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 calls for proposals focused on climate security and climate justice, including potential areas of intervention, required indicators for reporting 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 select one the WPHF impact areas, depending on the published call for proposals and their intervention focus. A variety of climate security and climate justice interventions and approaches can be included, depending on the impact area. Below are some examples.

Impact Area 1: Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Enhanced prevention and resolution of conflicts by women, young women and civil society in crisis and conflict settings

Interventions under this impact area include activities that promote the prevention and resolution of climate-related conflicts through active participation, leadership and influence of women and young women and of women's organizations. Interventions must be focused on climate-related conflicts and injustice, including disputes linked to natural resources, land, displacement or climate shocks. Some examples include:

- Establishing and strengthening early warning and response systems, mechanisms or committees to identify, monitor, prevent, and respond to climate-related conflicts or injustice, and their risks to enhance social cohesion
- Actions that promote women's meaningful participation in the prevention and/or resolution of climate-related conflicts and injustice, including mediation, dialogue, and community-based processes (e.g. early warning systems for climate-related disasters), 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 and/or resolution interventions that are community-based and locally-led
- Activities to strengthen the capacities of women mediators to actively participate in decision-making bodies, community committees or other spaces, focused on the prevention and/or resolution of climate-related conflicts and injustice
- Monitoring, dialogue, and prevention activities addressing land disputes, natural resource conflicts, tensions, and other climate-related stressors to prevent escalation of violence.
- Activities which promote the inclusion of gender provisions in climate security and climate justice decisions and strategies (e.g. integrating GBV, sexual assault and trafficking as climate-related

security risks, or inclusion of gender perspectives in disaster risk reduction decisions), including advocacy campaigns, community dialogues or consultations/exchanges
- Provision of local climate justice services such as legal advice for land-related, natural resource disputes or other climate-related disputes to support affected women and girls
- Development of policy briefs, research, media products, or evidence-based advocacy and knowledge sharing highlighting the links between climate change, conflict, and women's participation and gender equality in prevention and resolution efforts
- Activities which support the capacity strengthening and training of women's right organizations and women leaders to build their skills in climate dialogues, negotiations, prevention and resolution of climate-related, natural resource-related disputes affecting their communities
- Activities that contribute to the resolution of climate-related conflicts and injustice in formal peace processes or negotiation (Track I, Track II or Track III)

Impact Area 2: Humanitarian Response

Enhanced access of women and girls to local, inclusive, gender-responsive and life-saving humanitarian response and services in conflict and crisis settings

This includes activities that promote the increased access of women, girls and their communities to gender-responsive and life-saving humanitarian response and services during climate-related crises through active participation, leadership and influence of women and young women and of women's organizations. Interventions should be focused on addressing the immediate humanitarian impact of climate insecurity and climate change, while recognizing how climate shocks can exacerbate conflict, displacement and insecurity. Some examples include:

- The distribution of services or goods to women, women-headed households and vulnerable groups, including emergency food and non-food assistance during climate-related humanitarian crises (e.g., food baskets, food vouchers, hygiene kits, shelter, emergency equipment, cash assistance)
- Activities that promote women's leadership and participation in humanitarian decision-making committees, humanitarian clusters and coordination mechanisms or other spaces where they can influence decisions on how humanitarian and crisis response to climate-related conflicts and injustice is carried out
- Establishing or strengthening community-based humanitarian response mechanisms, or processes, that are gender-responsive and inclusive of women and girls' needs and priorities in the face of climate-related crises and injustice
- Capacity strengthening interventions for women's organisations, networks and civil society to effectively contribute to humanitarian and crisis planning and response efforts during climate-related emergencies and crisis
- Women-led in-person or digital advocacy or awareness campaigns (e.g. radio, SMS, social media) that raise awareness of climate-related humanitarian crises, climate injustice, and climate-related risks, and that promote women's roles in equitable response
- Coordination and networking activities between civil society organizations and community-based organizations to identify women and girls' needs and strengthen gender-responsive humanitarian response planning, preparedness and delivery in climate-related conflicts and injustice
- Community capacity strengthening activities for early warning, including hazard mapping, vulnerability assessments, emergency drills, leadership and technical training for women responders
- Activities that support the integration of psychosocial support, protection and GBV risk mitigation into humanitarian planning and response to climate-related crises, conflict and injustice

Impact Area 4: Peacebuilding and Recovery

Enhanced peacebuilding and economic empowerment and inclusion of women and young women in crisis and conflict settings

This includes interventions that enhance peacebuilding and social cohesion, socio-economic empowerment and political participation of women and young women as it relates to climate security and reducing climate injustices through the active participation, leadership and influence of women, young women and of women's organizations to address climate-related peacebuilding and economic recovery efforts. Some examples include:

- Activities which address the risks and needs of forcibly displaced women and girls as well as their host communities due to climate insecurity such as climate-related extreme events and disasters.
- Activities which increase the economic empowerment of women and young women related to climate security and climate related income generating activities (e.g. non-timber forest products, climate smart agricultural products, etc.)
- Initiatives focused on promoting the 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 injustice (e.g. food and water security, or addressing and mitigating the impacts of environmental degradation)
- Women-led advocacy and awareness campaigns 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 or conducting research on women's leadership and influence in climate security and climate justice
- 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 lists are 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

In Section 3 of the programmatic proposal, a narrative of the expected results (or changes) should be described, and which will contribute to the overall impact.

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?
- How do your outputs and activities directly address conflict/crisis dynamics and women peace and security and/or humanitarian action?
- Who will benefit from these interventions?
- How will your projects build on existing community/local structures or fill a gap?

In Annex A, CSOs will develop a results framework based on the interventions and develop their own outcome statement contributing to the project's impact. Selected organizations will be expected to report against each of the indicators in their results frameworks.

Outputs, Activities and Time Frame

Annex A of the proposal template highlights the outputs and activities that your organization will carry out, as well as the time frame. The combination of all of your outputs = Outcome.

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 1: Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Capacity strengthening opportunities provided to women's rights organizations on the prevention of climate related conflicts	• 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 2026 Feb 2026 Mar-July 2026

Example for Impact Area 2: Humanitarian and Crisis Response

Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Capacity strengthening to CSOs on humanitarian planning and response to climate-related crises, conflict and injustice	• Training for 25 CSOs on humanitarian planning and response with a focus on climate crises and impacts (50% youth-led organizations) • Provide coaching to 50 CSO members (25 young women and 25 women) on the development of community-based action plans for humanitarian response for climate-related crises, conflict and injustice	Jan 2026 Mar-July 2026

Example for Impact Area 4: Peacebuilding and Recovery

Outputs	Activities	Time Frame
Output 1: Climate smart agricultural livelihoods initiatives mitigating climate change implemented	• Conduct training to 50 women on climate-smart agricultural techniques, including rainwater harvesting and rotational planting to 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 2026 Mar 2026 April-Aug 2026

Measuring Climate Security and Climate Justice (Required Impact 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. Definitions for each impact level indicator is provided.

Impact Area 1: Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Under this impact area, CSOs are required to select a minimum of two (2) indicators as relevant to the design of their projects.

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 1.1 Number/Percentage of women actively contributing to, influencing or participating in conflict prevention and resolution processes, mechanisms or response	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 conflict or respond to 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. 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 1.2 Number of climate-related conflicts averted, resolved or referred	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of climate security related community-level conflicts that CSOs, mediators or other women have either informally or formally averted, resolved or referred. This can be as a result of community dialogues, promoting mediation, or mechanisms established by women to reduce tension in the community. It is useful to report both the number of conflicts prevented, and the types of conflict that were potentially prevented. Specifically: • averted conflicts: interventions and actions that can prevent potential conflicts from occurring • resolved conflicts: interventions, actions or processes that peacefully resolve an existing conflict in the community (e.g. land, tribal, ethnic, etc.) • referred conflicts: the process of sharing the situation of conflict with other parties who can assist in the resolution process. Referrals can be made to local authorities, larger organizations, national mediator networks, and which are depending on the context This indicator can be reported as a total or disaggregated by conflicts averted, resolved and referred.
Impact Indicator 1.3a Number of CSOs that report improved social cohesion between displaced and host communities	This indicator is quantitative and counts the number of CSOs (lead, co-implementing partners, or other CSOs involved in the project) that have measured social cohesion between host and displaced communities, and which report an increase. In order to use this indicator, qualitative information explaining 'how' social cohesion is being promoted or increased also needs to be included (Indicator 3b). The measurement of social cohesion can be done either using a sample survey or through focus group discussions. Some examples of elements or questions that can be used include: • Do you feel the relationship in the community is positive? • Do you feel safe and respected in your new community?

Required Indicators	Definitions
	• Existence of community mechanisms in which both displaced and host communities can participate equally • Existence of community interventions and projects where host communities ensure displaced communities are integrated
Impact Indicator 1.3b Evidence of improved social cohesion between displaced and host communities	This indicator is qualitative and is reported together with Impact Indicator 3 above. Explain 'how' social cohesion is being promoted or increased within communities of intervention. This can be collected using focus group discussions, interviews, or other systematic observation methods which will provide concrete examples of change in communities.

In addition, projects can add an additional indicator which is relevant to their projects. This should be included at the outcome level in Annex A of the proposal template. The indicator should be able to demonstrate the expected change the project is aiming to achieve based on the interventions.

Impact Area 2: Humanitarian and Crisis Response

Under this impact area, CSOs are required to select a minimum of two (2) indicators as relevant to the design of their projects.

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 2.1: Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian response (disaggregated by age group)	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of women and young women who are actively participating in and leading decision-making bodies, community committees or mechanisms or other spaces where women can voice opinions and influence decisions in how climate-related humanitarian crisis response and recovery are carried out in their communities, districts, region, or country. Participation in decision making is not limited to the physical presence of a woman in a decision-making body or committee, but rather that women and young women have been able to voice their concerns, influence a decision or process, or vote in a decision regarding climate-related humanitarian crisis response. Decision-making spaces may include community-based mechanisms or committees addressing climate-related humanitarian planning and response, disaster preparedness, displacement, or climate-related security risks. You must report the total 'number' of women. 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 that are actively participating in decision-making, by the total number of women surveyed. For example, 50% (50 out of 100 women). This indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age group (0-17, 18-29 and 30 years and above), whenever possible.
Impact Indicator 2.2: Number of CSOs that have provided gender-responsive humanitarian assistance and response (and type of assistance)	This is both a quantitative and qualitative indicator. First it counts the number of CSOs, community-based organizations or other organizations/collaborators that are providing direct climate-related humanitarian assistance or disaster response to communities. The types of assistance provided must also be reported and interventions should be responsive to the needs and priorities of women. This assistance can take many forms including the provision of food, non-food items such as hygiene kits, blankets, household goods, equipment, as well as cash transfers, shelter, clothing, among others, to cope during a humanitarian crisis.

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 2.3: Number of women and their families that have accessed humanitarian assistance and response	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the number of women (and people) that have received direct humanitarian assistance and relief through a CSO project in response to climate-related humanitarian crises or disaster. This assistance can take many forms as outlined in Indicator 2. When reporting on this indicator it is important to report not only on how many women or people have accessed humanitarian relief or services, but the type of relief or services they have received and how this has helped in their resilience during the crisis.

In addition, projects can add an additional indicator which is relevant to their projects. This should be included at the outcome level in Annex A of the proposal template. The indicator should be able to demonstrate the expected change the project is aiming to achieve based on the interventions.

Impact Area 4: Peacebuilding and Recovery

Under this impact area, CSOs are required to select a minimum of two (2) indicators as relevant to the design of their projects.

Required Indicators	Definitions
Impact Indicator 4.1: Number of women and young women with increased agency as a result of economic productive resources in peacebuilding and recovery contexts *(with focus on climate security)*	This is a quantitative indicator which counts the total number of women or young women who reported increased agency as a result of improved economic resources through your WPHF project. 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, or a benefit from economic recovery activities implemented. 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, their influence and ability to contribute to decision making 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 (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 4.2: Number of women and young women who have established new businesses and income-generating activities in peacebuilding and recovery contexts	This indicator measures the number of women or young women who have established or started new businesses or income generating activities that address climate-related risks and insecurity, as a result of your project Businesses and IGAs can be of any size or in any sector, although they should not perpetuate traditional gender roles only (e.g. soap making), but focus also on non-traditional and innovative areas (e.g. solar power, mechanics). These businesses can be run by individual woman or a group of women in a joint IGA

Required Indicators	Definitions
(that are related to climate security and improved climate-smart livelihood initiatives)	such as through a self-help group, cooperative, or other informal or formal group. If group IGAs are used, all members of the group should be counted. In addition, to counting the number of women or young women with new businesses, the type of business started should be reported. The indicator does not look at the functionality or profitability of the business, however it is recommended that when reporting against this indicator to also include the amount of income generated as it demonstrates the increased ability of women in these contexts to thrive. For projects focused on strengthening existing IGAs, CSOs can adjust the indicator to 'Number of women who have strengthened income generating activities to support their economic recovery'. Strengthened IGAs could refer to expansion or scaling-up, re-investment, hiring of other women, etc. This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (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 other intersectionalities that are relevant to the context can also be included
Impact Indicator 4.3: Number of CSOs that have contributed to or influenced gender responsive post-conflict and crisis governance, peacebuilding and recovery processes *(that are related to climate security and climate justice)*	Recognizing that peacebuilding and recovery is a long-term process, this indicator captures both the number and description of processes in which women leaders and CSOs have been able to make meaningful contribution to, or influence efforts in gender responsive peacebuilding and recovery related to climate security and climate justice at the local, regional or national level. Examples could include women leaders or CSOs that have contributed to integrating gender-specific language, gender-responsive budgeting and financial commitments for women's needs and priorities into peacebuilding or recovery plans or policies at the local, regional or national levels.
Impact Indicator 4.4: Types of social cohesion interventions that build community trust and collaboration as a result of peacebuilding and recovery processes	This indicator is qualitative and describes in narrative form the types of interventions which have directly contributed to building social cohesion in communities responding to climate-related stressors or conflict drivers. Social cohesion is defined as: a sense of shared purpose, trust, and willingness to cooperate among members of a given group, between members of different groups, and between people and the state[1]. Specifically, the indicator looks as changes in trust, solidarity and collaboration between community members, including people who are forcibly displaced and those from host communities. Examples of social cohesion and trust-building can include interventions which integrate forced displaced populations into community activities and decision making processes, joint community projects or local initiatives between different groups, conflict resolution mechanisms established, targeted economic opportunities for those excluded, community groups which ensure different groups are included in leadership positions, community events which celebrate diversity, programmes which specifically invite excluded groups, or advocacy interventions which aim to reduce inequalities and discrimination, etc.
Impact Indicator 4.5: Number of women participating in political and decision-making processes in peacebuilding and recovery settings	This is a quantitative indicator and counts the total number of women and young women who are actively participating in and leading decision making processes related to climate security and climate justice as a result of the WPHF project interventions. This could be within community committees or forums, decision-making and governance bodies at district or regional levels, or in political processes such as elections or processes aimed at promoting peacebuilding and recovery from a climate security lens.

[1] https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/videos/fcv/2023/nov/202311018-Module7-SocialCohesion.pdf

Required Indicators	Definitions
(related to climate security and climate justice)	This indicator should be disaggregated by age group (0-17 years, 18-29 years and 30 years and above), whenever possible.

In addition, projects can add an additional indicator which is relevant to their projects. This should be included at the outcome level in Annex A of the proposal template. The indicator should be able to demonstrate the expected change the project is aiming to achieve based on the interventions.

ALL PROJECTS irrespective of the impact area are required to report on the two following reach indicators

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.

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