![Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund — A United Nations & Civil Society Partnership]

Impact and Indicator Tip Sheet
Climate Security & Justice

The following tip sheet provides guidance to WPHF prospective partners on call for proposals focused on climate security and climate justice, including potential areas of intervention, required indicators and other suggested indicators to be used to measure and track project progress and results.

About Climate Security and Climate Justice

Climate Security: refers to the impacts of the climate crisis on peace and security, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings *(UNDP, 2023)*

Climate Justice: aims to ensure equity and human rights are at the core of decision making related to climate change (UNDP, 2023)

Under this initiative, CSOs will need to select one of the two WPHF impact areas, depending on their intervention focus. A variety of climate security and climate justice approaches can be included, depending on the Impact Area which CSOs choose. Some examples include:

Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention	Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding & Recovery
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	**Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts**
This includes activities that promote women's leadership and participation to inform decision-making processes and responses related to the prevention of climate-related conflicts and injustice	This includes activities that promote women's leadership and participation in socio-economic recovery and political decision-making to reduce climate-related conflicts and injustice.
Interventions can include: - Establishing and strengthening early warning and response systems, mechanisms or committees to identify, monitor and prevent climate-related conflicts or injustice, and their risks to enhance social cohesion - Actions that promote women's meaningful participation in the prevention of climate-related conflicts and injustice (e.g. in early warning systems for climate-related disasters) and using digital technologies - Activities to enhance the coordination between civil society organizations and community-based organizations to identify women and girls' needs for more gender-responsive conflict prevention interventions - Activities to strengthen the capacities of women mediators to actively participate in decision-making bodies, community committees or other spaces, focused on the prevention of climate-	Interventions can include: - Activities which address the risks and needs of forcibly displaced women and girl's due to climate insecurity such as climate-related extreme events and natural disasters. - Activities which increase the economic empowerment and leadership of women, including indigenous activists, that advocate for land conservation, climate justice and land rights. - Activities which strengthen women's political participation in the analysis and decision-making on natural resource management in contexts of resource scarcity and environmental degradation driven by climate insecurity and climate injustice - Activities which include environmental/agricultural and climate-smart livelihoods initiatives to empower women and girls to address climate-related conflicts and

related conflicts and injustice.

▸ Activities which promote the inclusion of gender provisions in climate security and climate justice decisions and strategies (e.g. by including GBV, sexual assault and trafficking as climate-related security risks, or inclusion of gender perspectives in disaster risk reduction decisions)

▸ Provision of local climate justice services such as legal advice for land-related disputes or other climate-related disputes to support affected women and girls

▸ Activities which support the capacity strengthening and training of women's right organizations and women leaders to build their skills in climate dialogues, on the prevention of climate-driven natural resource-related disputes affecting their communities

injustice (e.g. food and water security, or addressing and mitigating the impacts of environmental degradation)

▸ The implementation of women-led advocacy campaigns and information sessions on the importance of women's participation in decision-making on climate security or climate justice initiatives which are linked to peacebuilding and recovery

▸ Development of policy briefs/media/research that is produced on women's participation in climate security and climate justice actions

▸ Activities which support the capacity strengthening or technical assistance to women's rights/led organizations in advocacy and leadership in climate security and climate justice in peacebuilding contexts

The above list is not exhaustive and CSOs should design their projects based on the specific needs in their contexts.

For CSOs applying for institutional funding, please refer to [Tip Sheet on Institutional Funding](#).

Expected Results

Please note that during the design of proposals, CSOs are not required to develop a results framework (also referred to as a logical framework or results chain). Selected CSOs however may be asked for a more detailed results framework or monitoring and evaluation plan, at a later stage. CSOs are required to describe in narrative form in **Section 3.1** of the programmatic proposal template, the high-level changes the project aims to achieve.

An **expected result** refers to the **changes** over the short, medium or long-term that are expected to occur if interventions or activities are completed.

Specifically, this section should answer the following questions:

▸ What are the expected results (changes) that the project aims to achieve based on the problems identified?
▸ What strategies or approach will you use to implement the interventions and activities?
▸ Who will benefit from these interventions?

Outputs, Activities and Time Frame

Section 3.3 of the proposal template highlights the outputs and activities that your organization will carry out, as well as the time frame.

Output: An output is a completed product, service or action that is carried out by your organization, based on a group of activities. An output is written in the following way: *Capacity strengthening opportunities provided to women's rights organizations in conflict prevention and climate security action planning.*

Activity: An action that is carried out by your organization using human and financial resources. An activity is specific and written in the following way: *Training to 25 CSOs on conflict prevention, leadership skills, and climate security.* You should have several activities contributing to the output and be as specific as possible.

Time Frame: when each activity is planned. The month and year should be identified.

The number of outputs and activities depends on several factors, including the available human and

financial resources, the scope of your project, duration of your project and what is needed to contribute to the expected change.

Example for Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention

3.3. Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Capacity strengthening opportunities provided to women's rights organizations in climate related conflict prevention and injustice	• Develop material on training programme for 25 women's rights CSOs on the prevention of climate-related conflict and action planning • Conduct training to 25 women's rights CSOs on gender-sensitive conflict prevention and climate security action planning • Provide on-going coaching to 25 women's rights CSOs in the implementation of their climate security action plans	Jan 2024 Feb 2024 Mar-July 2024

Example for Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery

3.3. Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Agricultural livelihoods initiatives mitigating conflicts or injustice related to natural resources with climate smart techniques implemented	• Conduct training to 50 women on climate-smart agricultural techniques, including rainwater harvesting and rotational planting, and reduce natural-resource related conflicts • Distribute organic seeds for climate-smart crops to 10 cooperatives in communities affected by resource-based conflicts • Provide on-going coaching to 10 women-led cooperatives on planting, harvesting and marketing of climate-smart crops that address resource-based conflicts and injustice	Feb 2024 Mar 2024 April-Aug 2024

Measuring Climate Security and Climate Justice (Required Indicators)

Projects **are required** to use the following indicators, depending on the selected Impact Area to demonstrate the change and reach of the projects, and as noted in the project proposal template. Please note that these indicators are used in relation to climate security and justice, as defined above.

Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention **Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response**	Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding & Recovery **Improved socio-economic recovery and political participation of women and young women in peacebuilding contexts**
Choose at least one (1) of the following: ▸ Number and percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)* ▸ Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)*	**Choose at least two (2) of the following:** ▸ Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)* ▸ Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources *(that are related to climate security and improved climate-smart livelihood initiatives)* ▸ Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)*

For both impact areas, the following **two reach** indicators are required:
▸ Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex and age group[1])
▸ Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response

*Your organization can add additional indicators at the impact level, as relevant to your projects (Section 3.2 in the proposal template).

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[1] **Disaggregation** is by sex (women/girls and men/boys, or if relevant, LGBTQI+ communities) and by age (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above). Other disaggregation can include disability, IDPs or refugees, women-headed households, etc., if relevant.

Table 1: Indicator Definitions (Required Indicators)

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Area 2: Conflict Prevention	
Impact Indicator 1: Number and percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)*	This is a quantitative indicator and refers to the number of women who actively participate in decision-making bodies, community committees, or other spaces where women can voice opinions and influence decisions to prevent climate related conflicts in their communities. Active participation is not about how many women are simply present, but those that are able to give meaningful contribution to a conflict prevention process and response as they relate to climate security and climate justice. CSOs must report the total 'number' of women and are not required to use the unit of measurement of 'percentage'. If a grantee wishes to also calculate the percentage, this is done by dividing the number of women actively participating by the total number of people (both men and women) involved in the same decision-making space. For example: 10 women actively participated, divided by 25 male and female participants = 40%.
Impact Indicator 2: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)*	This indicator is both numeric and descriptive in nature. It counts the number of climate security related conflict prevention mechanisms or processes that are gender sensitive and related to climate security or climate justice. It also provides a description (types) of these conflict prevention mechanisms. These are mechanisms that may be supported by your organization or other CSOs. A gender-sensitive conflict prevention mechanism related to climate security or climate justice means that it considers the specific concerns of women and other marginalized groups in the prevention of potential triggers to conflict. These are also led by women, or women at the forefront, and addresses the different ways women are affected by climate induced related conflict and injustice. Gender-sensitivity mechanisms may also involve a gender analysis to understand how women and marginalized groups are impacted differently by climate related conflicts and injustice.
Impact Area 6: Peacebuilding and Recovery	
Impact Indicator 1: Number and types of plans and/or policies in peacebuilding contexts influenced by women or civil society organizations *(that are related to climate security and justice)*	Recognizing that peacebuilding and recovery is a long-term process, this indicator captures both the number and description of types of climate security and justice related plans, strategies or policies in peacebuilding processes in which women have been able to make meaningful contribution to, or influence efforts in the development of these plans/policies. Examples could include women or CSOs that have successfully contributed to integrating gender-specific language, women's demands and/or financial commitments into climate security and climate justice related plans or policies.
Impact Indicator 2: Number/percentage of women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources *(that are related to climate security and improved climate-smart livelihood initiatives)*	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of women who reported increased agency as a result of improved climate related livelihood initiatives, or a benefit from economic recovery activities focused on climate security or green jobs. Agency can mean having increased confidence, participation or leadership in decision making as a result of increased economic empowerment and benefits. For example, this could be women who report increased participation, influence and/or leadership in decisions within the household or community decision-making processes as a result of increased economic contributions due to climate related livelihood initiatives, or a benefit from economic recovery activities focused on climate security or green jobs. The indicator does not refer to the number of women who have accessed economic resources (these numbers may be captured at the output level). Rather, it demonstrates the change in women's ability to exercise their voice,

Required Indicators	Definitions
	their influence and ability to contribute to decision making related to climate security and climate justice because they have increased their economic resources (you can measure this change in influence for example by conducting a survey).
	You can report the total 'number' and are not required to use the unit of 'percentage'. If you wish to provide a percentage, in addition to the number, this is calculated by dividing the total number of women reporting greater agency, divided by the total number of women surveyed in your target area. For example, 60% (75 out of 150 women).
	This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (0-17 years, 18-29 years and 30 years and above), whenever possible. Other variables or disaggregation such as people living with disabilities, women-headed households, refugees or host communities, or other intersectionalities that are relevant to the context can also be included.
Impact Indicator 3: Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes *(that are related to climate security and justice)*	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women who are actively participating in climate security and climate justice related decision making processes as a result of your WPHF project's interventions. This could be within community climate focused committees or forums, decision-making and governance bodies at district or regional levels, or in climate-related political processes such as elections or processes aimed at promoting peacebuilding and recovery from climate-related conflicts and injustice.
	This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (0-17 years, 18-29 years and 30 years and above), whenever possible.

AND

BOTH beneficiary indicators	
Reach Indicator: Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	Direct beneficiaries refer to the individuals, groups, or organizations, which benefit directly from your intervention, or who are the direct recipients of your activities. Direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.
	Direct beneficiaries must be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above). Other disaggregation can be included (e.g. disability, IDPs, refugees or host community members, women-headed household, stakeholder, etc.), if needed.
Reach Indicator: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	Indirect beneficiaries refer to individuals, groups or organizations who are not the direct target of your interventions but are indirectly affected by your activities. They could be other members of the community, or family members who benefit positively from interventions of direct beneficiary participation.
	The calculation of indirect beneficiaries is usually done by taking an average family size and multiplying by your direct beneficiaries. While this may create double counting, using a smaller average size will help. For example, if the average family size is 5 and the direct beneficiaries is 100, you would multiply 5 x 100 = 500.
	Indirect beneficiaries do not need to be disaggregated.

Other Suggested Indicators[2]

In addition, projects can add an additional indicator which is relevant to their projects. This should be included in **Section 3.2 (d)** of the proposal template. The indicator should be able to demonstrate the expected change the project is aiming to achieve based on the interventions.

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[2] There should be a balance between quantitative and **qualitative** indicators. Qualitative indicators allow you to explore in-depth the experiences, opinions and perceptions of individuals and groups and help to explain 'how' and 'why' changes have occurred.

The following indicators are **only suggestions** to help guide you when defining your indicators. They are not mandatory.

- Number of climate-security related conflicts that have been averted, resolved or referred
- Types of efforts initiated by civil society organizations in establishing or strengthening climate related women-led early warning systems
- Level of confidence of mediators to prevent climate-related conflict using acquired skills
- Number/Type of women-led advocacy campaigns, community dialogues, or awareness campaigns organized to raise awareness on climate security and climate justice initiatives
- Number of women's networks or associations collaborating in climate security or climate justice initiatives
- Number of social media impressions and/or campaigns on climate security and justice that people have viewed (FB, website, radio, twitter, webinars, etc.)
- Number plans or policies to which address climate-driven natural resource-based conflicts or injustice that integrate gender-specific language, women's demands and/or financial commitments
- Number of women who have established businesses to promote sustainable recovery in communities affected by climate-related conflicts and injustice
- Number of women who have adopted climate-smart agricultural techniques which reduce climate-driven natural resource-based conflicts and injustice
- Number of women who have improved awareness on their socio-economic rights to prevent climate related conflict and injustice
- Number of community-based adaptation activities that strengthen women's access to legal advice on climate conflict or injustice
- Evidence that climate security and justice policies, strategies and plans include gender-responsive elements and considerations

Additional Resources

Conciliation Resources (2023), A Changing Climate for Peace: Navigating Conflict in the Climate Crisis
https://rc-services-assets.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/A_changing_climate_for_peace_0.pdf

Medina, Ensor, M. Pacillo, G. Hellin. J. Bonatti (2023), Community Voices on Climate Peace and Security: A Social Learning Approach. Climate Security Observatory Methods Paper Series.
https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/890d6c4f-7fe1-42a7-a68a-e4447704ae4a/content

UNDP (2023), What is climate security and why is it important?
https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-climate-security-and-why-it-important

UN Women (2020), Gender, Climate and Security: Sustaining Inclusive Peace on the Frontlines of Climate Change.
https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Gender-climate-and-security-en.pdf