment to Donor/Partner strategic priorities	Highly relevant to EU's, and the Governments of Sweden, Germany, Norway and Finland strategic priorities	HS
3. Relevance to regional, sub-regional and national environmental priorities	Highly relevant with the national development, security, climate change, energy and environmental priorities and strategies of the Governments of the pilot countries Nepal and Sudan	HS
4. Complementarity with existing interventions	No similar initiatives on global scale.	S
<b>B. Quality of Project Design</b>	ToC in the ProDoc, LogFrame with SMART Indicators	S
<b>C. Nature of External Context</b>	Quick adjustment to Covid-19 interruptions during project implementation by inventing virtual missions in the pilot countries and project implementation through performed Training of Trainers (ToT) in the field locally, with a participation of one social mobilizer.	F
<b>D. Effectiveness</b>		HS
1. Availability of outputs	Availability - extent, usefulness and quality of outputs excellent. Overperforming of the project in its delivery of outputs, especially output 1, 2, 3 and 5.	HS
2. Achievement of project outcomes	Project successfully targeted 2 pilot countries Sudan and Nepal, and 25 communities. Globally, CCS project contributed to shaping the emerging policy agenda on climate security through strategic engagement with more than four key entities and enhanced system-wide capacity for understanding, identifying, and addressing climate-related security risks. The EC granted further EUR 6 million for a second phase, started 2022.	HS
3. Likelihood of impact	CCS project is contributing to reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states where natural resource is more resilient to nature and human induced shocks and stresses and livelihoods, and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks. Likely for the CCS project to make a substantive contribution to the long-lasting changes represented by the SDGs, and/or the intermediate-level results reflected in UNEP's Expected Accomplishments and the strategic priorities of funding partners, as the CCS project has played a catalytic role and promoted scaling up of building strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations as a condition long-lasting impact of Sustainable Development and fulfilling the UN Agenda 2030.	L
<b>E. Financial Management</b>		S
1. Adherence to UNEP's policies and procedures	Adherence to UNEP policies good with no delays.	HS
2. Completeness of project financial information	Financial information not always fully complete.	S
3. Communication between finance and project management staff	Communication good overall.	HS
<b>F. Efficiency</b>	Project ensured to produce cost-effectiveness (Efficiency of results delivered) during project implementation The Project was financed by the European Union (EU) through a grant agreement with USD 5,535,212, the Government of Germany with USD 994,401, the Government of Sweden with USD 935,915, the Government of Norway with USD 765,000 and the Government of Finland with USD 233,790, with total project financing amounting to USD 8,464,314, plus the	HS

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Evaluation Criterion <sup>35</sup>	Summary Assessment	Rating
	UNEP in-kind contribution of USD 500,000, with a total project budget of USD 8,964,314. All project partners have delivered much more than in their Terms of Reference.	
<b>G. Monitoring and Reporting</b>		<b>MS</b>
1. Monitoring design and budgeting	No budgeting for monitoring.	<b>MS</b>
2. Monitoring of project implementation	No evidence to suggest or show how co-financing as in-kind contribution was used in project monitoring (as was planned with staff time).	<b>MS</b>
3. Project reporting	Reporting achieved, reporting very detailed.	<b>HS</b>
<b>H. Sustainability</b>		<b>ML</b>
1. Socio-political sustainability	Obligation under the Paris Climate Change Agreement to fulfil the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Sudan and Nepal are both signatory parties to the Paris Climate Change Agreement.	<b>ML</b>
2. Financial sustainability	Moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability, if the countries are not able to finance projects on the nexus between the Climate Change and environmental degradation, and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement, and water security, and build resilience and social cohesion throughout the vulnerable populations.	<b>ML</b>
3. Institutional sustainability	No risks affecting institutional framework and governance sustainability as all institutional frameworks for Climate Change and Adaptation are put in place in Nepal and Sudan.	<b>L</b>
<b>I. Factors Affecting Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues</b>		<b>HS</b>
1. Preparation and readiness	Project was well prepared and ready to implement at the start of the project in March 2017, financial resource and project management was fully in place.	<b>HS</b>
2. Quality of project management and supervision	Excellent management and adaptive management of project and strong partnerships	<b>HS</b>
UNEP/Implementing Agency	Project management of UNEP was excellent	<b>HS</b>
Partners/Executing Agency	Excellent management and adaptive management of project and strong partnerships,	<b>HS</b>
3. Stakeholder participation and cooperation	Exemplary partnerships made during this project.	<b>HS</b>
4. Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity	Incorporated gender perspectives and ensuring equal participation of women and men in all areas of the project and in project design. UNEP has published the "Gender, Climate and Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change" report in collaboration between UNEP, UN Women, UNDPPA and UNDP as part of the UN's Security Council efforts of women' inclusion in the Climate Change, Peace and Security Agenda.	<b>HS</b>
5. Environmental and social safeguards	Project outputs and outcomes directly contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and its work aimed to safeguard environment and society directly through its work on environmental leadership in bringing up the topic of Climate Change and Security (CCS) and the nexus between Climate Change, environmental degradation (droughts and flooding), and food, energy, peacebuilding/ displacement and water security on the world development Agenda for the first time, the Project was able to show that if the countries are able to	<b>HS</b>

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Evaluation Criterion <sup>35</sup>	Summary Assessment	Rating
	build strong resilience, dispute resolution and social cohesion and peacebuilding between vulnerable populations, particularly tactics for their better survival and thriving during wartime or conflict situations.	
6. Country ownership and driven-ness	Key capacities on environmental leadership in sustainable and resilient infrastructure have been built.	<b>S</b>
7. Communication and public awareness	Global exposure of this project and bringing the topic of Climate Change and Security high on the Agenda of the UN Security Council in the efforts of fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 of the UN.	<b>S</b>
<b>Overall Project Performance:</b>	<b>The project was excellently managed and had excellent partnerships. The project successfully engaged Sudan and Nepal, and all (25) piloted communities in Nepal and Sudan improved their natural resources management practices in a climate-sensitive and conflict-sensitive manner. Globally the project is contributing to reduction of climate change-related disputes and increased security in fragile states where natural resource is more resilient to natural and human induced shocks and stresses and livelihoods and natural assets are less vulnerable to climate change risks. Capacity was well developed, and replication in more countries and regions already started in 2022 with a second phase funded to the tune of EUR 6 million.</b>	<b>HS</b>

**Table 8** Summary of project performance and evaluation ratings

## 6.2 Lessons learned

268. Lessons learned are used to bring together any insights gained during the project that can be usefully applied in future projects. Capturing lessons learned from the project implementation is of extreme importance, as it may result in more effective and efficient future rollout of project activities and organizational learning. Seizing lessons learned and turning that hindsight into best practices will achieve far greater long-term project success, which can be captured and possibly replicated within UNEP and broader. The following lessons were learned from the implementation of this project:

<b>Lesson Learned #1:</b>	<b>Climate adaptation and resilience-building interventions can contribute to peacebuilding at local levels when delivered in a conflict-sensitive manner. That requires contextualized integrated analysis and inclusive processes.</b>
Context/comment:	The intervention in climate adaptation and resilience programming in Sudan and Nepal contributed to peacebuilding in these countries. The project increased social cohesion, trust, relationships, and peace at the local level. It also strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerabilities to climate change impacts.
<b>Lesson Learned #2:</b>	<b>In conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable contexts, climate change adaptation interventions offer opportunities to strengthen the leadership, political, and economic inclusion of vulnerable or marginalized groups, particularly women.</b>
Context/comment:	When conflict-sensitive climate-adaptation programming is applied in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected countries, like Sudan and Nepal, the outcome is strengthened leadership and political and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups between women and children in Northern Darfur and Karnali River Basin.
<b>Lesson Learned #3:</b>	<b>Influencing national planning and policy practices on climate-related security risks requires sustained technical engagement with government stakeholders and demands time and comprehensive and sensitive government, cultural and social understanding. This is most effectively conducted through partnerships with the UN and other partners like local NGOs and CSOs at country and regional levels.</b>
Context/comment:	National planning and policy practices on climate-related security risks in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected countries require sustained technical engagement with government stakeholders. The outcome is the Governments adopting climate-related plans and practices.
<b>Lesson Learned #4:</b>	<b>Working with local organizations and institutions as primary implementing partners ensures the establishment of necessary relationships, knowledge, and expertise to deliver conflict-sensitive programming and sustain results beyond the project's lifespan.</b>
Context/comment:	To ensure sustainability, Practical Action in Sudan and Nepal helped UNEP to build the capacity of local governments in the pilot countries to support communities by building trust among them. This was possible because they have excellent networks at a local level.



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<b>Lesson Learned #5:</b>	<b>Sharing project learning strengthens local governments' understanding of Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and helps leverage resources as co-financing of climate change and fragility interventions.</b>
Context/comment:	In Nepal, after the local Governments witnessed the social cohesion, trust, relationships, and peace built by the project at the local level, they co-financed the expansion of the interventions.
<b>Lesson Learned #6:</b>	<b>Local Governments need a pioneering project so that they can support the development of the communities after they realize the proof of concept and benefits for the community. Where local governments do not have enough means to support full-size projects, they prefer a co-funder within a project, like an NGO or other donors to co-implement climate change and fragility interventions in the local communities.</b>
Context/comment:	The local Governments search for a co-founder for project implementation if they do not have enough means to replicate a pioneering project as was the case in Nepal.
<b>Lesson Learned #7:</b>	<b>Women's involvement in farm and off-farm activities provides them with financial independence that contributes to economic gain, develops leadership skills, and reduces discrimination and disparity, helping them live dignified lives.</b>
Context/comment:	In Nepal, when women were empowered, like owning the community forest, they engaged in profitable activities by renting the forest for gatherings, etc., that provided them with an income that ensured their independence.
<b>Lesson Learned #8:</b>	<b>Project interventions focusing on Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA), especially involving specific training on livelihood diversification, contribute to peacebuilding and sustainable livelihood, enhance resilience capacity to climate change risks and natural disasters, and community ownership.</b>
Context/comment:	Donors, implementing agencies, Governments, and populations must keep abreast with regular learning and training in the domain of climate change and security, as it is a new and ever-growing. They are part of the climate change and security community of practice.
<b>Lesson Learned #9:</b>	<b>Understanding and responding to climate-related security risks requires up-to-date and context-specific data on climate, conflict, and socio-economic conditions to help policymakers and practitioners understand and design new projects and plans.</b>
Context/comment:	The prototype Strata data platform serves to identify, map and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security. To use Strata's analytics correctly and sustainably, there is a need to make climate-security data more readily accessible and available.

### 6.3 Recommendations

269. Based on the findings of this report, the evaluator prepared several recommendations that can contribute to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in fragile and conflict-affected countries, that derive from the implementation of the Project.

<b>Recommendation #1:</b>	<b>UNEP should find a mechanism to mainstream the Climate Change and Security perspective into the project design of projects in vulnerable and conflict countries. UNEP should ensure that all its projects implemented in vulnerable and conflict countries entail a conflict-sensitive lens.</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	No mechanism to mainstream the Climate Change and Security perspective into the project design of projects in vulnerable and conflict countries exist at UNEP.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Critical
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	UNEP-wide recommendation
<b>Responsibility:</b>	UNEP
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Immediately

<b>Recommendation #2:</b>	<b>International Organizations and Donor communities, implementing through a local-acting NGO or CSO should continue working and upscale the pilot projects with Local Governments to support more vulnerable local communities in the climate change and fragility interventions.</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	Low number of supported vulnerable local communities in the climate change and fragility interventions.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Important
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	UNEP-wide and partner recommendation
<b>Responsibility:</b>	Local-level Governments, International Organizations, Donor communities
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Immediately

<b>Recommendation #3:</b>	<b>Local institutions and respective government organizations should be involved into project planning from the beginning, and later on in the implementation and its monitoring in order to ensure wise mobilization of resources to address the targeted issues of Climate Change and Fragility in their local communities, and also for building synergies, like financing etc..</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	Resources to address the targeted issues of Climate Change and Fragility in the local communities are not mobilized by the Local Governments.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Critical
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	Partner recommendation
<b>Responsibility:</b>	Local-level Governments
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Near future

<b>Recommendation #4:</b>	<b>National Governments should adopt climate-related security and</b>
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	<b>fragility policies, plans and practices. They can do so as separate strategic country documents, or as part of their obligations under Paris Agreement, like the National Adaption Plan (NAP), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The policy document should also integrate the aspects of climate change and fragility risk while drafting the NEAP Implementation Plan, issues of climate induced disasters displaced people, loosing of land for livelihoods etc..</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	No climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices passed by National Governments exist.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Critical
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	Partner recommendation
<b>Responsibility:</b>	National Governments
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Near future

<b>Recommendation #5:</b>	<b>National Governments should adopt climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices as part of their Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act or regulations.</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	No climate-related security and fragility policies, plans and practices as part of their Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act or regulations on National Government level exist.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Critical
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	Partner recommendation
<b>Responsibility:</b>	National Governments
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Near future

<b>Recommendation #6:</b>	<b>Find and apply best practices on how similar conflicting issues between the local communities and the national Governments on how to compensate the local population for the lost arable land.</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	No compensation for the local population for the lost arable land and paying less taxes by the flooding of the river as an effect of Climate Change exist.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Critical
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	Partner recommendation
<b>Responsibility:</b>	Local and National Governments, Globally
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Near future

<b>Recommendation #7:</b>	<b>Find a mechanism how to solve the emerging conflict between humans and wild protected animals in the communities along the border with National Parks, where wild animals like elephants and tigers are entering community yards and eating their livestock and destroying their agriculture and livelihoods.</b>
<b>Challenge/problem to be addressed by the recommendation:</b>	No solution for the emerging conflict between humans and wild protected animals in the communities along the border with National Parks exists.
<b>Priority Level:</b>	Critical
<b>Type of Recommendation:</b>	Partner recommendation

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<b>Responsibility:</b>	Local and National Governments, Globally
<b>Proposed implementation time-frame:</b>	Near future

# Annexes

## Annex 1. Total Project Budget for the Climate Change Security project<sup>36</sup>

Budget Template \_Revision 2 (in USD)  
Project Title: Climate change and security - EU contribution

### Budget Summary

TYPE OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF FUNDING	Details	Exp 2017	Exp 2018	Exp 2019	B 2020	B 2021	B 2022	Total	
	Environment Fund activity budget		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	
	Regular Budget activity budget									
	<b>TOTAL EF/RB BUDGET</b>									
CASH	Extrabudgetary Funding (posts + non-post+PMC)	Secured EU_ Note 1	720,808	1,332,433	1,048,702	1,804,840	291,129		5,195,912	
		Secured UNDP Sweden_ Note1	-	-	248,223	396,201	230,261			874,685
		Secured UNDP Finland_ Note1	-	-	158,180	60,315	-	-	-	218,495
		Secured PCA Norway_ Note1	-	-	32,212	488,121	188,000			708,333
		Secured Horn Germany Note 1				30,000	135,881	708,400		872,281
		PSC_EU 11(7%)_ Note 2	30,533	131,970	75,734	80,402	20,661			339,300
		PSC_UNDP Sweden (7%)_ Note 2	-	-	17,376	27,734	16,118			61,228
		PSC_UNDP Finland (7%)_ Note 2	-	-	11,073	4,222	-	-	-	15,295
		PSC_PCA Norway (8%)_ Note 2			2,577	39,050	15,049			56,676
		PSC_Horn Germany (13%)_ Note 2				3,800	17,655	91,632		113,387
		Horn Germany Coordination levy 1%							8,723	8,723
	Unsecured XB funding									
	<b>TOTAL XB BUDGET</b>		751,341	1,464,403	1,582,076	2,934,784	914,754	806,955	8,464,314	
IN-KIND	Environment Fund post costs	For EU funding	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	
	Regular Budget post costs									
	Other (include name of donor)									
	<b>TOTAL IN-KIND BUDGET</b>		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		100,000	500,000	

Funding secured 100%  
Allocation to Regional Offices (Travel) - will be determined based on inception phase and project workplans

#### Notes:

- 1 Rows to be added to include more Sponsor as funding is secured.
- 2 Rows to be added to reflect different PSC
- 3 This sheet is linked to the other two sheets for GM i.e XB and FM i.e EF/EB funding sources. Check formulas in the table above as more rows/columns/cells populated in the latter.

Cleared and Certified by:

  
Paul Obonyo  
Administrative Officer, UNEP/CMB

Date: 26/08/2022

<sup>36</sup> Master CCS Budget Revision 2, 26.08.2022

## Annex 2. Total Final Certified Financial Statement for the EU funding of the Climate Change Security project<sup>37</sup>



19932CPL - TF C/par Ctrs Supp Earnout Activities  
 90-32CPL-90027 - CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY  
 Date: 15/08/2023 - EUROPEAN UNION - DELEGATION TO NENYA  
 Final Certified Financial Statements for the period ended 30 June 2023  
 (Expressed in US dollars)

Income	KES*	USD
Contributions received	4,750,000.00	3,244,176.28
Transfers from other Organs <sup>8</sup>	(1,171.00)	(0.841.73)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>4,748,829.00</b>	<b>3,243,334.55</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Staff and other personnel cost	1,373,230.13	1,037,765.43
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	4,218.02	4,071.46
Contractual Services	100,734.99	74,293.96
Travel	158,656.12	119,753.29
Transfers and Grants	2,059,967.61	1,518,319.63
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	49,543.34	36,947.37
<b>Total direct expenditures</b>	<b>4,346,349.21</b>	<b>3,297,057.14</b>
Indirect Support Costs (United Nations)	202,760.81	154,962.09
Indirect Support Costs (Implementing Partners)	41,407.95	31,071.07
<b>Total indirect support costs</b>	<b>244,168.76</b>	<b>186,033.16</b>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>4,590,517.97</b>	<b>3,483,090.30</b>
Net assets (liabilities) income over expenditures	158,311.03	119,244.25
Exchange rate (over/short)	-	148.12
Refunds	(57,686.99)	(43,803.64)
<b>Available Balance</b>	<b>(20,062.95)</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Average Euro to USD Rate: 0.68110184/USD  
<sup>8</sup> Transfers out to grant 51-32CPL-00059

Certified by:   
 Paul Obonyo  
 Fund Management Officer  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 Date: 15/08/2023

Closed by:   
 Sharon Karim  
 Chief, Financial Reporting  
 PIMS, UNEP  
 United Nations Office at Nairobi  
 ACCOUNTS SECTION  
 Budget and Financial Management Service  
 Date: 12/08/2023

Approved by:   
 Catherine Thang'oti  
 Chief, Financial Management Services  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 Date: 21/8/2023

<sup>37</sup> Final Certified Financial Statement from 30.06.2023



### Annex 3. List of documents consulted during the terminal evaluation phase

1. Terms of Reference for the Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP EU Project: "Climate Change and Security"
2. Project Document from 28 October 2016 and its revisions from 1 July 2020 and November 2022
3. UNEP Evaluation Tools/Guidelines
4. UNEP MTS 2014-2017 / 2018-2021 / 2022-2025
5. Inception Report for the Project: "Climate Change and Security" September 2017
6. Final Report on "Climate Change and Security Partnership project" (March 2017-February 2022)
7. Climate Resilience Briefs for Nepal and Sudan done by Adelphi in 2020
8. Project implementation reports
9. Project Budgets and Expenditures Documents
10. UNEP missions reports from Sudan and Nepal
11. Review for Operation Managers (ROM) report commissioned from the EU from 18 January 2019
12. Plan of Action ROM review Climate change and security assessment and improved local resilience to climate change security risks (Rev\_July 2019)
13. UNEP / Adelphi Publication on UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) Toolbox
14. UNEP / Adelphi Guidelines for Eco-Based Adaptation (EbA) in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
15. UNEP's Toolboxes, Monitoring & Evaluation Note and Guidance Note on Addressing Climate Fragility Risks
16. Strata data platform - Customed Climate Security analytics (<https://unepstrata.org/> )
17. Massive Online Open Course (MOOC): Climate Change, Peace and Security: Understanding Climate-Related Security Risks Through an Integrated Lens  
<https://uncclearn.org/course/view.php?id=118&page=overview>
18. The MOOC integrated the project's guidance and tools:  
[https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-related-security-risks?\\_ga=2.96207065.472185903.1617836897-1429431024.1612346467](https://www.unep.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/addressing-climate-related-security-risks?_ga=2.96207065.472185903.1617836897-1429431024.1612346467)
19. European Commission's (EC's) Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: "A new outlook on the climate and security nexus: Addressing the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on peace, security and defense", Brussels, 28.6.2023; JOIN(2023) 19 final

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20. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's (SIRPI's) Insight on Peace and Security: "A Reassessment of the European Union's Response to Climate-Related Security Risks", No. 2021/2, March 2021
21. Diverse Social Media channels and communities of practice on the topic of Climate Change and Security
22. Website used by the UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM):  
<https://trello.com/b/gC7Sz1TW/climate-security-board>

### Annex 4. Evaluation Matrix: Terminal Evaluation of the Climate Change and Security Project

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
<b>A. Strategic Relevance</b>				
<b>Key questions for Strategic Relevance: To what extent were the Project objectives and expected outcomes relevant to global, national and local development environmental strategies and priorities? How well are the project objective and expected outcomes and outputs suited to the priorities, policies and strategies of the implementing agencies, donors and target groups?</b>				
i.	Alignment to the UNEP Medium term strategy (MTS), programme of Work (POW), and other strategic priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Was the Climate Change and Security Project in line with UNEP's mandate and how?</li> <li>- Is the Project responding to UNEP strategies and programme of work, and how (qualitative and quantitative contributions)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degree of alignment with UNEP MTS and POW</li> <li>- Degree of alignment with UNEP Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building (BSP) and South-South Cooperation (S-SC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP publications (MTS, PoW)</li> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- PIR reports/progress reports</li> <li>- Interviews with Project Manager (PM)</li> <li>- UNEP publications</li> </ul>
ii.	Alignment to Donor Strategic Priorities (EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Was the Project responding to EU Strategic priorities, and how (qualitative and quantitative contributions?)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degree of alignment with other EU strategic policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project reports/progress reports</li> <li>- Interviews with PM</li> <li>- EU publications</li> <li>- ROM reports</li> </ul>
iii.	Relevance to Regional, Sub-Regional and national Environmental Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Was the Project responding to the stated environmental concerns and needs of the countries/sub- regions/regions?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degree of alignment with: National and (sub) regional plans, strategies, policies and agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project reports/progress reports</li> <li>- Regional strategies and agreements</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and Project Steering Group (PSG)</li> <li>- Interviews with Project partners</li> <li>- Interviews/surveys with other stakeholders</li> <li>- Interviews/surveys with government representatives</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
iv.	Complementarity with existing interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent did the Project, at design and/or mobilization phase, take account of ongoing and/or planned initiatives?</li> <li>- To what extent did the Project team make efforts to ensure that the Project was complementary to other UNEP and UN interventions, and optimize any synergies?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degree of potential synergies identified</li> <li>- Absence of duplication of efforts</li> <li>- Potential duplications identified at design stage</li> <li>- Degree of identified complementarities with other projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pro Doc</li> <li>- Project reports/progress reports</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with NC and representatives of other national stakeholders</li> <li>- Interviews/surveys with government representatives</li> <li>- Interviews with Project managers from related projects</li> </ul>
<b>B. Quality of Project Design</b>				
<b>Key question: How adequate was the Project design to achieve the Project Outputs, Outcomes and Objectives?</b>				
	Relevance and logic of Project Objectives, activities, Outputs and Outcomes according Project Quality Design template (see Annex 4).	The Quality of Project Design is assessed using the template provided by the UNEP Office.	- Result of Overall Project Design Quality rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc (original and revised), including project review sheets</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> </ul>
<b>C. Nature of External Context</b>				
<b>Key question: To what extent does the project consider external factors which might have an effect on project implementation?</b>				
	Aspects related to external operating context (considering the prevalence of conflict, natural disasters, and political upheaval).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has the Project faced an unusually challenging operational environment that negatively affected project performance, such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Conflicts or security issues?</li> <li>* Government instability?</li> <li>* Risks of natural disasters?</li> <li>* Covid-19 pandemics?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	- Number of Project delays / extensions, ProDoc / log frame revisions and budget revisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with local and national government Representatives in Sudan and Nepal</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
<b>D. Effectiveness</b>				
<b>Key question: To what extent did the projects achieve the expected results at various levels, including Outcomes and Outputs?</b>				
i.	Availability of Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Were Outputs and milestones delivered on time and as planned? If not, what were the reasons of delay/changes?</li> <li>- What is the quality of these Outputs?</li> <li>- To what extent do the Outputs contribute to their planned Outcomes?</li> <li>- How useful, relevant and appropriate did beneficiaries find the Outputs produced by the Project?</li> <li>- Which factors contributed to the achievement of Outputs (and/or what were the reasons Outputs were not produced)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concrete examples of Outputs being used by end users</li> <li>- Approved Project extensions / budget revisions</li> <li>- Involvement of stakeholders in the production of Outputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
ii.	Achievement of direct Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What direct Outcomes (as per the combined reconstructed Theory of Change (TOC)) have been achieved?</li> <li>- Are these Outcomes a result of Project intervention?</li> <li>- Would these have been achieved without the direct involvement of UNEP? Why?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of national governments assessing policies, plans or programmes developed by the project for adoption to respond to climate-related security risks</li> <li>- Number of communities where resilience to security risks from environment and climate stresses has been improved, measured against resilience scorecard</li> <li>- Number global or international mechanisms conducting security, fragility or peacebuilding assessments that incorporate environment and climate stress analysis conducted by the project to improve programming</li> <li>- Amount of new funds secured from the international donor community through project outreach and advocacy, and the provision of technical expertise at country and global levels to replicate and upscale pilot interventions for implementing gender-responsive peacebuilding approaches to addressing climate-related security risks.</li> <li>- Level of dissemination among other project parties of the Project's lessons learned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
iii.	Likelihood of Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the likelihood of expected positive impacts to be realized?</li> <li>- To what extent have any possible negative effects been identified in the Project as risks?</li> <li>- How successful was the Project in playing a catalytic role and/or promoting the scaling up or replication of Project results?</li> <li>- Is the Project likely to contribute to the long-lasting changes represented by the Sustainable Development Goals, and/or the intermediate-level results reflected in UNEP's MTS, POW and national strategic priorities of participating countries?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Institutional arrangements are in place to address climate security risks in national adaptation plans and peacebuilding efforts</li> <li>- Number of countries and international community that have capacity to analyze and respond to climate security risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Likelihood of Impact Assessment</li> <li>- Reconstructed ToC at Design and at Evaluation</li> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
<b>E. Financial Management</b>				
<b>Key question: How conducive was the financial management for the achievement of project Outputs and Outcomes?</b>				
i	Adherence to UNEP's financial policies and procedures	- Was the Project implemented in compliance with UN financial management standards and procedures?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approval of contracting documents, Project reports and financial reporting</li> <li>- Alignment of expenditures during Project implementation with approved budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project budget</li> <li>- Financial reports, audit reports</li> <li>- Interview with UNEP Fund Management Officer (FMO)</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with Project partners that received financial support</li> </ul>
ii	Completeness of financial information	- Was the Projects' key financial information complete?	- Approval of contracting documents, Project reports and financial reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project budget</li> <li>- Financial reports, audit reports</li> <li>- Interview with UNEP FMO</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What was the actual expenditure across the life of the Project?</li> <li>- To what extent were the projects' expenditures in line with the corresponding approved budget?</li> <li>- What changes, if any, have been made to the projects' budget and why?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alignment of expenditures during Project implementation with approved budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with Project partners that received financial support</li> </ul>
iii	Communication between financial and Project management staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent did the quality of communication between Project management and financial management staff affect project efficiency?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approval of contracting documents, Project reports and financial reporting</li> <li>- Alignment of expenditures during Project implementation with approved budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project budget</li> <li>- Financial reports, audit reports</li> <li>- Interview with UNEP FMO</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with Project partners that received financial support</li> </ul>
<b>F. Efficiency</b>				
<b>Key questions: To what extent and how were cost-effectiveness and timeliness considered during Project implementation? How did these factors affect Project performance? The extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible?</b>				
	Cost-effectiveness and timeliness of Project execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Were any cost or time-saving measures put in place to maximize results within the secured budget and agreed Project timeframe?</li> <li>- Did the Project make use of / build upon pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, etc. to increase Project efficiency? How?</li> <li>- What factors have caused delays (if any) and have affected Project execution, costs and effectiveness? How?</li> <li>- Were events leading to completion of activities sequenced efficiently?</li> <li>- What was the role of the Project's governance structure and management approach on its efficiency?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Project extensions, budget adjustments, revisions</li> <li>- Number of measures to mitigate delays</li> <li>- Timeliness of report submission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Steering Committee meetings</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> <li>- Interviews with Project partners that received financial support</li> </ul>



No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
<b>G. Monitoring and Reporting</b>				
<b>Key question: How were monitoring, evaluation and reporting used to support, adapt and improve Project implementation?</b>				
i.	Monitoring design and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent were the monitoring plans designed to track progress against SMART indicators?</li> <li>- To what extent were the allocated funds adequate for monitoring purposes, and for the mid-term and terminal evaluations?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quality of monitoring plan</li> <li>- Number and quality of monitoring documents</li> <li>- Existence and quality of mid-term review reports, ROM reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Mid-term review reports</li> <li>- Project budget</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Monitoring reports</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> </ul>
ii.	Monitoring of Project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent were the monitoring plans operational?</li> <li>- To what extent did the monitoring system facilitate the timely tracking of results and progress towards Project Objectives?</li> <li>- To what extent was the information, generated by the monitoring system, used to adapt and improve Project execution, achievement of Outcomes and ensure sustainability?</li> <li>- To what extent were the allocated funds for monitoring actually used to support monitoring?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and quality of monitoring documents</li> <li>- Existence and quality of mid-term review / ROM reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Mid-term review reports / ROM reports and action plans</li> <li>- Project budget</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Monitoring reports</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> </ul>
iii.	Project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have the project status reports been delivered in a timely manner?</li> <li>- To what extent have other UNEP and donor reporting requirements been fulfilled?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and quality of reports delivered in line with reporting requirements</li> <li>- Number and quality of approved reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Mid-term review / ROM reports</li> <li>- Project budget</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Monitoring reports</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
<b>H. Sustainability</b>				
<b>Key questions: How do socio-political, financial and institutional factors affect the probability of Project Outcomes being maintained and developed after the Projects end? How likely is that the project will continue to deliver benefits after the Climate Change and Security project has ended?</b>				
i.	Socio-political sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the level of ownership, interest and commitment among governments and among other main stakeholders?</li> <li>- What is the likelihood that the Project achievements will be taken forward at the national level, by the government (including allocation of budgets) and by the main stakeholders?</li> <li>- What is the likelihood that capacity development efforts continue?</li> <li>- Has increased capacity in the country been sustained until today?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of follow-up Climate Change and Security initiatives and planning by governments in participating countries Sudan and Nepal (including designated budgets)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Steering Committee meetings</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
ii.	Financial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent are Project Outcomes dependent on future funding for the benefits they bring to be sustained?</li> <li>- Is there any government funding secured to sustain the climate change and security projects started in the pilot countries?</li> <li>- What efforts are being made to secure funding for future complementary activities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of follow-up initiatives concerning Climate change and security in the pilot countries</li> <li>- Amount of funding available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
iii.	Institutional sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent were institutional frameworks, policies, and legal and accountability frameworks in place and robust enough to support the sustainability of Project Outcomes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and quality of policies and legal and accountability frameworks</li> <li>- Number of follow-up activities initiated by governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
<b>I. Factors and Processes Affecting Project Performance</b>				
<b>Key question: How and to what extent did certain factors – preparation and readiness, quality of Project management and supervision, stakeholder participation and cooperation, responsiveness to human rights and gender, and environmental and social safeguards - affect Project performance?</b>				
i.	Preparation and Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Were appropriate measures taken to either address weaknesses in the Project design or respond to changes that took place between Project approval, securing of the funds and Project mobilization? Which measures?</li> <li>- What was the nature and quality of engagement with stakeholder groups by the Project team during Project preparation?</li> <li>- What process was followed to assess the capacities of implementing partners and develop the partnership agreements?</li> <li>- Were initial staffing and financing arrangements sufficient to drive implementation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and quality of appropriate measures taken (if necessary)</li> <li>- Quality of partner agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Partner agreements</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
ii.	Quality of Project Management and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Was Project management by UNEP proactive and responding timely and adequately to any issues encountered within the Project?</li> <li>- What was the nature of communication and collaboration with stakeholders?</li> <li>- What was the nature of communication and collaboration with UNEP staff and the Practical Action Nepal and Sudan project staff?</li> <li>- How were risks managed? Did this require use of problem-solving and/or Project adaptation? How?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of issues complicating Climate Change and Security Project implementation solved timely (as opposed to unsolved issues)</li> <li>- (Amount of) evidence of adaptive management being applied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
iii.	Stakeholder Participation and Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Were all important Project stakeholders properly identified at Project design and duly involved in Project implementation?</li> <li>- What consultation and communication mechanisms were put in place to ensure an active stakeholder engagement and ownership? Were these effective?</li> <li>- What was the level of support provided to maximize collaboration and coherence between stakeholders?</li> <li>- What measures were taken to ensure inclusion and participation of all differentiated groups, including gender and vulnerable groups?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of stakeholders identified and actively involved in Project implementation</li> <li>- Number of stakeholders satisfied with the stakeholder participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other project stakeholders and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
iv.	Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent did the Project intervention adhere to UNEPs policy and strategy for gender and human rights?</li> <li>- To what extent did Project implementation and monitoring take into consideration:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Possible inequalities (especially gender-related)</li> <li>* Specific vulnerabilities of women, youth, children) to environmental degradation or. Disasters and vulnerability to Climate Change and Security</li> <li>* The role of disadvantaged groups (especially gender-related) in mitigating or adapting to environmental changes and engaging in environmental protection and rehabilitation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of gender and human rights stakeholders identified and actively involved in Project implementation</li> <li>- Number of stakeholders satisfied with the stakeholder participation realized</li> <li>- Evidence that sensitivity in gender has been observed in Project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities, including gender distribution in participation in Project activities and events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN policies and strategies on gender and human rights:</li> <li>* UN Common Understanding on the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)</li> <li>* UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People</li> <li>* UNEP's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment</li> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Project Steering Group (PSG) meeting minutes and/or Workshop reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
v.	Environmental and Social Safeguards	<p>- To what extent were UNEP's. requirements, with respect to environmental and social safeguards, met (through the process of environmental and social screening at Project approval stage, risk assessment and management) of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with Project and programme activities?</p> <p>- To what extent were the following activities carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Review of risk ratings on a regular basis;</li> <li>* Monitoring of Project implementation for possible safeguard issues</li> <li>* Providing responses to safeguard issues;</li> </ul> <p>- To what extent did the Project management minimize UNEP's environmental footprint? What measures, if any, were taken?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequency of review of risk ratings</li> <li>- Number of monitoring reports that include monitoring of safeguard issues</li> <li>- Evidence of adequate responses to safeguard issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with representatives of other stakeholders</li> </ul>

No	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators / Means of verification	Data Sources
vi.	Country Ownership and Driven-ness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent was the government / public sector qualitatively involved with the Project? (in respect to the need to embed the Outputs and Outcomes of Project work in their respective institutions)</li> <li>- How did this contribute to embed changes in their respective institutions and offices?</li> <li>- To what extent do these representatives/agencies consider the needs or interest of all gendered and marginalized groups?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Project Outputs and Outcomes entrenched in government/ public sector institutions</li> <li>- Degree to which Project results have been adopted and championed nationally</li> <li>- Degree to which countries have willingly resourced the Project and its Outcomes and indicated on-going budgetary funding and capacity for climate change and security issue, climate adaptation action plans, and resilience of climate shocks?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other national stakeholders</li> <li>- Interviews with other stakeholders</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> </ul>
vi.	Communication and Public Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How were learning and experience sharing communicated between Project partners and interested groups?</li> <li>- Which public awareness activities were undertaken during Project implementation?</li> <li>- To what extent did they influence attitudes or shape behavior among wider communities and civil society at large? How?</li> <li>- To what extent were existing communication channels and networks used effectively, including meeting the differentiated needs of gendered or marginalized groups?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operative communication platforms</li> <li>- Discussion boards</li> <li>- Degree on awareness of stakeholders on Climate Change and Security issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ProDoc</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Final report</li> <li>- Interviews with PM and PSG</li> <li>- Interviews with other national stakeholders</li> <li>- Interviews with other stakeholders</li> <li>- Interviews with government representatives</li> <li>- Awareness raising materials developed within the Project</li> </ul>

## Annex 5. Assessment of Project Design Quality for the Terminal Evaluation of the Climate Change and Security Project

Operating Context		Y/N	Comments/Implications for the evaluation design	Rating
Does the project document identify any unusually challenging operational factors that are likely to negatively affect project performance?	i) Ongoing/high likelihood of conflict?	Y	The Project Document identified the likelihood of conflict on various occasions.  In the Risk analyses of the original project document the Lack of political support in countries where field analysis will be undertaken was identified as a major political risk.	6
	ii) Ongoing/high likelihood of natural disaster?	Y	The nature of the project foresees natural disasters as basics for climate change adaptation due to extreme weather conditions and other force-majeure conditions. They were identified as risk factors for pilot projects in the project documents.	
	iii) Ongoing/high likelihood of change in national government?	Y	In the original project document, attention was drawn to the political and social aspect of: "Insecurity prevents access to meet with potential partners in hotspot locations".  The likelihood of change in national governments was not analyzed. Most of the activities in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal were undertaken on local level, where local governments were involved.	
Project Preparation		Y/N	Comments/Implications for the evaluation design	Rating
Does the project document entail clear and adequate situation analyses?		Y	The project document clearly states the problem of climate change and security, the triggers of insecurities, and gives an overview of existing mechanisms for addressing the problem, along with the constraints.  In the original project document, the analysis lacks a decision on exact pilot countries to be involved, which is to be done later during the inception and scoping phase.	5
Does the project document include a clear and adequate stakeholder analysis, including by gender/minority groupings or indigenous peoples?		Y	Relevant stakeholders, types and level of power and level of interest were part of the original project document. The effective roles of some stakeholders were not clearly defined at the inception phase. Some private sector representatives were missing, even though taken the nature of the project they are the least concerned party.  The stakeholders analysis section does not give much information about marginalized groups, other than women; however, in the later during project implementation a great accent has been put both on vulnerable population to the negative effects of climate change, especially women and youth.	
Does the project document provide a description of stakeholder consultation during project design process? <i>(If Yes, were any key groups overlooked: government, private sector, civil society and those who will potentially be negatively affected)</i>		Y	The process of stakeholder consultation is briefly described, however, there is Activity A1.1 "Analysis and stakeholder consultations on existing international and national best practice (including the work of the G7 consortium) on assessing and addressing security risks from climate change together with effective resilience-building measures." which is focusing purely on stakeholders consultation.  Also, there was an in-depth stakeholder consultation during the inception phase, as it had to be decided in which two of the three proposed pilot countries will the pilot projects be implemented.	
Does the project document identify concerns with respect to human rights, incl. in relation to differentiated gender needs and sustainable development?	i) Sustainable development in terms of integrated approach to human/natural systems	Y	Yes, especially role of women and youth in fighting climate change and securing livelihoods.	
	ii) Gender	Y	The project document notes that food security is provided predominantly by women — and that women are often more vulnerable than men to the effects of land degradation, especially through droughts and/or flooding.	



	iii) Indigenous people	N		
<b>Strategic Relevance</b>		<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Is the project document clear in terms of its alignment and relevance to:	i) UNEP MTS and PoW	Y	The project document provides references to UNEP MTS and PoW for all project results.	5
	iii) UNEP/EU/Donor strategic priorities	Y	The project document provides references to UNEP and EU strategic priorities.	
	ii) Regional, sub-regional and national environmental priorities?	N	The project document gives a brief description of climate change and adaptation policies as part of the national strategy and planning documents that the project is aligned with, partly because it was not clear in which pilot countries will the project be implemented.  Also, the nature of the project is rather to provide a platform for the countries to start using the security lens for climate change and adaptation measures in their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, to which they are all signatory parties.	
	iv) Complementarity with other interventions	Y	The document provided an almost exhaustive list of relevant interventions in the regions identified for ways of cooperation between organizations.	
<b>Intended Results and Causality</b>		<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Are the causal pathways from project outputs (availability of goods and services to intended beneficiaries) through outcomes (changes in stakeholder behavior) towards impacts (long-lasting, collective change of state) clearly and convincingly described in either the logframe or the TOC?		N	The Theory of Change (ToC) and the logframe describe the key results of the project, prototype Strata data platform to identify, map and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security, Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) on designing and implementing inclusive gender-sensitive approaches to addressing climate-related security risks, guidance and tools and others), however, some intermediate outcomes and states are missing, and causal pathways are not adequately elaborated.	4
Are impact drivers and assumptions clearly described for each key causal pathway?		Y	The drivers and assumptions are described properly in the project document.	
Are the roles of key actors and stakeholders clearly described for each key causal pathway?		N	See above, some important pathways and stakeholders are missing.	
Are the outcomes realistic with respect to the timeframe and scale of the intervention?		Y	The only project outcome: "Strengthened capacity of global, national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks." is very broad, and not as realistic because the longest time required is usually the adoption/actual change of legislation and change in institutional arrangements. However, as the project envisages only the strengthening of global, national and local/community capacity through development and submission of recommendations for these changes, therefore, the indicated timeframe seems reasonable for achieving project results at community levels.	
<b>Logical Framework and Monitoring</b>		<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Does the logical framework:	i) Capture the key elements of the ToC/ intervention logic for the project?	N	Above is mentioned that the ToC captures some key elements, but it misses a few key results statements.	4
	ii) Have appropriate and 'SMART' results at output level?	Y	In general the outcome and most output indicators conform with SMART definition, though a few indicators could have been better formulated.	
	iii) Have appropriate and 'SMART' results at outcome level?	Y	Yes, the outcome indicators are also SMART.	
Is there baseline information in relation to		Y	Adequate baseline information is given for all the indicators, and it is everywhere zero, which means that no activities concerning	

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key performance indicators?		climate change and security similar to the outputs of this project worldwide were undertaken by the time the project implementation started.	
Has the desired level of achievement (targets) been specified for indicators of outputs and outcomes?	Y	The targets were clearly defined for the one outcome and the five outputs of this project.	
Are the milestones in the monitoring plan appropriate and sufficient to track progress and foster management towards outputs and outcomes?	Y	Comprehensive list of milestones is given in the project logical framework, the monitoring & evaluation plan and the workplan for this project.	
Have responsibilities for monitoring activities been made clear?	Y	M&E details responsibilities for monitoring activities for individuals and for the suggested mechanisms (for instance PM or PSG).	
Has a budget been allocated for monitoring project progress?	N	There was no allocated budget for M&E in the original project document.  In the revised project document, it was mentioned from which part of the budget (EU, Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway or Finland) should the M&E budget be taken from, but not the planned amount.	
Is the workplan clear, adequate and realistic? (e.g. Adequate time between capacity building and take up etc.)	Y	The workplan was clear, adequate and realistic.	
<b>Governance and Supervision Arrangements</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Is the project governance and supervision model comprehensive, clear and appropriate? (Steering Committee, partner consultations etc.)	Y	The project governance and supervision model is clear, as it previsions a Project Steering Group (PSG) made out of UNEP representatives and EU DEVCO representatives.	5
Are roles and responsibilities within UNEP clearly defined? (If there are no stated responsibilities for UNEP Regional Offices, note where Regional Offices should be consulted prior to, and during, the evaluation)	Y	According to the project document, UNEP's Project Manager in UNEP-EU Partnership in Climate Change and Security is primarily responsible for providing project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and EU policies and procedures.  The involvement of UNEP's Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) was sought in the conduct of terminal evaluation. Concerning the MTR, the IEO's role is not clear (just UNEP is mentioned).	
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Have the capacities of partners been adequately assessed? (CHECK if partner capacity was assessed during inception/mobilization where partners were either not known or changed after project design approval)	N	The project document did not adequately assess the capacities of partners for project implementation.	4
Are the roles and responsibilities of external partners properly specified and appropriate to their capacities?	Y	The development of stakeholder engagement plan was envisaged during the project's inception phase.  At the design stage partnership with relevant projects in the pilot countries were envisaged, as well as the coordination with other relevant initiatives.	
<b>Learning, Communication and Outreach</b>		<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Does the project have a clear and adequate knowledge management approach?	Y	Yes, the project has a clear and adequate knowledge management approach, especially the last three project outputs that were newly added to the project revision in 2020 are very deep source of knowledge sharing platforms on climate change and security, like the Strata platform and MOOC on Climate Change and Security.	5
Has the project identified appropriate methods for communication with key stakeholders during the project life? (If Yes, do the plans build on an analysis of existing	Y/N	The analysis of existing communication channels and networks is not given in project documents.  The project document mentions that it will develop the engagement strategy, and a plan and mechanism for knowledge	

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communication channels and networks used by key stakeholders?)		sharing during the project implementation, especially in during the implementation of activities in the first two outputs A1.4, A2.3 and milestone 3 of project output 5.	
Are plans in place for dissemination of results and lesson sharing at the end of the project? If Yes, do they build on an analysis of existing communication channels and networks?	Y	Knowledge portals and learning platforms were created on the web and are functioning after the end of the project.	
<b>Financial Planning / Budgeting</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Are the budgets / financial planning adequate at design stage? (coherence of the budget, do figures add up etc.)	Y	The budget looks adequate considering the proposed interventions and the scale of activities.	6
Is the resource mobilization strategy reasonable/ realistic? (If it is over-ambitious it may undermine the delivery of the project outcomes or if under-ambitious may lead to repeated no cost extensions)	Y	There was no specific resource mobilization strategy in the original project document, even though resources were mobilized for the additional three outputs from the Governments of Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland.	
<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Has the project been appropriately designed in relation to the duration and/or levels of secured funding?	Y	The project has been appropriately designed in relation to the duration and the levels of secured funding.	5
Does the project design make use of / build upon pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. to increase project efficiency?	Y	Partnerships were suggested with other projects being implemented in the pilot countries Sudan and Nepal.	
Does the project document refer to any value for money strategies (i.e. increasing economy, efficiency and/or cost-effectiveness)?	N	There are no specific strategies for value for money strategies in the project document.	
Has the project been extended beyond its original end date? (If Yes, explore the reasons for delays and no-cost extensions during the evaluation)	Y	Yes, the original project end was planned for February 2021, however due to Covid-19 on the one side, and the additional project funding on the other side, there was a major project revision in June 2020, and the actual project was extended until June 2022 in order to be able to complete the implementation of all project activities.	
<b>Risk identification and Social Safeguards</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Are risks appropriately identified in both the ToC/logic framework and the risk table? (If no, include key assumptions in reconstructed TOC at Evaluation Inception)	Y	Yes, risks were appropriately identified in both the ToC and project logical framework and the risk table.	4
Are potentially negative environmental, economic and social impacts of the project identified and is the mitigation strategy adequate? (consider unintended impacts)	Y	The project document did foresee negative short or long-term impacts from the project due to political and social instability in the fragile pilot countries.	
Does the project have adequate mechanisms to reduce its negative environmental foot-print? (including in relation to project management and work implemented by UNEP partners)	N	There were no adequate mechanisms developed to reduce the negative environmental foot-print.	
<b>Sustainability / Replication and Catalytic Effects</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Did the design address any/all of the following: socio-political, financial, institutional and environmental sustainability issues?	Y	The project design addressed the necessary socio-political, financial, institutional and environmental sustainability issues.	5

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Was there a credible sustainability strategy and/or appropriate exit strategy at design stage?	N	The project planned to elaborate the exit strategy at the project inception phase.	
Does the project design present strategies to promote/support scaling up, replication and/or catalytic action? (If Yes, capture this feature in the reconstructed TOC at Evaluation Inception)	Y	The promotion and scaling up strategy of the project was developed by its project revision, as the outcome was added a global dimension, and all the toolkits, guidelines and seminars that resulted as a learning from the project were made available online globally.	
<b>Identified Project Design Weaknesses/Gaps</b>		<b>Comments/Implications for the evaluation design</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Were there any major issues not flagged by PRG?	N	No	6
What were the main issues raised by PRC that were not addressed?	N	Not applicable	
<b>UNEP Gender Marker Score</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
<p>What is the Gender Marker Score applied by UNEP during project approval? (This applies for projects approved from 2017 onwards)</p> <p><b>0 = gender blind:</b> Gender relevance is evident but not at all reflected in the project document.</p> <p><b>1 = gender partially mainstreamed:</b> Gender is reflected in the context, implementation, logframe, or the budget.</p> <p><b>2a = gender well mainstreamed throughout:</b> Gender is reflected in the context, implementation, logframe, and the budget.</p> <p><b>2b = targeted action on gender:</b> (to advance gender equity): the principle purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.</p> <p><b>n/a = gender is not considered applicable:</b> A gender analysis reveals that the project does not have direct interactions with, and/or impacts on, people. Therefore gender is considered not applicable.</p>	2	<p>Gender is thoroughly analyzed in all parts of the design document, especially in Chapter 2.11 Gender perspective.</p> <p>The document declares that: "The detrimental impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, desertification, water scarcity, migration, an increased burden of disease and the risk of new conflicts and violence will undoubtedly affect the lives and livelihoods of all members of society in fragile states. The degree of vulnerability of different social to these impacts, however, will largely depend on factors such as poverty and direct dependence on natural resources for livelihoods, which are strongly correlated with gender.</p> <p>As the primary providers of water, food and energy at the household and community levels, women in fragile states are often highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and are therefore particularly susceptible to any changes in the availability and quality of these resources."</p> <p>"In order to ensure that: (i) gender considerations are fully understood and reflected in this Action; (ii) this Action can leverage the positive contributions both genders can make in building resilience to climate change and security risks; and (iii) this Action benefits men and women in appropriate ways, UNEP will develop a Gender Mainstreaming Approach for the Action as part of the Inception Phase."</p>	

## Annex 6. Stakeholders Analysis – Individual Interviews and Focus-Group Discussions Participants for the Terminal Evaluation of the Climate Change and Security Project

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Position	Country	Date of Interview
UNEP Evaluation Office	Pauline	Marima	Evaluation Manager Climate Change and Security Project	Kenya	12.07.2023 and 27.06.2023
UNEP Evaluation Office	Mela	Shah	Evaluation Assistant Climate Change and Security Project	Kenya	multiple
UNEP, Environmental Security Unit/Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Silja	Halle	Project Manager Climate Change and Security; Manager EU-UNEP Climate Change & Security Partnership	Switzerland	06.09.2023 and 15.09.2023
UNEP, Environmental Security Unit/Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Molly	Kellogg	M&E and Gender Expert for the CCS Project	USA	20.10.2023
UNEP, Environmental Security Unit/Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Albert	Martinez	Project Expert Climate Change and Security	Belgium	17.10.2023
UNEP, Environmental Security Unit/Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Marie	Schellens	Project Expert Climate Change and Security	Germany	17.10.2023
UNEP Digital Transformation	David	Jensen	2nd Project Manager	Switzerland	13.10.2023
UNEP, Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Nita	Venturelli	Project Assistant Climate Change and Security Project (Administration and Finance)	Switzerland	08.09.2023
UNEP, Environmental Security Unit/Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Elizabeth	Sellwood	Senior Programme Officer, Environmental Security Unit (former Head of Unit and supervisor for Climate Change & Security project)	Greece	12.10.2023
UNEP, Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Sagal	Abshir	Head, Environmental Security Unit	Kenya	16.10.2023
UNEP, Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Cecilia	Aipira	Head of UNEP Disasters and Conflicts Branch	Kenya	16.10.2023
UNEP, Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Paul	Obonyo	Financial Management Officer (Head of Administration of the Branch)	Switzerland	08.09.2023
UNEP	Matti	Lehtonen	Programme Officer, UN Climate Security Mechanism	USA	12.09.2023
UNEP	Dechen	Tsering	Regional Director for Asia	Thailand	11.10.2023
UNEP	Veronika	Hunt-Safrankova	Director, Brussels Liaison Office	Belgium	11.10.2023

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Organization	First Name	Last Name	Position	Country	Date of Interview
European Commission (EC), Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)	Róisín	Drury Tully	Programme Officer, FPI.1 – Stability and Peace – Global and Transregional Threats	Belgium	25.09.2023
European External Action Service (EEAS)	Irina	Lietzen	Policy Officer, Directorate for Integrated Approach for Security and Peace	Belgium	08.09.2023
Joint Research Center (EU)	Cristina	Corbane	Project Lead, Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre: Global Conflict Risk Index Project	Italy	08.09.2023
Adelphi	Lukas	Rüttinger	Senior Advisor, Climate Diplomacy and Security	Germany	13.09.2023
Adelphi	Janani	Vivekananda	Head of Programme, Climate Diplomacy and Security	Germany	18.10.2023
UNITAR	Cristina	Rekavakas	Specialist, Green Development and Climate Change	Switzerland	15.09.2023
University of Edinburgh	Ian	Woodhouse	Professor, Applied Earth Observation, School of Geosciences	Scotland / UK	17.10.2023
Practical Action Nepal; Practical Action South Asia Office	Dharam	Uprety	Project Manager NEPAL Climate Change and Security; Thematic Lead-Climate and Resilience	Nepal	19.09.2023
Ministry of Forests and Environment Nepal	Bhim	Shrestha	Under Secretary (Tech) Head, Development Cooperation Coordination Section Ministry of Forests and Environment	Nepal	18.09.2023
Ministry of Forests and Environment Nepal	Buddi	Sagar Poudel	Head of Climate Change Division	Nepal	18.09.2023
Practical Action Nepal	Pooja	Sharma	Country Director Practical Action Nepal	Nepal	19.09.2023
Practical Action Nepal	Bikram	Rana	Project Manager Zurich Flood Resilience Project	Nepal	20-23.09.2023
Practical Action Nepal	Ramesh	Gautan	CCFP Project Officer	Nepal	20-23.09.2024
Practical Action Nepal	Bhim	Shrestha		Nepal	18.09.2023
Practical Action Nepal	Dev	Bhatta		Nepal	18.09.2023
EU Delegation Nepal	Ranjan	Shresta		Nepal	17.10.2023
UNEP, Disasters & Conflicts Branch	Atila	Uras	Country Programme Manager	Sudan moving to Geneva	11.10.2023
EU Delegation Sudan	Federico	Capurro	Programme Manager, Food Security, Rural Development and Natural	Sudan	05.10.2023

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Position	Country	Date of Interview
			Resources		
UNEP	Mariam	Abubakr	Partnership Associate under WEK Phase 1 and 2	Sudan	17.10.2023



## Annex 7. Updated Revised Project Logical Framework (LogFrame) of the Climate Change and Security Project<sup>38</sup>

	Performance indicators	Milestones
<p><b>Project Outcome</b></p> <p>Strengthened capacity of global, national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks.</p>	<p>Number of national governments assessing policies, plans or programmes developed by the project for adoption to respond to climate-related security risks Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 2</p> <p>Number of communities where resilience to security risks from environment and climate stresses has been improved, measured against resilience scorecard Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 20</p> <p>Number of global or international mechanisms conducting security, fragility or peacebuilding assessments that incorporate environment and climate stress analysis conducted by the project to improve programming Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4</p> <p>Amount of new funds secured from the international donor community through project outreach and advocacy, and the provision of technical expertise Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): USD 5,000,000</p>	<p>M1 Terms of reference for inception phase prepared and partners selected</p> <p>M2 Inception phase report completed</p> <p>M3 Guidance documents for climate change security assessments drafted</p> <p>M4 First meeting of expert group on climate-change and security held to receive feedback on outputs and outcomes</p> <p>M5 In-country stakeholders agree on and develop plans to achieve project outcomes</p> <p>M6 Key donors and partners revise and agree on next steps to achieve project outcomes</p> <p>M7. Action plans developed for technical assistance to specific international or regional organizations in the pilot countries to better integrate climate-fragility risks into national level planning and programme design.</p> <p>M8 Technical expertise provided to regional and country teams on fundraising to upscale gender-responsive peacebuilding approaches to climate-related security risks</p> <p>M9 Additional measures to improve local resilience to climate change and security risks in community level field projects implemented and evaluated</p> <p>M10 At least USD 5,000,000 in new funding to address climate-related security risks secured from the international donor community through project outreach and advocacy, and the provision of technical expertise.</p>
<p><b>Output / Result 1</b></p> <p><b>R1.</b> Capacity of national level policy-makers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to environment, climate change and security risks in two countries within climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies and plans.</p>	<p>Number of climate change and fragility assessments completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 2</p> <p>Number of national-level policy-makers and stakeholders with increased awareness and skills of resilience measures to address climate-fragility risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 100</p>	<p>M1 Consultations held with project partners on the conceptual basis of the climate security assessment approach</p> <p>M2 Country feasibility studies on climate security risks interventions finalized</p> <p>M3 Existing international and national best practice compiled on identifying and assessing severity of climate change induced security risks</p> <p>M4 Climate security risk assessment approach applied in the two pilot countries and response options to risks identified assessed</p>

<sup>38</sup> UNEP CCS Project Revision from 1 June 2020

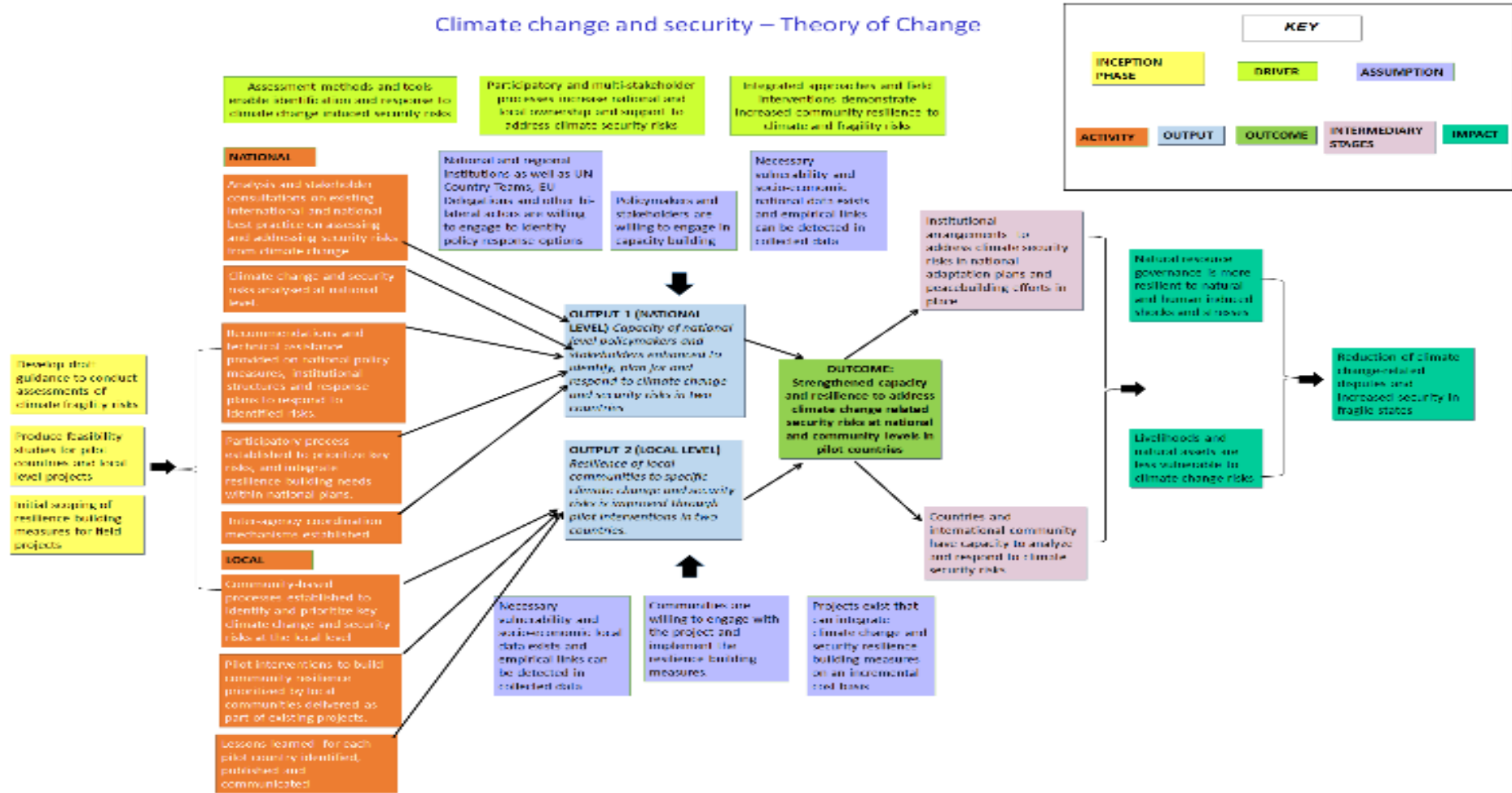
	Performance indicators	Milestones
		<p>M5 Consultative process established to generate nationally-determined response measures and consultation processes among policymakers and stakeholders to address the risks identified by the project activities</p> <p>M6 Technical assistance provided on national policy measures, institutional structures and response plans to respond to climate-related security risks</p> <p>M7 Outcomes of dialogues and consultations documented, including recommendations on resilience-building measures for actors at the national level</p> <p>M8 Climate change and fragility assessment for Sudan completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders</p> <p>M9 Climate change and fragility assessment for Nepal completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders</p> <p>M10 Awareness -raising and training sessions delivered to relevant stakeholders working on climate change adaptation and peacebuilding initiatives in the two pilot countries to address climate-related security risks in their country plans and strategies</p>
<p>Output / Result 2</p> <p><b>R2.</b> Knowledge of local communities on resilience-building measures for specific environment, climate and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.</p>	<p>Number of communities using new skills/ knowledge or practices to improve resilience to climate-related security risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 20</p> <p>Number of sites where communities have adopted measures to improve the management of natural resources to address climate-related security risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4</p> <p>Number of local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related security risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4</p>	<p>M1 Preliminary scoping conducted of entry points for local level project interventions</p> <p>M2 Feasibility studies for local project sites finalized</p> <p>M3 Potential projects for local-level interventions in each country selected based on the outcomes of the Inception Phase</p> <p>M4 Community-based participatory process for one local-level project in each pilot country conducted to identify and prioritize key climate change and security risks, and potential resilience-building measures</p> <p>M5 Draft project descriptions designed to capture specific additional measures to improve resilience to the prioritized risks in the project</p> <p>M6 Practical interventions to build community resilience to climate change induced security risks piloted in prioritized local communities</p> <p>M7 Implementation of specific additional measures to improve resilience to climate security risks overseen and monitored</p> <p>M8 At least 2 local-level dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms are equipped to understand climate-related security risks</p>

	Performance indicators	Milestones
		<p>M9 At least 15 communities are using new skills to improve resilience to climate-related security risks</p> <p>M10 Project sites have adopted measures to improve the management of natural resources to address climate-related security risks</p>
<p>Output / Result 3</p> <p><b>R3.</b> Prototype environment and climate security hotspot monitoring methodology &amp; tool developed and made available to governmental and other decision-makers through an online platform</p>	<p>Methodology, data and platform established to identify critical environment and security hotspots detected at global, regional or national level</p> <p>Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 1</p> <p>Number of registered users for the online platform</p> <p>Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 200</p>	<p>M1 Draft methodology developed in consultations with potential partners including EU JRC, UNCCD, UNFCCC</p> <p>M2 Prototype platform tested</p> <p>M3 Data catalogue developed</p> <p>M4 Prototype for country level assessment developed</p> <p>M5 Online platform is fully functional and has registered users</p>
<p>Output / Result 4</p> <p><b>R4.</b> Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners, in support of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies and regional bodies</p>	<p>Number of analysis processes leading to the establishment of a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors, to be incorporated within the mission/RCOs' routine analysis processes during the coming 2+ years.</p> <p>Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 4</p> <p>Number of UN and regional partners' staff consulted in processes to develop a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors</p> <p>Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 60</p> <p>Number of UN missions, peace operations and RCOs that monitor the spatial distribution of environmental and climate stressors over time, and routinely analyse their interaction with economic, social, peace and security issues.</p> <p>Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4</p>	<p>M1 First set of regional environmental stressors identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: Sahel)</p> <p>M2 Second set of regional environmental stressors identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: Horn of Africa)</p> <p>M3 At least one analysis process is conducted in support of the development of a new regional monitoring mechanism for key environment and climate stressors (likely region: Horn of Africa)</p> <p>M4 At least 50 UN and regional partner staff have been consulted in processes to develop a regional monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors</p> <p>M5 Third set of regional environmental stressors identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: LAC)</p>
<p>Output / Result 5</p> <p><b>R5.</b> Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global, regional- and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners on addressing the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security</p>	<p>Number of people to attend briefing or webinar on gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks based on policy reports and guidance developed by the project</p> <p>Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 200</p> <p>Number of practitioners trained on the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks</p> <p>Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 50</p> <p>Number of web platforms providing resources, guidance and opportunities</p>	<p>M1 Training package drafted and tested with different audiences and formats (at least twice);</p> <p>M2 Policy report on gender, climate and security finalized and launched; programming guided drafted</p> <p>M3 MOOC on gender, climate and security launched</p> <p>M4 All guidance (reports, training materials) finalized, launched and disseminated</p> <p>M5 Technical support provided to UN and other partners for integrated field project</p>

	Performance indicators	Milestones
risks	for exchange and cross-fertilization developed and launched Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 1	design and M&E
Output / Result 6 <b>R6.</b> Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global-, regional- and national-level policymakers, programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and regional partners on addressing environment- and climate-related security risks	Number of people that have attended workshops on improving climate-related security early warning systems, advisories and/or policies Base line (Y4): 0; Target (Y4): 50  Number of governments, peace and development practitioners and regional partners that have received policy recommendations and/or programming guidance for addressing climate-related security risks Base line: 0, Target: 4	

Annex 8. Theory of Change at project design<sup>39</sup>

Climate change and security – Theory of Change



<sup>39</sup> Source: Revision 3 of the Project Document from 2022

## Annex 9. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP Project: “Climate Change and Security”

### Section 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

#### 1. Project General Information

Table 1. Project summary

<b>UNEP PIMS ID:</b>	01970 / Project 211.9	<b>UMOJA ID:</b>	SB-007529
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Disasters and Conflict Branch (UNEP Ecosystems Division) UNEP Africa Office, UNEP Asia Pacific Office, Adelphi, Practical Action Nepal, Practical Action Sudan, SIPRI, University of Edinburgh, UN Women, UN Climate Security Mechanism, UNITAR		
<b>Relevant SDG(s) and indicator(s):</b>	This project contributes to the realization of: SDG goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 2 on food security and SDG 6 on water.		
<b>Sub-programme:</b>	Disasters and Conflicts (primary location for the project) Climate Change (secondary location for the project)	<b>Expected Accomplishment(s):</b>	<u>Disasters and Conflicts:</u> 2020-2021 EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks <u>Climate change:</u> 2020-2021 EA (a): Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation
<b>UNEP approval date:</b>	March 2017	<b>Programme of Work Output(s):</b>	Disasters and Conflicts: 2018-2019 Output a.1 Climate Change: 2020-2021 Output a.2
<b>Expected start date:</b>	March 2017	<b>Actual start date:</b>	March 2017
<b>Planned operational completion date:</b>	February 2022	<b>Actual operational completion date:</b>	February 2022
<b>Planned total project budget (as per last revision):</b>	US\$ 8,964,314	<b>Actual total expenditures reported as of Dec 2022:</b>	US\$ 6,033,721
<b>Planned Environment Fund allocation (as per last revision):</b>	US\$ 500,000	<b>Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:</b>	
<b>Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:</b>	US\$ 8,464,314	<b>Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:</b>	US\$ 8,464,314
<b>First disbursement:</b>	20 January 2017	<b>Planned date of financial closure:</b>	December 2023 (tbc)
<b>No. of formal project revisions:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> : June 2017 2 <sup>nd</sup> : February 2020	<b>Date of last approved project revision:</b>	February 2020
<b>No. of Steering Committee meetings:</b>	3	<b>Date of last Steering Committee meeting:</b>	May 2021
<b>Mid-term Review/ Evaluation<sup>40</sup> (planned date):</b>		<b>Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):</b>	
<b>Terminal Evaluation (planned date):</b>	September 2020	<b>Terminal Evaluation (actual date):</b>	March 2023
<b>Coverage - Countries:</b>	Sudan and Nepal	<b>Coverage - Region(s):</b>	Africa, Asia and the Pacific
<b>Follow-on phase/ project</b>	Climate Change and Security: EU-UNEP Partnership Phase II (2022-2026) – already in progress		

#### 2. Project Rationale

The impacts of climate change exacerbate existing social, economic and environmental risks, which can fuel unrest and contribute to conflict. Security concerns linked to climate change include impacts on food, water and energy supplies, increased competition over natural resources, loss of livelihoods, climate-related disasters, and forced migration and

<sup>40</sup> UNEP policies require projects with planned implementation periods of 4 or more years to have a mid-point assessment of performance. For projects under 4 years, this should be marked as N/A.

displacement. Crisis-affected countries and communities are more susceptible to being overwhelmed by the security risks that climate change poses; yet peacebuilding and stabilisation efforts often do not consider these impacts. At the same time, insecurity hinders climate change adaptation efforts, leaving already vulnerable communities even poorer and less resilient to interlinked climate and security crises.

A report to the G7 titled "A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks"<sup>41</sup>, discussing the interlinkages between climate change and security, stated that climate change was a global threat to security which places a strain on our economic, social, and political systems. The report noted that "the sharpest risks emerge when the impacts of climate change overburden weak states," and that "climate change is the ultimate 'threat multiplier,' which will aggravate already fragile situations and may contribute to social upheaval and even violent conflict." Fragile countries that are affected by conflict are therefore considered to be the most vulnerable to the potential security implications of climate change. In this regard, the report recommended that the G7 take concrete action to tackle climate-fragility risks and increase the resilience of states and societies to them. The main challenge, however, was the translation of high-level policy statements on climate security into operational programming.

The European Union (EU) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP) established a partnership on climate change and security in 2017, with the aim of collaborating to develop integrated approaches to climate-conflict analysis and deliver actions on the ground to address compound climate-conflict risks. Supported by the EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and implemented by UNEP, the project "Climate Change and Security project" (2017-2022) responded to the need for a strengthened evidence base on the climate-security nexus, as well as the development of practical solutions to respond to climate fragility risks. The main problem areas that the project was designed to tackle have been summarized here below:

- Lack of expertise at national level to identify, plan for, and respond to environment and climate security risks
- Lack of knowledge at community level to design resilient livelihoods for environment and climate security risks
- Lack of access to data and analysis identifying "hotspots" where environment and climate risks converge with socio-economic vulnerability and conflict risk
- Institutional fragmentation leads to dispersed knowledge and to lack of uptake in conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies
- Structural barriers excluding women from decision-making on natural resource management from 2020 and engaging in conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms

The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of countries and international partners to identify environment and climate-related security risks at global, national and community levels, and to programme suitable risk reduction and response measures.

Within the scope of this project, UNEP helped pilot countries to reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels. The project also developed assessment methods to improve understanding of the climate security nexus and the identification of high-risk regions at national and sub-national level. In doing so, it contributed to addressing the global and trans-regional effects of climate change that are having a potentially destabilising impact in such countries, by strengthening their resilience in dealing with climate change-induced security risks.

Country selection: At inception, project interventions were designed to take place in two pilot countries (Afghanistan, Sudan or Nepal). The adaptation and peacebuilding activities of the UNEP Afghanistan country programme provided a strong foundation on which the climate change and security project would be able to develop the pilot project. Nepal and Sudan provided similarly strong cases following an initial analysis of UNEP entry points: In Sudan, UNEP projects such as the EU-funded Wadi El Ku project in North Darfur provided critical entry points on e.g. water security; In Nepal, project activities by UNDP, UNEP and IUCN on e.g. mountains and ecosystem-based adaptation also served as important entry points for the Climate Change and Security project).

While the project aimed to enhance capacity of policymakers and stakeholders to analyze, plan and respond to security risks from climate change, the main thrust of the project was at the local level working directly with communities to pilot test integrated resilience-building measures. The project intended to demonstrate how climate adaptation interventions can support social cohesion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding in conflict-affected contexts. Good practices and lessons generated were documented to help inform effective programming on climate security.

### **3. Project Results Framework**

At the highest level, this project sought to address global and trans-regional effects of climate change that have a potentially destabilising impact on fragile States. The specific objective of the project was **to strengthen national and community-level capacity and resilience with regard to climate change-related security risks in two target countries**, as a means of demonstrating proof of concept that can then be replicated and up-scaled in a greater number of fragile states.

This project mainly contributed to expected accomplishments under the Disasters and Conflicts Sub-programme<sup>42</sup> by integrating climate risks in peacebuilding efforts, and to an important extent, to the Climate Change Sub-programme<sup>43</sup> by applying a conflict-sensitive approach in climate change adaptation. Overall, it helped pilot countries reduce conflict risks from the shocks and stresses associated with climate change by conducting targeted activities at the national and local levels.

The project had two Expected Results delivering towards the specific objective identified above:

- (i) Capacity of national-level policymakers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to climate change and security risks in two countries.*

At the **national level**, the Project was expected to enhance the capacity of policymakers and stakeholders in two countries to identify, plan and respond to risks arising from the compounding interaction of climate change impacts and State fragility. The

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<sup>41</sup> An independent report commissioned by the G7 members. 2015

<sup>42</sup> In the 2022-2025 UNEP Medium-term Strategy, the Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme (SP2) has been replaced by the Digital Transformation enabling sub-programme

<sup>43</sup> This sub-programme is referred to as 'Climate Action' in the 2022-2025 UNEP Medium-term Strategy



incorporation of climate change in conflict analysis and stabilization and peace plans was to be carried out in a contextualized manner based on existing opportunities. Based on an analysis of existing climate security risk research and best practice, a coherent assessment approach in the form of guidance or modules was to be developed to identify and assess the severity of climate security risk factors. The guidance developed was then to be used to improve planning processes in the two pilot countries. By helping policymakers and stakeholders take these complex risks into account in planning and programming, the Project sought to build capacity at the national and sub-national level in the pilot countries to identify and prioritize climate change and security risks and formulate resilience-building measures.

(ii) Resilience of local communities to specific climate change and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.

At the **local level**, the Project was expected to improve community resilience to specific climate change and security risks in selected localities. The Project sought to demonstrate development, conflict prevention and peacebuilding effects through local level activities by strengthening local natural resource governance and conflict resolution mechanisms and providing physical/technical assets to increase local resilience to specific climate change and security risks including: physical infrastructure; training; information; and local institution-building. Incremental interventions in these existing projects were piloted in order to: (a) test the ability to cross-fertilize approaches from one discipline into the other (i.e. peacebuilding into climate change adaptation programmes, and vice versa), and (b) determine the effectiveness of different resilience building interventions to specific climate security risks and compile a list of “good practice” interventions for use in other countries and programmes.

**Figure 1: The interrelationships between Peacebuilding, Climate change adaptation and development in local level interventions and national level planning and preparedness**

As depicted in Figure 1 above, activities at the national and local level were closely linked. The results of the national processes helped inform planning and capacity building interventions at the local level, and local results provided a practical example to help inform future national level analysis of “good practice” interventions and their potential replication and upscaling.

In addition to the local and national levels, the project played an important role in strengthening system-wide capacity at **regional and global** levels to identify, assess and address climate-related security risks, including by elevating examples of actionable solutions and replicable models that combine climate change adaptation and peacebuilding approaches in practice. The Project also developed the prototype Strata data platform to identify, map and monitor environmental and climate stresses potentially driving threats to peace and security. Strata offers analytics and visualisations on where and how environment and climate stresses are converging with other factors of risk over space and time, to help field-based partners – national and regional bodies, political and peacekeeping missions, UN Resident Coordinators, UN country teams, EU Delegations and other stakeholders – to prioritise practical risk mitigation and resilience-building measures. Finally, to meet the growing demand for training and expertise, the project developed a Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) on designing and implementing inclusive gender-sensitive approaches to addressing climate-related security risks, integrating the project’s guidance and tools into a self-paced, online course that is the first of its kind globally. Drawing heavily on lessons learned and good practices identified through the project – and featuring elements from the pilot projects through interactive case studies – the course provides an introduction to climate, peace, and security linkages using an intersectional lens, as well as guidance on conducting integrated analysis and designing programmes to address these multifaceted challenges.

Table 2 below presents a summary of the Project’s revised logical framework following the approved project revision in 2020.

**Table 2. Summary of the project’s logframe**

Project Outcome	Performance indicators	Milestones
Strengthened capacity of global, national and community stakeholders to identify, respond to and finance resilience-building interventions for environment and climate change-related security risks.	<p>Number of national governments assessing policies, plans or programmes developed by the project for adoption to respond to climate-related security risks Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 2</p> <p>Number of communities where resilience to security risks from environment and climate stresses has been improved, measured against resilience scorecard Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 20</p> <p>Number of global or international mechanisms conducting security, fragility or peacebuilding assessments that incorporate environment and climate stress analysis conducted by the project to improve programming Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4</p> <p>Amount of new funds secured from the international donor community through project outreach and</p>	<p>M1 Terms of reference for inception phase prepared and partners selected</p> <p>M2 Inception phase report completed</p> <p>M3 Guidance documents for climate change security assessments drafted</p> <p>M4 First meeting of expert group on climate-change and security held to receive feedback on outputs and outcomes</p> <p>M5 In-country stakeholders agree on and develop plans to achieve project outcomes</p> <p>M6 Key donors and partners revise and agree on next steps to achieve project outcomes</p> <p>M7. Action plans developed for technical assistance to specific international or regional organizations in the pilot countries to better integrate climate-fragility risks into national level planning and programme design.</p> <p>M8 Technical expertise provided to regional and country teams on fundraising to upscale gender-responsive peacebuilding approaches to climate-related security risks</p> <p>M9 Additional measures to improve local resilience to climate change and security risks in community level field projects implemented and evaluated</p> <p>M10 At least USD 5,000,000 in new funding to address climate-related security risks secured from the international donor community through project</p>

	Performance indicators	Milestones
	advocacy, and the provision of technical expertise Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): USD 5,000,000	outreach and advocacy, and the provision of technical expertise.
<b>Output / Result 1</b> <b>R1.</b> Capacity of national level policy-makers and stakeholders enhanced to identify, plan for and respond to environment, climate change and security risks in two countries within climate change adaptation or peacebuilding policies and plans.	Number of climate change and fragility assessments completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 2  Number of national-level policy-makers and stakeholders with increased awareness and skills of resilience measures to address climate-fragility risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 100	M1 Consultations held with project partners on the conceptual basis of the climate security assessment approach M2 Country feasibility studies on climate security risks interventions finalized M3 Existing international and national best practice compiled on identifying and assessing severity of climate change induced security risks M4 Climate security risk assessment approach applied in the two pilot countries and response options to risks identified assessed M5 Consultative process established to generate nationally-determined response measures and consultation processes among policymakers and stakeholders to address the risks identified by the project activities M6 Technical assistance provided on national policy measures, institutional structures and response plans to respond to climate-related security risks M7 Outcomes of dialogues and consultations documented, including recommendations on resilience-building measures for actors at the national level M8 Climate change and fragility assessment for Sudan completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders M9 Climate change and fragility assessment for Nepal completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders M10 Awareness -raising and training sessions delivered to relevant stakeholders working on climate change adaptation and peacebuilding initiatives in the two pilot countries to address climate-related security risks in their country plans and strategies
<b>Output / Result 2</b> <b>R2.</b> Knowledge of local communities on resilience-building measures for specific environment, climate and security risks is improved through pilot interventions in two countries.	Number of communities using new skills/ knowledge or practices to improve resilience to climate-related security risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 20  Number of sites where communities have adopted measures to improve the management of natural resources to address climate-related security risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4  Number of local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related security risks Base line (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4	M1 Preliminary scoping conducted of entry points for local level project interventions M2 Feasibility studies for local project sites finalized M3 Potential projects for local-level interventions in each country selected based on the outcomes of the Inception Phase M4 Community-based participatory process for one local-level project in each pilot country conducted to identify and prioritize key climate change and security risks, and potential resilience-building measures M5 Draft project descriptions designed to capture specific additional measures to improve resilience to the prioritized risks in the project M6 Practical interventions to build community resilience to climate change induced security risks piloted in prioritized local communities M7 Implementation of specific additional measures to improve resilience to climate security risks overseen and monitored M8 At least 2 local-level dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms are equipped to understand climate-related security risks M9 At least 15 communities are using new skills to improve resilience to climate-related security risks M10 Project sites have adopted measures to improve the management of natural resources to address climate-related security risks
<b>Output / Result 3</b> <b>R3.</b> Prototype environment and climate security	Methodology, data and platform established to identify critical environment and security hotspots	M1 Draft methodology developed in consultations with potential partners including EU JRC, UNCCD, UNFCCC M2 Prototype platform tested

	Performance indicators	Milestones
hotspot monitoring methodology & tool developed and made available to governmental and other decision-makers through an online platform	detected at global, regional or national level Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 1  Number of registered users for the online platform Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 200	M3 Data catalogue developed M4 Prototype for country level assessment developed M5 Online platform is fully functional and has registered users
<b>Output / Result 4</b> <b>R4.</b> Environment and climate stress analysis at the regional level conducted with UN and partners, in support of UN missions, Resident Coordinators' Offices, UN agencies and regional bodies	Number of analysis processes leading to the establishment of a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors, to be incorporated within the mission/RCOs' routine analysis processes during the coming 2+ years. Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 4  Number of UN and regional partners' staff consulted in processes to develop a regional-level monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 60  Number of UN missions, peace operations and RCOs that monitor the spatial distribution of environmental and climate stressors over time, and routinely analyse their interaction with economic, social, peace and security issues. Baseline (Y1): 0 Target (Y4): 4	M1 First set of regional environmental stressors identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: Sahel) M2 Second set of regional environmental stressors identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: Horn of Africa) M3 At least one analysis process is conducted in support of the development of a new regional monitoring mechanism for key environment and climate stressors (likely region: Horn of Africa) M4 At least 50 UN and regional partner staff have been consulted in processes to develop a regional monitoring mechanism for key environmental and climate stressors M5 Third set of regional environmental stressors identified to be monitored jointly against quantitative and qualitative socio-economic, peace and security factors (likely region: LAC)
<b>Output / Result 5</b> <b>R5.</b> Policy recommendations and programming guidance delivered to global, regional- and national-level policymakers, country programme teams, peace and development practitioners, and local partners on addressing the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks	Number of people to attend briefing or webinar on gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks based on policy reports and guidance developed by the project Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 200  Number of practitioners trained on the gender dimensions of environment- and climate-related security risks Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 50  Number of web platforms providing resources, guidance and opportunities for exchange and cross-fertilization developed and launched Base line (Y3): 0 Target (Y4): 1	M1 Training package drafted and tested with different audiences and formats (at least twice); M2 Policy report on gender, climate and security finalized and launched; programming guided drafted M3 MOOC on gender, climate and security launched M4 All guidance (reports, training materials) finalized, launched and disseminated M5 Technical support provided to UN and other partners for integrated field project design and M&E

Source: Approved Project Revision September 2020

#### 4. Executing Arrangements

The Project was established through a partnership between the European Union (EU) and UNEP and supported by the EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

The implementation of this Project was coordinated and led by the Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch (PCDMB) (presently referred to as 'Disasters and Conflicts Branch'), in collaboration with the Climate Change Adaptation Unit (CCAU), of UNEP's Ecosystems Division. In Sudan, the Branch's country team took the lead in the day-to-day management and implementation of national and community level interventions. An appropriate ongoing project was identified under which pilot climate security interventions were embedded, and to which it would contribute in a coherent and synergistic manner. To deliver the Project, UNEP also worked with think-tanks Adelphi and SIPRI on analysis, advocacy and capacity development; with the University of Edinburgh on Strata (data & analysis); with the UN Climate Security Mechanism (UNEP, UNDP, UN DPPA, DPO), UN Women and UNITAR on global advocacy and capacity development. At national and community levels, the Project was implemented through Practical Action in Nepal and Sudan, in close collaboration with local, State and national authorities.

Finally, strategic advice was provided by an Expert Group on Climate Change and Security to validate the assessment approach and tools developed by the project. Advice, guidance and views were also sought from other relevant divisions of UNEP, such as the Science Division (presently referred to as 'Early Warning and Assessment Division'), and the relevant Regional Offices.

The Project team was comprised of:

- Project Manager: directing and supervising the Project's execution, identifying priorities and issues to be addressed, proposing corrective actions, managing project staff, ensuring quality assurance of outputs, budget and financial oversight.
- Deputy Project Manager<sup>44</sup>: provision of technical inputs, participating in the design, management and evaluation of Project activities, prepares technical reports and inputs to publications, assisting in coordination of budget and programming, reporting.
- UNEP consultants: provision of technical assistance and advisory support for delivery of Project activities.
- UNEP national staff in pilot countries: day-to-day management and implementation of national and local level Project interventions including regular reporting on Project activities.

Project oversight was performed through UNEP's line management structure within the Ecosystems Division and complemented by a formal monitoring and reporting framework. A Project Steering Group provided overall supervision and guidance to the Project. Regular reporting at the technical level was provided by the Project Manager.

Pilot projects were delivered in North Darfur, Sudan and the Karnali River Basin, Nepal – two contexts where climate-related security risks manifest in distinct ways – to test how integrated climate change adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches could contribute to strengthening resilience at local levels.

Figure 2: Project organogram

Source: Project Document. October 2016

## 5. Project Cost and Financing

The five-year Project (2017-2022) was supported through an IcSP grant of EUR 5 million. In addition, the Project leveraged opportunities for co-financing from the governments of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Germany to support new activities that extended the Project's capacity to meet specific needs of partners on the ground on data and analysis, as well as concrete policy and programming guidance. Table 3 below presents a breakdown of the project budget (Revision #2 September 2020)

Table 3. Budget Summary

Type of Funding	Source of funding		Amount (USD)
CASH	Extrabudgetary Funding	Secured EU_ Note 1	5,195,912
		Secured UNDP Sweden_Note1	874,685
		Secured UNDP Finland_Note1	218,495
		Secured PCA Norway_Note1	708,333
		Secured Horn Germany Note 1	872,281
		PSC_ EU 1_Note 2	339,300
		PSC_ UNDP Sweden _Note 2	61,228
		PSC_ UNDP Finland _Note 2	15,295
		PSC_ PCA Norway _Note 2	56,667
		PSC Horn Germany _ Note 2	113,397
		Horn Germany Coordination levy 1%	8,723
		Unsecured XB funding	0
	<b>TOTAL XB BUDGET</b>	<b>8,464,314</b>	
IN-KIND	Environment Fund post costs	For EU funding	500,000
	Regular Budget post costs		0
	Other		0
	<b>TOTAL IN-KIND BUDGET</b>		<b>500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>			<b>8,964,314</b>

## 6. Implementation Issues

The COVID-19 pandemic had two direct consequences on this project. First, restrictions on domestic travel and government mandated lockdowns limited access to the field, causing some delays in the implementation of project activities. In Sudan, the health crisis not only limited movement but also compounded insecurity caused by extreme floods in project locations, the

<sup>44</sup> Role covered by a Consultant.

result of a particularly strong rainy season across North Darfur that led to shortages in food and fuel stocks. In Nepal, the government mandated a strict lockdown extending from March to October 2020. During this period, heavy monsoon rainfall resulted in floods and landslides that caused 367 deaths and hundreds of missing and injured people. The project's main implementation partner Practical Action not only adapted to the new situation in both countries, but also became an essential actor in the coordination of relief work at district-level. When the rains reduced, the field teams ensured contact-free food and water delivery, as well as market access to project communities. Second, COVID-related restrictions on international travel and quarantine requirements made it impossible to provide on-the-ground support to country level partners during 2020 and early 2021. All international missions planned to Sudan and Nepal were cancelled during this period. These missions would have enabled the project's international team to conduct additional training to government partners, as well as to directly support implementing partners in monitoring project impact in the field.

In addition to the pandemic, strategic engagement with national governments in Sudan and Nepal on matters relating to the security implications of climate change was challenging throughout the project as a result of a combination of factors, including the inherently political nature of national security matters, and significant political changes during the lifespan of the project. Sudan experienced a revolution in 2019, resulting in national structural changes and a significant change in personnel. With a national level partner all but absent, the project focused its efforts on building the capacity of State level institutions and actors. With an established transitional government in place, the project team re-engaged national counterparts during the reporting period to assess areas of possible collaboration and continued support through the project. However, in October 2021 a military coup d'état seeking to dissolve the civilian-led government, has resulted in an internet blackout, heavy protests, and ongoing negotiations, and has again paused national level engagement. In Nepal, the ongoing federalism reform process established new governmental structures during the project, requiring more focused attention on municipal level institutions and support to fill capacity and regulatory gaps. Despite these challenges, there are some promising indications of enhanced capacity for planning and action, both at national and subnational (provincial/state) levels.

## Section 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

### 7. Objective of the Evaluation

In line with the UNEP Evaluation Policy<sup>45</sup> and the UNEP Programme Manual<sup>46</sup>, the Terminal Evaluation is undertaken at operational completion of the project to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the Project, including their sustainability. The Evaluation has two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, the European Union (EU), Adelphi, and Practical Action (Nepal and Sudan). Therefore, the Evaluation will identify lessons of operational relevance for future Project formulation and implementation, especially where a second phase of the Project is being considered. Recommendations relevant to the whole house may also be identified during the evaluation process.

### 8. Key Evaluation Principles

Evaluation findings and judgements will be based on **sound evidence and analysis**, clearly documented in the Evaluation Report. Information will be triangulated (i.e. verified from different sources) as far as possible, and when verification is not possible, the single source will be mentioned (whilst anonymity is still protected). Analysis leading to evaluative judgements should always be clearly spelled out.

**The "Why?" Question.** As this is a Terminal Evaluation and a similar intervention is already in progress (please refer to the footnote below<sup>47</sup>), particular attention will be given to learning from the experience. Therefore, the "why?" question should be at the front of the consultants' minds all through the evaluation exercise and is supported by the use of a theory of change approach. This means that the consultant(s) needs to go beyond the assessment of "what" the Project performance was and make a serious effort to provide a deeper understanding of "why" the performance was as it was (i.e. what contributed to the achievement of the Project's results). This should provide the basis for the lessons that can be drawn from the Project.

**Attribution, Contribution and Credible Association:** In order to *attribute* any outcomes and impacts to a Project intervention, one needs to consider the difference between what has happened with, and what would have happened without, the Project (i.e. take account of changes over time and between contexts in order to isolate the effects of an intervention). This requires appropriate baseline data and the identification of a relevant counterfactual, both of which are frequently not available for evaluations. Establishing the *contribution* made by a Project in a complex change process relies heavily on prior intentionality (e.g. approved Project design documentation, logical framework) and the articulation of causality (e.g. narrative and/or illustration of the Theory of Change). Robust evidence that a Project was delivered as designed and that the expected causal pathways developed supports claims of contribution and this is strengthened where an alternative theory of change can be excluded. A *credible association* between the implementation of a Project and observed positive effects can be made where a strong causal narrative, although not explicitly articulated, can be inferred by the chronological sequence of events, active involvement of key actors and engagement in critical processes.

**Communicating evaluation results.** A key aim of the Evaluation is to encourage reflection and learning by UNEP staff and key Project stakeholders. The consultant(s) should consider how reflection and learning can be promoted, both through the evaluation process and in the communication of evaluation findings and key lessons. Clear and concise writing is required on all evaluation deliverables. Draft and final versions of the Main Evaluation Report will be shared with key stakeholders by the Evaluation Manager. There may, however, be several intended audiences, each with different interests and needs regarding the report. The consultant(s) will plan with the Evaluation Manager which audiences to target and the easiest and clearest way to communicate the key evaluation findings and lessons to them. This may include some, or all, of the following; a webinar, conference calls with relevant stakeholders, the preparation of an Evaluation Brief or interactive presentation.

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<sup>45</sup> <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/evaluation-office/policies-and-strategies>

<sup>46</sup> <https://wecollaborate.unep.org>

<sup>47</sup> A second phase of the **EU-UNEP Climate Change and Security Partnership (2022-2026)** is currently under way. The second phase builds on the tools and solutions developed in the first phase to address gaps in integrated analysis and programming, with a particular focus as the transboundary level.

## 9. Key Strategic Questions

In addition to the evaluation criteria outlined in Section 10 below, the Evaluation will address the **strategic questions** listed below. These are questions of interest to UNEP and to which the Project is believed to be able to make a substantive contribution:

- (a) **Q1:** To what degree of success has this project contributed to shaping the global and national policy agenda on climate-security (as well as related policy agendas, such as the Women, Peace and Security agenda) through the development of analytical tools for the identification of environment and climate change-related security risks?
- (b) **Q2:** To what degree of success has the project contributed to shaping programmatic responses to climate-security risks based on the integrated climate adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches it piloted?
- (c) **Q3:** Where pilot projects are found to have positive results in adopting approaches that address climate-related security risks at local levels, what is the probability for scaling up / replicating the successful strategies in similar contexts and what opportunities exist to achieving consensus and coordinated action at the national level?
- (d) **Q4:** With regard to climate change-related security risks, how and to what extent has project performance been affected by the integration of / absence of gender considerations during project implementation, and what lessons, if any, have emerged regarding effective integration of gender and human rights considerations in areas prone to conflict?
- (e) **Q5:** What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might those changes have affected the project's performance?

## 10. Evaluation Criteria

All evaluation criteria will be rated on a six-point scale. Sections A-I below, outline the scope of the criteria. A weightings table in excel format will be provided by the Evaluation Manager to support the determination of an overall Project rating. The set of evaluation criteria are grouped in nine categories: (A) Strategic Relevance; (B) Quality of Project Design; (C) Nature of External Context; (D) Effectiveness, which comprises assessments of the availability of outputs, achievement of outcomes and likelihood of impact; (E) Financial Management; (F) Efficiency; (G) Monitoring and Reporting; (H) Sustainability; and (I) Factors Affecting Project Performance. The Evaluation Consultant(s) can propose other evaluation criteria as deemed appropriate.

### • Strategic Relevance

The Evaluation will assess the extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the donors, implementing regions/countries and the target beneficiaries. The Evaluation will include an assessment of the Project's relevance in relation to UNEP's mandate and its alignment with UNEP's policies and strategies at the time of Project approval. Under strategic relevance an assessment of the complementarity of the Project with other interventions addressing the needs of the same target groups will be made. This criterion comprises four elements:

#### i. Alignment to the UNEP Medium Term Strategy<sup>48</sup> (MTS), Programme of Work (POW) and Strategic Priorities

The Evaluation should assess the Project's alignment with the MTS and POW under which the Project was approved and include, in its narrative, reflections on the scale and scope of any contributions made to the planned results reflected in the relevant MTS and POW. UNEP strategic priorities include the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building<sup>49</sup> (BSP) and South-South Cooperation (S-SC). The BSP relates to the capacity of governments to: comply with international agreements and obligations at the national level; promote, facilitate and finance environmentally sound technologies and to strengthen frameworks for developing coherent international environmental policies. S-SC is regarded as the exchange of resources, technology and knowledge between developing countries.

#### ii. Alignment to Donor/Partner Strategic Priorities

Donor strategic priorities will vary across interventions. The Evaluation will assess the extent to which the Project is suited to, or responding to, donor priorities. In some cases, alignment with donor priorities may be a fundamental part of Project design and grant approval processes while in others, for example, instances of 'softly-earmarked' funding, such alignment may be more of an assumption that should be assessed.

#### iii. Relevance to Global, Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities

The Evaluation will assess the alignment of the Project with global priorities such as the SDGs and Agenda 2030. The extent to which the intervention is suited, or responding to, the Stated environmental concerns and needs of the countries, sub-regions or regions where it is being implemented will be considered. Examples may include: UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) or national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) plans or regional agreements etc. Within this section consideration will be given to whether the needs of all beneficiary groups are being met and reflects the current policy priority to leave no one behind.

#### iv. Complementarity with Relevant Existing Interventions/Coherence<sup>50</sup>

An assessment will be made of how well the Project, either at design stage or during the Project inception or mobilization<sup>51</sup>, took account of ongoing and planned initiatives (under the same sub-programme, other UNEP sub-programmes, or being implemented by other agencies within the same country, sector or institution) that address similar needs of the same target groups. The Evaluation will consider if the Project team, in collaboration with Regional Offices and Sub-Programme Coordinators, made efforts to ensure their own intervention was complementary to other interventions, optimized any synergies and avoided duplication of effort. Examples may include UNDAFs or One UN programming. Linkages with other

<sup>48</sup> UNEP's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) is a document that guides UNEP's programme planning over a four-year period. It identifies UNEP's thematic priorities, known as Sub-programmes (SP), and sets out the desired outcomes, known as Expected Accomplishments (EAs), of the Sub-programmes. <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/evaluation-office/our-evaluation-approach/un-environment-documents>

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/about/bsp.htm>

<sup>50</sup> This sub-category is consistent with the new criterion of 'Coherence' introduced by the OECD-DAC in 2019.

<sup>51</sup> A project's inception or mobilization period is understood as the time between project approval and first disbursement. Complementarity during project implementation is considered under Efficiency, see below.

interventions should be described and instances where UNEP's comparative advantage has been particularly well applied should be highlighted.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Stakeholders' participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- Country ownership and driven-ness
- **Quality of Project Design**

The quality of Project design is assessed using an agreed template during the evaluation inception phase, ratings are attributed to identified criteria and an overall Project Design Quality rating is established. The complete Project Design Quality template should be annexed in the Evaluation Inception Report. Later, the overall Project Design Quality rating<sup>52</sup> should be entered in the final evaluation ratings table (as item B) in the Main Evaluation Report and a summary of the Project's strengths and weaknesses at design stage should be included within the body of the report.

Factors affecting this criterion may include (at the design stage):

- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- **Nature of External Context**

At evaluation inception stage a rating is established for the Project's external operating context (considering the prevalence of conflict, natural disasters and political upheaval<sup>53</sup>). This rating is entered in the final evaluation ratings table as item C. Where a Project has been rated as facing either an Unfavourable or Highly Unfavourable external operating context, and/or a negative external event has occurred during Project implementation, the ratings for Effectiveness, Efficiency and/or Sustainability may be increased at the discretion of the Evaluation Consultant and Evaluation Manager together. A justification for such an increase must be given.

- **Effectiveness**

**i. Availability of Outputs<sup>54</sup>**

The Evaluation will assess the Project's success in producing the programmed outputs and making them available to the intended beneficiaries as well as its success in achieving milestones as per the Project design document (ProDoc). Any formal modifications/revisions made during Project implementation will be considered part of the Project design. Where the Project outputs are inappropriately or inaccurately Stated in the ProDoc, reformulations may be necessary in the reconstruction of the Theory of Change (TOC). In such cases a table should be provided showing the original and the reformulation of the outputs for transparency. The availability of outputs will be assessed in terms of both quantity and quality, and the assessment will consider their ownership by, and usefulness to, intended beneficiaries and the timeliness of their provision. It is noted that emphasis is placed on the performance of those outputs that are most important to achieve outcomes. The Evaluation will briefly explain the reasons behind the success or shortcomings of the Project in delivering its programmed outputs and meeting expected quality standards.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Preparation and readiness
- Quality of Project management and supervision<sup>55</sup>

**ii. Achievement of Project Outcomes<sup>56</sup>**

The achievement of Project outcomes is assessed as performance against the Project outcomes as defined in the reconstructed<sup>57</sup> Theory of Change. These are outcomes that are intended to be achieved by the end of the Project timeframe and within the Project's resource envelope. Emphasis is placed on the achievement of Project outcomes that are most important for attaining intermediate States. As with outputs, a table can be used where substantive amendments to the formulation of Project outcomes is necessary to allow for an assessment of performance. The Evaluation should report evidence of attribution between UNEP's intervention and the Project outcomes. In cases of normative work or where several actors are collaborating to achieve common outcomes, evidence of the nature and magnitude of UNEP's 'substantive contribution' should be included and/or 'credible association' established between Project efforts and the Project outcomes realised.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

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<sup>52</sup> In some instances, based on data collected during the evaluation process, the assessment of the project's design quality may change from Inception Report to Main Evaluation Report.

<sup>53</sup> Note that 'political upheaval' does not include regular national election cycles, but unanticipated unrest or prolonged disruption. The potential delays or changes in political support that are often associated with the regular national election cycle should be part of the project's design and addressed through adaptive management by the project team. From March 2020 this should include the effects of COVID-19.

<sup>54</sup> Outputs are the availability (for intended beneficiaries/users) of new products and services and/or gains in knowledge, abilities and awareness of individuals or within institutions (UNEP, 2019)

<sup>55</sup> 'Project management and supervision' refers to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments.

<sup>56</sup> Outcomes are the use (i.e. uptake, adoption, application) of an output by intended beneficiaries, observed as changes in institutions or behavior, attitude or condition (UNEP, 2019)

<sup>57</sup> All submitted UNEP project documents are required to present a Theory of Change. The level of 'reconstruction' needed during an evaluation will depend on the quality of this initial TOC, the time that has lapsed between project design and implementation (which may be related to securing and disbursing funds) and the level of any formal changes made to the project design.



- Quality of Project management and supervision
- Stakeholders' participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- Communication and public awareness

**iii. Likelihood of Impact**

Based on the articulation of long-lasting effects in the reconstructed TOC (*i.e. from Project outcomes, via intermediate States, to impact*), the Evaluation will assess the likelihood of the intended, positive impacts becoming a reality. Project objectives or goals should be incorporated in the TOC, possibly as intermediate States or long-lasting impacts. The Evaluation Office's approach to the use of TOC in Project evaluations is outlined in a guidance note available and is supported by an excel-based flow chart, 'Likelihood of Impact Assessment Decision Tree'. Essentially the approach follows a 'likelihood tree' from Project outcomes to impacts, taking account of whether the assumptions and drivers identified in the reconstructed TOC held. Any unintended positive effects should also be identified and their causal linkages to the intended impact described.

The Evaluation will also consider the likelihood that the intervention may lead, or contribute to, unintended negative effects (e.g. will vulnerable groups such as those living with disabilities and/or women and children, be disproportionately affected by the Project?). Some of these potential negative effects may have been identified in the Project design as risks or as part of the analysis of Environmental and Social Safeguards.

The Evaluation will consider the extent to which the Project has played a catalytic role<sup>58</sup> or has promoted scaling up and/or replication as part of its Theory of Change (either explicitly as in a Project with a demonstration component or implicitly as expressed in the drivers required to move to outcome levels) and as factors that are likely to contribute to greater or long-lasting impact.

Ultimately UNEP and all its partners aim to bring about benefits to the environment and human well-being. Few Projects are likely to have impact Statements that reflect such long-lasting or broad-based changes. However, the Evaluation will assess the likelihood of the Project to make a substantive contribution to the long-lasting changes represented by the Sustainable Development Goals, and/or the intermediate-level results reflected in UNEP's Expected Accomplishments and the strategic priorities of funding partner(s).

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Quality of Project Management and Supervision (including adaptive management)
- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- Country ownership and driven-ness
- Communication and public awareness

• **Financial Management**

Financial management will be assessed under three themes: *adherence* to UNEP's financial policies and procedures, *completeness* of financial information and *communication* between financial and Project management staff. The Evaluation will establish the actual spend across the life of the Project of funds secured from all donors. This expenditure will be reported, where possible, at output/component level and will be compared with the approved budget. The Evaluation will verify the application of proper financial management standards and adherence to UNEP's financial management policies. Any financial management issues that have affected the timely delivery of the Project or the quality of its performance will be highlighted. The Evaluation will record where standard financial documentation is missing, inaccurate, incomplete or unavailable in a timely manner. The Evaluation will assess the level of communication between the Project Manager and the Fund Management Officer as it relates to the effective delivery of the planned Project and the needs of a responsive, adaptive management approach.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Preparation and readiness
- Quality of Project management and supervision

• **Efficiency**

Under the efficiency criterion, the Evaluation will assess the extent to which the Project delivered maximum results from the given resources. This will include an assessment of the cost-effectiveness and timeliness of Project execution.

Focussing on the translation of inputs into outputs, *cost-effectiveness* is the extent to which an intervention has achieved, or is expected to achieve, its results at the lowest possible cost. *Timeliness* refers to whether planned activities were delivered according to expected timeframes as well as whether events were sequenced efficiently. The Evaluation will also assess to

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<sup>58</sup> The terms *catalytic effect*, *scaling up* and *replication* are inter-related and generally refer to extending the coverage or magnitude of the effects of a project. *Catalytic effect* is associated with triggering additional actions that are not directly funded by the project – these effects can be both concrete or less tangible, can be intentionally caused by the project or implied in the design and reflected in the TOC drivers, or can be unintentional and can rely on funding from another source or have no financial requirements. *Scaling up* and *Replication* require more intentionality for projects, or individual components and approaches, to be reproduced in other similar contexts. *Scaling up* suggests a substantive increase in the number of new beneficiaries reached/involved and may require adapted delivery mechanisms while *Replication* suggests the repetition of an approach or component at a similar scale but among different beneficiaries. Even with highly technical work, where scaling up or replication involves working with a new community, some consideration of the new context should take place and adjustments made as necessary.

what extent any Project extension could have been avoided through stronger Project management and identify any negative impacts caused by Project delays or extensions. The Evaluation will describe any cost or time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed Project timeframe and consider whether the Project was implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternative interventions or approaches.

The Evaluation will give special attention to efforts made by the Project teams during Project implementation to make use of/build upon pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities<sup>59</sup> with other initiatives, programmes and Projects etc. to increase Project efficiency.

The factors underpinning the need for any Project extensions will also be explored and discussed. As management or Project support costs cannot be increased in cases of 'no cost extensions', such extensions represent an increase in costs to implementing parties.

*Factors affecting this criterion may include:*

- Preparation and readiness (e.g. timeliness)
- Quality of Project management and supervision
- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
- **Monitoring and Reporting**

The Evaluation will assess monitoring and reporting across three sub-categories: monitoring design and budgeting, monitoring implementation and Project reporting.

**i. Monitoring Design and Budgeting**

Each Project should be supported by a sound monitoring plan that is designed to track progress against SMART<sup>60</sup> results towards the provision of the Project's outputs and achievement of Project outcomes, including at a level disaggregated by gender, marginalisation or vulnerability, including those living with disabilities. In particular, the Evaluation will assess the relevance and appropriateness of the Project indicators as well as the methods used for tracking progress against them as part of conscious results-based management. The Evaluation will assess the quality of the design of the monitoring plan as well as the funds allocated for its implementation. The adequacy of resources for Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation/Review should be discussed if applicable.

**ii. Monitoring of Project Implementation**

The Evaluation will assess whether the monitoring system was operational and facilitated the timely tracking of results and progress towards Projects objectives throughout the Project implementation period. This assessment will include consideration of whether the Project gathered relevant and good quality baseline data that is accurately and appropriately documented. This should include monitoring the representation and participation of disaggregated groups, including gendered, marginalised or vulnerable groups, such as those living with disabilities, in Project activities. It will also consider the quality of the information generated by the monitoring system during Project implementation and how it was used to adapt and improve Project execution, achievement of outcomes and ensure sustainability. The Evaluation should confirm that funds allocated for monitoring were used to support this activity.

**iii. Project Reporting**

UNEP has a centralised Project Information Management System (PIMS) in which Project managers upload six-monthly progress reports against agreed Project milestones. This information will be provided to the Evaluation Consultant(s) by the Evaluation Manager. Some Projects have additional requirements to report regularly to funding partners, which will be supplied by the Project team. The Evaluation will assess the extent to which both UNEP and donor reporting commitments have been fulfilled. Consideration will be given as to whether reporting has been carried out with respect to the effects of the initiative on disaggregated groups.

*Factors affecting this criterion may include:*

- Quality of Project management and supervision
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality (e.g disaggregated indicators and data)
- **Sustainability**

Sustainability<sup>61</sup> is understood as the probability of the benefits derived from the achievement of Project outcomes being maintained and developed after the close of the intervention. The Evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to undermine or contribute to the endurance of achieved Project outcomes (i.e. 'assumptions' and 'drivers'). Some factors of sustainability may be embedded in the Project design and implementation approaches while others may be contextual circumstances or conditions that evolve over the life of the intervention. Where applicable an assessment of bio-physical factors that may affect the sustainability of Project outcomes may also be included.

**i. Socio-political Sustainability**

The Evaluation will assess the extent to which social or political factors support the continuation and further development of the benefits derived from Project outcomes. It will consider the level of ownership, interest and commitment among government and other stakeholders to take the Project achievements forwards. In particular the Evaluation will consider whether individual capacity development efforts are likely to be sustained.

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<sup>59</sup> Complementarity with other interventions during project design, inception or mobilization is considered under Strategic Relevance above.

<sup>60</sup> SMART refers to results that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-oriented. Indicators help to make results measurable.

<sup>61</sup> As used here, 'sustainability' means the long-lasting maintenance of outcomes and consequent impacts, whether environmental or not. This is distinct from the concept of sustainability in the terms 'environmental sustainability' or 'sustainable development', which imply 'not living beyond our means' or 'not diminishing global environmental benefits' (GEF STAP Paper, 2019, Achieving More Enduring Outcomes from GEF Investment)

**ii. Financial Sustainability**

Some Project outcomes, once achieved, do not require further financial inputs, e.g. the adoption of a revised policy. However, in order to derive a benefit from this outcome further management action may still be needed e.g. to undertake actions to enforce the policy. Other Project outcomes may be dependent on a continuous flow of action that needs to be resourced for them to be maintained, e.g. continuation of a new natural resource management approach. The Evaluation will assess the extent to which Project outcomes are dependent on future funding for the benefits they bring to be sustained. Secured future funding is only relevant to financial sustainability where a Project's outcomes have been extended into a future Project phase. Even where future funding has been secured, the question still remains as to whether the Project outcomes are financially sustainable.

**iii. Institutional Sustainability**

The Evaluation will assess the extent to which the sustainability of Project outcomes (especially those relating to policies and laws) is dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance. It will consider whether institutional achievements such as governance structures and processes, policies, sub-regional agreements, legal and accountability frameworks etc. are robust enough to continue delivering the benefits associated with the Project outcomes after Project closure. In particular, the Evaluation will consider whether institutional capacity development efforts are likely to be sustained.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
  - Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality (e.g. where interventions are not inclusive, their sustainability may be undermined)
  - Communication and public awareness
  - Country ownership and driven-ness
- **Factors Affecting Project Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues**

*(These factors are rated in the ratings table but are discussed within the Main Evaluation Report as cross-cutting themes as appropriate under the other evaluation criteria, above. If these issues have not been addressed under the evaluation criteria above, then independent summaries of their status within the evaluated Project should be given.)*

**i. Preparation and Readiness**

This criterion focuses on the inception or mobilisation stage of the Project (i.e. the time between Project approval and first disbursement). The Evaluation will assess whether appropriate measures were taken to either address weaknesses in the Project design or respond to changes that took place between Project approval, the securing of funds and Project mobilisation. In particular the Evaluation will consider the nature and quality of engagement with stakeholder groups by the Project team, the confirmation of partner capacity and development of partnership agreements as well as initial staffing and financing arrangements. *(Project preparation is included in the template for the assessment of Project Design Quality).*

**ii. Quality of Project Management and Supervision**

In some cases 'Project management and supervision' may refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments while in others, it may refer to the Project management performance of an implementing partner and the technical backstopping and supervision provided by UNEP. The performance of parties playing different roles should be discussed and a rating provided for both types of supervision (UNEP/Implementing Agency; Partner/Executing Agency) and the overall rating for this sub-category established as a simple average of the two.

The Evaluation will assess the effectiveness of Project management with regard to: providing leadership towards achieving the planned outcomes; managing team structures; maintaining productive partner relationships (including Steering Groups etc.); maintaining Project relevance within changing external and strategic contexts; communication and collaboration with UNEP colleagues; risk management; use of problem-solving; Project adaptation and overall Project execution. Evidence of adaptive management should be highlighted.

**iii. Stakeholder Participation and Cooperation**

Here the term 'stakeholder' should be considered in a broad sense, encompassing all Project partners, duty bearers with a role in delivering Project outputs and target users of Project outputs and any other collaborating agents external to UNEP and the implementing partner(s). The assessment will consider the quality and effectiveness of all forms of communication and consultation with stakeholders throughout the Project life and the support given to maximise collaboration and coherence between various stakeholders, including sharing plans, pooling resources and exchanging learning and expertise. The inclusion and participation of all differentiated groups, including gender groups should be considered.

**iv. Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equality**

The Evaluation will ascertain to what extent the Project has applied the UN Common Understanding on the human rights-based approach (HRBA) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. Within this human rights context the Evaluation will assess to what extent the intervention adheres to UNEP's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment<sup>62</sup>.

In particular the Evaluation will consider to what extent Project implementation and monitoring have taken into consideration: (i) possible inequalities (especially those related to gender) in access to, and the control over, natural resources; (ii) specific vulnerabilities of disadvantaged groups (especially women, youth and children and those living with disabilities) to environmental degradation or disasters; and (iii) the role of disadvantaged groups (especially those related to gender) in mitigating or adapting to environmental changes and engaging in environmental protection and rehabilitation.

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<sup>62</sup> The Evaluation Office notes that Gender Equality was first introduced in the Project Review Committee Checklist in 2010 and, therefore, provides a criterion rating on gender for projects approved from 2010 onwards. Equally, it is noted that policy documents, operational guidelines and other capacity building efforts have only been developed since then and have evolved over time. [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7655/-Gender\\_equality\\_and\\_the\\_environment\\_Policy\\_and\\_strategy-2015Gender\\_equality\\_and\\_the\\_environment\\_policy\\_and\\_strategy.pdf.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7655/-Gender_equality_and_the_environment_Policy_and_strategy-2015Gender_equality_and_the_environment_policy_and_strategy.pdf.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y)

Note that the Project's effect on equality (i.e. promoting human rights, gender equality and inclusion of those living with disabilities and/or belonging to marginalised/vulnerable groups) should be included within the TOC as a general driver or assumption where there is no dedicated result within the results framework. If an explicit commitment on this topic is made within the Project document then the driver/assumption should also be specific to the described intentions.

**v. Environmental and Social Safeguards**

UNEP Projects address environmental and social safeguards primarily through the process of environmental and social screening at the Project approval stage, risk assessment and management (avoidance, minimization, mitigation or, in exceptional cases, offsetting) of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with Project and programme activities. The Evaluation will confirm whether UNEP requirements<sup>63</sup> were met to: *review* risk ratings on a regular basis; *monitor* Project implementation for possible safeguard issues; *respond* (where relevant) to safeguard issues through risk avoidance, minimization, mitigation or offsetting and *report* on the implementation of safeguard management measures taken. UNEP requirements for proposed Projects to be screened for any safeguarding issues; for sound environmental and social risk assessments to be conducted and initial risk ratings to be assigned, are evaluated above under Quality of Project Design).

The Evaluation will also consider the extent to which the management of the Project minimised UNEP's environmental footprint.

**vi. Country Ownership and Driven-ness**

The Evaluation will assess the quality and degree of engagement of government / public sector agencies in the Project. While there is some overlap between Country Ownership and Institutional Sustainability, this criterion focuses primarily on the forward momentum of the intended Projects results, i.e. either a) moving forwards from outputs to Project outcomes or b) moving forward from Project outcomes towards intermediate States. The Evaluation will consider the engagement not only of those directly involved in Project execution and those participating in technical or leadership groups, but also those official representatives whose cooperation is needed for change to be embedded in their respective institutions and offices (e.g. representatives from multiple sectors or relevant ministries beyond Ministry of Environment). This factor is concerned with the level of ownership generated by the Project over outputs and outcomes and that is necessary for long-lasting impact to be realised. Ownership should extend to all gender and marginalised groups.

**vii. Communication and Public Awareness**

The Evaluation will assess the effectiveness of: a) communication of learning and experience sharing between Project partners and interested groups arising from the Project during its life and b) public awareness activities that were undertaken during the implementation of the Project to influence attitudes or shape behaviour among wider communities and civil society at large. The Evaluation should consider whether existing communication channels and networks were used effectively, including meeting the differentiated needs of gendered or marginalised groups, and whether any feedback channels were established. Where knowledge sharing platforms have been established under a Project the Evaluation will comment on the sustainability of the communication channel under either socio-political, institutional or financial sustainability, as appropriate.

**Section 3. EVALUATION APPROACH, METHODS AND DELIVERABLES**

The Terminal Evaluation will be an in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby key stakeholders are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation process. Both quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods will be used as appropriate to determine Project achievements against the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts. It is highly recommended that the consultant(s) maintains close communication with the Project team and promotes information exchange throughout the Evaluation implementation phase in order to increase their (and other stakeholder) ownership of the evaluation findings. Where applicable, the consultant(s) will provide a geo-referenced map that demarcates the area covered by the Project and, where possible, provide geo-reference photographs of key intervention sites (e.g. sites of habitat rehabilitation and protection, pollution treatment infrastructure, etc.)

The findings of the Evaluation will be based on the following:

A desk review of:

- Relevant background documentation;
- Project design documents (including minutes of the Project design review meeting at approval); Annual Work Plans and Budgets or equivalent, revisions to the Project, the logical framework and its budget;
- Project reports such as six-monthly progress and financial reports, progress reports from collaborating partners, meeting minutes, relevant correspondence etc.;
- Project deliverables
- Mid-Term Review of the Project (if available);

(f) **Interviews** (individual or in group) with:

- UNEP Project Manager (PM);
- Project management team;
- UNEP Fund Management Officer (FMO);
- Project partners, including EU, Adelphi, Practical Action;
- Sub-Programme Coordinator;
- Relevant resource persons;
- Representatives from civil society and specialist groups (such as local associations, etc).

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<sup>63</sup> For the review of project concepts and proposals, the Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) was introduced in 2019 and replaced the Environmental, Social and Economic Review note (ESERN), which had been in place since 2016. In GEF projects safeguards have been considered in project design since 2011.

- (a) **Surveys** - where appropriate
- (b) **Field visits** – to the participating countries if deemed feasible
- (c) Other data collection tools as deemed appropriate

#### 11. Evaluation Deliverables and Review Procedures

The Evaluation consultant will prepare:

- **Inception Report:** (see Annex 1 for a list of all templates, tables and guidance notes) containing an assessment of project design quality, a draft reconstructed Theory of Change of the project, project stakeholder analysis, evaluation framework and a tentative evaluation schedule.
- **Preliminary Findings Note:** typically in the form of a PowerPoint presentation, the sharing of preliminary findings is intended to support the participation of the project team, act as a means to ensure all information sources have been accessed and provide an opportunity to verify emerging findings. In the case of highly strategic project/portfolio evaluations or evaluations with an Evaluation Reference Group, the preliminary findings may be presented as a word document for review and comment.
- **Draft and Final Evaluation Report:** containing an executive summary that can act as a stand-alone document; detailed analysis of the evaluation findings organised by evaluation criteria and supported with evidence; lessons learned and recommendations and an annotated ratings table.

An **Evaluation Brief**, (a 2-page overview of the evaluation and key evaluation findings) for wider dissemination through the UNEP website may be required. This will be discussed with the Evaluation Manager no later than during the finalization of the Inception Report.

**Review of the Draft Evaluation Report.** The Evaluation Consultant(s) will submit a draft report to the Evaluation Manager and revise the draft in response to their comments and suggestions. Once a draft of adequate quality has been peer-reviewed and accepted, the Evaluation Manager will share the cleared draft report with the Project Manager, who will alert the Evaluation Manager in case the report contains any blatant factual errors. The Evaluation Manager will then forward the revised draft report (corrected by the Evaluation Consultant(s) where necessary) to other project stakeholders, for their review and comments. Stakeholders may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions as well as providing feedback on the proposed recommendations and lessons. Any comments or responses to draft reports will be sent to the Evaluation Manager for consolidation. The Evaluation Manager will provide all comments to the Evaluation Consultant(s) for consideration in preparing the final report, along with guidance on areas of contradiction or issues requiring an institutional response.

Based on a careful review of the evidence collated by the Evaluation Consultants and the internal consistency of the report, the Evaluation Manager will provide an assessment of the ratings in the final evaluation report. Where there are differences of opinion between the evaluator and the Evaluation Manager on project ratings, both viewpoints will be clearly presented in the final report. The Evaluation Office ratings will be considered the final ratings for the project.

The Evaluation Manager will prepare a **quality assessment** of the first draft of the Main Evaluation Report, which acts as a tool for providing structured feedback to the Evaluation Consultant(s). The quality of the final report will be assessed and rated against the criteria specified in template listed in Annex 1 and this assessment will be appended to the Final Evaluation Report.

At the end of the evaluation process, the Evaluation Office will prepare a **Recommendations Implementation Plan** in the format of a table, to be completed and updated at regular intervals by the Task Manager. The Evaluation Office will track compliance against this plan on a six-monthly basis for a maximum of 12 months.

#### 12. The Evaluation Consultant

For this evaluation, one independent consultant will work under the overall responsibility of the Evaluation Office represented by an Evaluation Manager (Pauline Marima), in consultation with the Project Manager (Silja Halle), Head of the Environmental Security Unit (Elizabeth Sellwood), Division Director (Susan Gardner), Funds Management Officer (Paul Obonyo), and the Coordinators of UNEP Sub-programmes on Climate Change<sup>64</sup> (Niklas Hagelberg) and [former] Disasters and Conflicts<sup>65</sup> other relevant colleagues in UNEP. The consultant will liaise with the Evaluation Manager on any procedural and methodological matters related to the evaluation. It is, however, the consultant's individual responsibility to arrange for their travel, visa, obtain documentary evidence, plan meetings with stakeholders, organize online surveys, and any other logistical matters related to the assignment. The UNEP Project Manager and project teams will, where possible, provide logistical support (formal introductions, meetings etc.) allowing the consultant to conduct the evaluation as efficiently and independently as possible.

The consultant will be hired over the period **May – December 2023** during which time the evaluation deliverables listed in Section 11 'Evaluation Deliverables' above should be submitted.

S/he should have: an advanced university degree in environmental or social studies, an advanced degree is desirable; at least 7 years' professional experience is required; working experience in the areas of environmental resource management, climate change, and natural resource conflict is an added advantage; previous working experience in undertaking evaluation of projects, preferably using a Theory of Change approach, is required. Knowledge of English language along with excellent writing skills in English is required. Experience in managing partnerships, knowledge management and communication is desirable for all evaluation consultants.

The consultant will be responsible, in close consultation with the Evaluation Office of UNEP, for overall management of this evaluation and timely delivery of the outputs described in Section 11 Evaluation Deliverables, above. The consultant will ensure

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<sup>64</sup> This Sub-programme is now referred to as Climate Action

<sup>65</sup> This position was formerly held by Stefan Smith, who is no longer working in UNEP

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that all evaluation criteria and questions are adequately covered. Detailed guidelines for the Evaluation Consultant can be found on the Evaluation Office of UNEP website: (<http://web.unep.org/evaluation/working-us/working-us>).

### Specific Responsibilities:

In close consultation with the Evaluation Manager, the evaluation consultant will be responsible for the overall management of the evaluation and timely provision of its outputs, data collection and analysis and report-writing. More specifically:

#### Inception phase of the evaluation, including:

- preliminary desk review and introductory interviews with project staff;
- draft the reconstructed Theory of Change of the project;
- prepare the evaluation framework;
- develop the desk review and interview protocols;
- draft the survey protocols (if relevant);
- develop and present criteria for country and/or site selection for the evaluation mission;
- plan the evaluation schedule;
- prepare the Inception Report, incorporating comments until approved by the Evaluation Manager

#### Data collection and analysis phase of the evaluation, including:

- conduct further desk review and in-depth interviews with project implementing and executing agencies, project partners and project stakeholders;
- (where appropriate and agreed) conduct an evaluation mission in the project country, visit the project locations, interview project partners and stakeholders, including a good representation of local communities. Ensure independence of the evaluation and confidentiality of evaluation interviews.
- regularly report back to the Evaluation Manager on progress and inform of any possible problems or issues encountered and;
- keep the Project/Task Manager informed of the evaluation progress.

#### Reporting phase, including:

- draft the Main Evaluation Report, ensuring that the evaluation report is complete, coherent and consistent with the Evaluation Manager guidelines both in substance and style;
- liaise with the Evaluation Manager on comments received and finalize the Main Evaluation Report, ensuring that comments are taken into account until approved by the Evaluation Manager
- prepare a Response to Comments annex for the main report, listing those comments not accepted by the evaluation consultant and indicating the reason for the rejection; and
- (where agreed with the Evaluation Manager) prepare an Evaluation Brief (2-page summary of the evaluation and the key evaluation findings and lessons)

#### Managing relations, including:

- maintain a positive relationship with evaluation stakeholders, ensuring that the evaluation process is as participatory as possible but at the same time maintains its independence;
- communicate in a timely manner with the Evaluation Manager on any issues requiring its attention and intervention.

### 13. Schedule of the Evaluation

The table below presents the tentative schedule for the Evaluation.

**Table 3. Tentative schedule for the Evaluation**

Milestone	Tentative Dates
Evaluation Initiation Meeting	May 2023
Inception Report	June 2023
Evaluation Mission(s)	July 2023
E-based interviews, surveys etc.	June - July 2023
PowerPoint/presentation on preliminary findings and recommendations	August 2023
Draft report to Evaluation Manager (and Peer Reviewer)	September 2023
Draft Report shared with UNEP Project Manager and project execution teams	October 2023
Draft Report shared with wider group of stakeholders	November 2023
Final Report	December 2023
Final Report shared with all respondents	December 2023

### 14. Contractual Arrangements

Evaluation Consultant will be selected and recruited by the Evaluation Office of UNEP under an individual Special Service Agreement (SSA) on a "fees only" basis (see below). By signing the service contract with UNEP /UNON, the consultant certifies that they have not been associated with the design and implementation of the project in any way which may jeopardize their independence and impartiality towards project achievements and project partner performance. In addition, they will not have any future interests (within six months after completion of the contract) with the project's executing or implementing units. All consultants are required to sign the Code of Conduct Agreement Form.

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Fees will be paid on an instalment basis, paid on acceptance by the Evaluation Manager of expected key deliverables. The schedule of payment is as follows:

### Schedule of Payment for the Evaluation Consultant:

Deliverable	Percentage Payment
Approved Inception Report (as per annex document #9)	30%
Approved Draft Main Evaluation Report (as per annex document #10)	30%
Approved Final Main Evaluation Report	40%

**Fees only contract:** Where applicable, air tickets will be purchased by UNEP and 75% of the Daily Subsistence Allowance for each authorised travel mission will be paid up front. Local in-country travel will only be reimbursed where agreed in advance with the Evaluation Manager and on the production of acceptable receipts. Terminal expenses and residual DSA entitlements (25%) will be paid after mission completion.

The consultant may be provided with access to UNEP's information management systems (e.g. GEF Portal, UNEP Open Data, UNEP's SharePoint etc) and if such access is granted, the consultants agree not to disclose information from that system to third parties beyond information required for, and included in, the evaluation report.

In case the consultants are not able to provide the deliverables in accordance with these guidelines, and in line with the expected quality standards by the UNEP Evaluation Office, payment may be withheld at the discretion of the Director of the Evaluation Office until the consultants have improved the deliverables to meet UNEP's quality standards.

If the consultant fails to submit a satisfactory final product to UNEP in a timely manner, i.e. before the end date of their contract, the Evaluation Office reserves the right to employ additional human resources to finalize the report, and to reduce the consultants' fees by an amount equal to the additional costs borne by the Evaluation Office to bring the report up to standard<sup>66</sup>.

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<sup>66</sup> This may include contract cancellation in-line with prevailing UN Secretariat rules.



**Annex 10. Review comments on the draft report that were received but not/partially accepted.**

## Annex 11. Quality Assessment of the Terminal Evaluation Report

Evaluand Title:

### Terminal Evaluation of a UNEP Project “Climate Change and Security” (PIMS 1970)

All UNEP evaluations are subject to a quality assessment by the Evaluation Office. This is an assessment of the quality of the evaluation product (i.e. evaluation report) and is dependent on more than just the consultant’s efforts and skills.

	UNEP Evaluation Office Comments	Final Report Rating
<b>Substantive Report Quality Criteria</b>		
<p><b>Quality of the Executive Summary:</b></p> <p>The Summary should be able to stand alone as an accurate summary of the main evaluation product. It should include a concise overview of the evaluation object; clear summary of the evaluation objectives and scope; overall evaluation rating of the project and key features of performance (strengths and weaknesses) against exceptional criteria (plus reference to where the evaluation ratings table can be found within the report); summary of the main findings of the exercise, including a synthesis of main conclusions (which include a summary response to key strategic evaluation questions), lessons learned and recommendations.</p>	<p><b>Final report:</b></p> <p>The Executive summary is complete and presents a suitable stand-alone summary of the main evaluation findings, including key features of the project’s performance, recommendations and lessons learned. The key strategic questions are covered explicitly.</p>	6
<p><b>I. Introduction</b></p> <p>A brief introduction should be given identifying, where possible and relevant, the following: institutional context of the project (sub-programme, Division, regions/countries where implemented) and coverage of the evaluation; date of PRC approval and project document signature); results frameworks to which it contributes (e.g. Expected Accomplishment in POW); project duration and start/end dates; number of project phases (where appropriate); implementing partners; total secured budget and whether the project has been evaluated in the past (e.g. mid-term, part of a synthesis evaluation, evaluated by another agency etc.)</p> <p>Consider the extent to which the introduction includes a concise statement of the purpose of the evaluation and the key intended audience for the findings?</p>	<p>Section is complete and includes a concise description of the purpose of the evaluand and the evaluation</p>	6
<p><b>II. Evaluation Methods</b></p> <p>A data collection section should include: a description of evaluation methods and information sources used, including the number and type of respondents; justification for methods used (e.g. qualitative/quantitative; electronic/face-to-face); any selection criteria used to identify respondents, case studies or sites/countries visited; strategies used to increase stakeholder engagement and consultation; details of how data were verified (e.g. triangulation, review by stakeholders etc.). Efforts to include the voices of different groups, e.g. vulnerable, gender, marginalised etc) should be described.</p> <p>Methods to ensure that potentially excluded groups (excluded by gender, vulnerability or marginalisation) are reached and their experiences captured effectively, should be made explicit in this section.</p> <p>The methods used to analyse data (e.g. scoring; coding; thematic analysis etc.) should be described.</p> <p>It should also address evaluation limitations such as: low or</p>	<p>The section is complete.</p> <p>The evaluation methods have been clearly described, including limitations to the study.</p> <p>Consideration for ethics and human rights issues are included, including how anonymity and confidentiality were protected, and strategies used to observe gender considerations / include the views of marginalised or potentially disadvantaged groups</p>	6

	UNEP Evaluation Office Comments	Final Report Rating
<p>imbalanced response rates across different groups; gaps in documentation; extent to which findings can be either generalised to wider evaluation questions or constraints on aggregation/disaggregation; any potential or apparent biases; language barriers and ways they were overcome.</p> <p>Ethics and human rights issues should be highlighted including: how anonymity and confidentiality were protected, and strategies used to include the views of marginalised or potentially disadvantaged groups and/or divergent views. Is there an ethics statement? E.g. <i>'Throughout the evaluation process and in the compilation of the Final Evaluation Report efforts have been made to represent the views of both mainstream and more marginalised groups. All efforts to provide respondents with anonymity have been made.'</i></p>		
<p><b>III. The Project</b></p> <p>This section should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Context</i>: Overview of the main issue that the project is trying to address, its root causes and consequences on the environment and human well-being (i.e. synopsis of the problem and situational analyses).</li> <li>• <i>Results framework</i>: Summary of the project's results hierarchy as stated in the ProDoc (or as officially revised)</li> <li>• <i>Stakeholders</i>: Description of groups of targeted stakeholders organised according to relevant common characteristics</li> <li>• <i>Project implementation structure and partners</i>: A description of the implementation structure with diagram and a list of key project partners</li> <li>• <i>Changes in design during implementation</i>: Any key events that affected the project's scope or parameters should be described in brief in chronological order</li> <li>• <i>Project financing</i>: Completed tables of: (a) budget at design and expenditure by components (b) planned and actual sources of funding/co-financing</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete. All the required aspects are addressed in sufficient detail.</p>	6
<p><b>IV. Theory of Change</b></p> <p>The <i>TOC at Evaluation</i> should be presented clearly in both diagrammatic and narrative forms. Clear articulation of each major causal pathway is expected, (starting from outputs to long term impact), including explanations of all drivers and assumptions as well as the expected roles of key actors.</p> <p>This section should include a description of how the <i>TOC at Evaluation</i><sup>67</sup> was designed (who was involved etc.) and applied to the context of the project? Where the project results as stated in the project design documents (or formal revisions of the project design) are not an accurate reflection of the project's intentions or do not follow UNEP's definitions of different results levels, project results may need to be re-phrased or reformulated. In such cases, a summary of the project's results hierarchy should be presented for: a) the results as stated in the approved/revised Prodoc logframe/TOC and b) as formulated in the <i>TOC at Evaluation</i>. <i>The two results hierarchies should be presented as a two-column table to show clearly that, although wording and placement may have changed, the results 'goal posts' have not been 'moved'</i>. This table may have initially been presented in the Inception Report and should appear somewhere in the Main Review report.</p>	<p>The section is complete.</p> <p>The TOC has been presented in both diagrammatic and narrative formats.</p> <p>A clear comparison between the original and reformulated TOC has been included. The TOC narrative presents a description of the main causal chains from outputs through to the Impacts and Global Environmental Benefit.</p>	5.5

<sup>67</sup> During the Inception Phase of the evaluation process a *TOC at Evaluation Inception* is created based on the information contained in the approved project documents (these may include either logical framework or a TOC or narrative descriptions), formal revisions and annual reports etc. During the evaluation process this TOC is revised based on changes made during project intervention and becomes the *TOC at Evaluation*.

	UNEP Evaluation Office Comments	Final Report Rating
<p><b>V. Key Findings</b></p> <p><b>Findings Statements:</b> The frame of reference for a finding should be an individual evaluation criterion or a strategic question from the TOR. <b>A finding should go beyond description and uses analysis to provide insights that aid learning specific to the evaluand.</b> In some cases a findings statement may articulate a key element that has determined the performance rating of a criterion. Findings will frequently provide insight into 'how' and/or 'why' questions.</p>	<p>The main findings are not presented in a stand-alone section rather they are highlighted in various sections across the report, under the relevant evaluation criteria</p>	5
<p><b>A. Strategic relevance:</b></p> <p>This section should include an assessment of the project's relevance in relation to UNEP's mandate and its alignment with UNEP's policies and strategies at the time of project approval. An assessment of the complementarity of the project at design (or during inception/mobilisation<sup>68</sup>), with other interventions addressing the needs of the same target groups should be included. Consider the extent to which all four elements have been addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Alignment to the UNEP Medium Term Strategy (MTS), Programme of Work (POW) and Strategic Priorities</li> <li>ii. Alignment to Donor/GEF/Partners Strategic Priorities</li> <li>iii. Relevance to Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities</li> <li>iv. Complementarity with Existing Interventions</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete, and all the sub-criteria have been assessed in detail.</p>	6
<p><b>B. Quality of Project Design</b></p> <p>To what extent are the strength and weaknesses of the project design effectively <u>summarized</u>?</p>	<p>The section is complete.</p> <p>Design strengths and weaknesses are described and the overall rating for project design is suitable justified.</p>	5
<p><b>C. Nature of the External Context</b></p> <p>For projects where this is appropriate, key <u>external</u> features of the project's implementing context that limited the project's performance (e.g. conflict, natural disaster, political upheaval<sup>69</sup>), and how they affected performance, should be described.</p>	<p>This section is complete.</p> <p>The challenges faced by the project are presented in a structured and clear way. The rating is consistent with the findings presented.</p>	6
<p><b>D. Effectiveness</b></p> <p><b>(i) Outputs and Project Outcomes:</b> How well does the report present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of the a) availability of outputs, and b) achievement of project outcomes? How convincing is the discussion of attribution</p>	<p><b>Final report:</b></p> <p>The section is complete and thorough.</p>	6

<sup>68</sup> A project's inception or mobilization period is understood as the time between project approval and first disbursement. Complementarity during project implementation is considered under Efficiency, see below.

<sup>69</sup> Note that 'political upheaval' does not include regular national election cycles, but unanticipated unrest or prolonged disruption. The potential delays or changes in political support that are often associated with the regular national election cycle should be part of the project's design and addressed through adaptive management of the project team.

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<p>and contribution, as well as the constraints to attributing effects to the intervention?</p> <p>The effects of the intervention on differentiated groups, including those with specific needs due to gender, vulnerability or marginalisation, should be discussed explicitly.</p>	<p>A clear and evidence-based assessment of the outputs and outcomes is provided in detail.</p> <p>Effects of the intervention on vulnerable groups in Sudan and Nepal is assessed.</p> <p>Ratings for the sub-criteria are consistent with findings presented.</p>	
<p><b>(ii) Likelihood of Impact:</b> How well does the report present an integrated analysis, guided by the causal pathways represented by the TOC, of all evidence relating to likelihood of impact?</p> <p>How well are change processes explained and the roles of key actors, as well as drivers and assumptions, explicitly discussed?</p> <p>Any unintended negative effects of the project should be discussed under Effectiveness, especially negative effects on disadvantaged groups.</p>	<p>The section is complete and thorough.</p> <p>A clear and evidence-based assessment of the likelihood of impact is provided in detail. Ratings for the sub-criterion is consistent with findings presented.</p>	6
<p><b>E. Financial Management</b></p> <p>This section should contain an integrated analysis of all dimensions evaluated under financial management and include a completed 'financial management' table.</p> <p>Consider how well the report addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Adherence</i> to UNEP's financial policies and procedures</li> <li>• <i>completeness</i> of financial information, including the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used</li> <li>• <i>communication</i> between financial and project management staff</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete and covers all the three aspects of financial management in sufficient detail.</p>	5.5
<p><b>F. Efficiency</b></p> <p>To what extent, and how well, does the report present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of efficiency under the primary categories of cost-effectiveness and timeliness including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implications of delays and no cost extensions</li> <li>• Time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed project timeframe</li> <li>• Discussion of making use during project implementation of/building on pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc.</li> <li>• The extent to which the management of the project minimised UNEP's environmental footprint.</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete and covers all the main aspects of efficiency in sufficient detail.</p>	5.5

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<p><b>G. Monitoring and Reporting</b></p> <p>How well does the report assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring design and budgeting (<i>including SMART results with measurable indicators, resources for MTE/R etc.</i>)</li> <li>Monitoring of project implementation (<i>including use of monitoring data for adaptive management</i>)</li> <li>Project reporting (e.g. PIMS and donor reports)</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete and covers all the three aspects of monitoring.</p> <p>Section would have benefitted from a more robust assessment of the sub-criterion on monitoring of project implementation to explain the extent to which project monitoring was/wasn't successful in supporting results-based adaptive management</p>	5
<p><b>H. Sustainability</b></p> <p>How well does the evaluation identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to undermine or contribute to the persistence of achieved project outcomes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-political Sustainability</li> <li>Financial Sustainability</li> <li>Institutional Sustainability</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete and covers all three sub-criteria.</p> <p>The assessment of sustainability includes suitable examples to support the ratings.</p>	5
<p><b>I. Factors Affecting Performance</b></p> <p>These factors are <u>not</u> discussed in stand-alone sections but are <b>integrated in criteria A-H as appropriate</b>. Note that these are described in the Evaluation Criteria Ratings Matrix. To what extent, and how well, does the evaluation report cover the following cross-cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation and readiness</li> <li>Quality of project management and supervision<sup>70</sup></li> <li>Stakeholder participation and co-operation</li> <li>Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality</li> <li>Environmental and social safeguards</li> <li>Country ownership and driven-ness</li> <li>Communication and public awareness</li> </ul>	<p>The section is complete.</p> <p>All the factors affecting performance have been discussed and cross referencing used where necessary.</p>	5
<p><b>VI. Conclusions and Recommendations</b></p> <p><b>i) Quality of the conclusions:</b></p> <p>Conclusions should be summative statements reflecting on prominent aspects of the performance of the evaluand as a whole, they should be derived from the synthesized analysis of evidence gathered during an evaluation process. It is expected that the conclusions will highlight the main strengths and weaknesses of the project and connect them in a compelling story line.</p> <p>The key strategic questions should be clearly and succinctly</p>	<p>The section provides a satisfactory overview of the project's performance, highlighting mostly its successes.</p> <p>The key strategic questions are however not explicitly addressed within the conclusions section or elsewhere in the report.</p>	4.5

<sup>70</sup> In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments while in others, specifically for GEF funded projects, it will refer to the project management performance of the executing agency and the technical backstopping provided by UNEP. This includes providing the answers to the questions on Core Indicator Targets, stakeholder engagement, gender responsiveness, safeguards and knowledge management, required for the GEF portal.

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<p>addressed within the conclusions section.</p> <p>Human rights and gender dimensions of the intervention (e.g. how these dimensions were considered, addressed or impacted on) should be discussed explicitly.</p> <p>Conclusions, as well as lessons and recommendations, should be consistent with the evidence presented in the main body of the report.</p>		
<p><b>ii) Quality and utility of the lessons:</b> Both positive and negative lessons are expected and duplication with recommendations should be avoided. Based on explicit evaluation findings, lessons should be rooted in real project experiences or derived from problems encountered and mistakes made that should be avoided in the future. Lessons are intended to be adopted any time they are deemed to be relevant in the future and must have the potential for wider application (replication and generalization) and use and should briefly describe the context from which they are derived and those contexts in which they may be useful.</p>	<p>Most of the ‘Lessons learned’ are relevant and suitably summarised. The contextual background from which they are drawn is included to support the validity of the lessons presented</p>	5
<p><b>iii) Quality and utility of the recommendations:</b></p> <p>To what extent are the recommendations proposals for specific action to be taken by identified people/position-holders to resolve concrete problems affecting the project or the sustainability of its results? They should be feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available (including local capacities) and specific in terms of who would do what and when.</p> <p>At least one recommendation relating to strengthening the human rights and gender dimensions of UNEP interventions, should be given.</p> <p>Recommendations should represent a measurable performance target in order that the Evaluation Office can monitor and assess compliance with the recommendations.</p> <p>In cases where the recommendation is addressed to a third party, compliance can only be monitored and assessed where a contractual/legal agreement remains in place. Without such an agreement, the recommendation should be formulated to say that UNEP project staff should pass on the recommendation to the relevant third party in an effective or substantive manner. The effective transmission by UNEP of the recommendation will then be monitored for compliance.</p> <p>Where a new project phase is already under discussion or in preparation with the same third party, a recommendation can be made to address the issue in the next phase.</p>	<p><b>Final report:</b></p> <p>There are several recommendations given in the evaluation report; most are not actionable by UNEP and can only be communicated to the relevant third parties for their consideration. They comprise of proposals to remedy actual challenges identified by the evaluator and included in the report.</p>	5
<p><b>VII. Report Structure and Presentation Quality</b></p>		
<p><b>i) Structure and completeness of the report:</b> To what extent does the report follow the Evaluation Office guidelines? Are all requested Annexes included and complete?</p>	<p>Suggestions that were recommended at draft report stage have been effectively implemented to improve the structure of the report, minimise duplicity and improve the flow of information. The key strategic questions have, been explicitly addressed in the</p>	6



	UNEP Evaluation Office Comments	Final Report Rating
	conclusions.	
ii) <b>Quality of writing and formatting:</b> Consider whether the report is well written (clear English language and grammar) with language that is adequate in quality and tone for an official document? Do visual aids, such as maps and graphs convey key information? Does the report follow Evaluation Office formatting guidelines?	The report is clear and the reporting comprehensive. Language and tone is professional. Visual aids have been used extensively.	6
<b>OVERALL REPORT QUALITY RATING</b>		<b>Highly Satisfactory</b>

A number rating 1-6 is used for each criterion: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately Satisfactory = 4, Moderately Unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1. The overall quality of the evaluation report is calculated by taking the mean score of all rated quality criteria.