Climate Security Programming Dashboard for Climate Finance (CSPDxCF)

Guidebook

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RISK ANALYSES AND GUIDANCE TO ADDRESS PROJECT CHALLENGES AND HARNESS OPPORTUNITIES THAT FOSTER PEACE

The Climate Security Programming Dashboard for Climate Finance (CSPDxCF) is an all-in-one solution for preliminary conflict-sensitive assessments and tailored guidance, targeting projects funded by international financial institutions and climate funds.

Prepare

→ Evaluate project potential by identifying strengths and weaknesses during the origination and preparation phase.

Integrate

→ Merge climate strategies with peace-informed programming to minimize operational risks and enhance peace outcomes.

Optimize

→ Gain tailored guidance for refining fund allocation and improve effectiveness in fragile and conflict affected settings.

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Section 1: Quick Start Manual

1. Context and Rationale

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and climate funds are tasked with the complex challenge of supporting regions where environmental vulnerabilities intersect with security challenges. Studies show that about 40% of the 1.3 billion people facing climate hazards globally live in fragile and conflict affected settings (FCS).[i] Consequently, major UNFCCC-affiliated funds predominantly allocate resources to these fragile and conflict-affected settings.[ii] This operational reality underscores the critical need for conflict-sensitive strategies in climate funding. Without these, there is a risk that funds won't reach those most impacted by compounded climate and security risks. Moreover, projects that are not conflict sensitive and lack operational awareness might inadvertently disrupt power structures, worsen local grievances, and intensify exclusionary practices. Thus, in these delicate environments, integrating conflict sensitivity is essential, not just advisable.

Financing projects in fragile and conflict-affected settings presents additional challenges. Often, there is a lack of comprehensive policy frameworks and guidelines from funds on conducting conflict assessments. This gap makes it difficult for project implementers to systematically evaluate and address potential conflict risks. Moreover, there is an absence of standardized datasets and indicators, which are crucial for accurately assessing and tracking conflict and security risks. These challenges are compounded by a general lack of risk appetite among financing entities, due to the potential for escalated risks in these settings. This cautious approach, while understandable, can hinder the effective allocation of resources to recipient countries fragile and conflict affected settings.

Despite the critical role of conflict sensitivity in climate finance, existing guidelines and frameworks for integrated climate security programming often lack specificity and adaptability to diverse project contexts. Current resources, while providing valuable insights, tend to adopt a “one size fits all” approach, failing to account for the unique characteristics and needs of individual projects. Furthermore, the methodologies for mainstreaming conflict sensitivity often fall short in addressing the intricate and diverse realities faced by multilateral climate funds. These funds, often lacking the mandate or specialized expertise, struggle to incorporate peace responsiveness throughout their project cycles. This situation underscores the urgent need for a gradual but determined integration of conflict-sensitive practices in their portfolios. An important initial step in this direction is the development of toolkits that offers user-friendly, data-driven, and project-specific analytics.

Addressing the challenges of climate action in fragile contexts, CGIAR, in partnership with Interpeace, introduces the Climate Security Programming Dashboard for Climate Finance (CSPDxCF). This toolkit is tailored to the distinct needs of accredited and executing entities operating with IFIs and climate funds, offering streamlined risk analyses and guidance. Through a 10-minute project design survey, the dashboard facilitates an automated, conflict-sensitive evaluation, spotlighting potential conflict risks while providing tailored strategies for mitigation. CSPDxCF aims to enhance the sustainable development potential of interventions, promoting efficiency in risk management and data standardization. It's designed to ensure investments are closely aligned with the needs of recipient countries, particularly benefiting the most vulnerable populations. The dashboard is open access and updated on a yearly basis.

2. Use and delivery

CSPDxCF is a tool designed to support the design of climate mitigation and adaptation projects in IFIs and climate funds, helping project teams in navigating the complexities of implementing projects in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The tool is meant to be deployed in the **project origination and design phases** to identify unforeseen security risks and entry points for contributing to peace. While CSPDxCF does not aim to substitute a full conflict or peace responsiveness assessment, it does provide preliminary risk assessment and guidance. The tool can therefore be used as a first step in a broader process of due diligence, screening, and risk assessment. Moreover, the recommendations that the tool offers can be used as heuristics to think about how a project can be strategically aligned to both address climate change and contribute to peacebuilding efforts. Thus, the insights provided by CSPDxCF help in shaping projects that not only meet environmental goals but also take into consideration the complex dynamics of conflict-affected regions. This dual focus is crucial for ensuring that climate projects do not exacerbate existing tensions or create new conflicts.

CSPDxCF is designed to assist project managers in several key aspects:

- **Prepare:** At the outset, CSPDxCF evaluates the project's potential to contribute to peace. It identifies what the project does well and where it might need more work. This assessment can be really helpful in the early stages, as it gives project teams a clear idea of their project's strengths and areas for improvement.
- **Integrate:** CSPDxCF brings together climate action and peace-focused strategies to provide guidance that is project-specific. This guidance can be crucial for lowering the risk of conflict and ensuring projects help build peace.
- **Optimize:** CSPDxCF provides tailored advice to improve how funds are used and to make projects more effective, especially in areas that are fragile and have a history of conflict. This advice is key to making sure resources are used well and have the biggest impact possible in these challenging environments.

The analysis provided by CSPDxCF encompasses three distinct levels of project-specific assessments, catering to 145 *Non-Annex I* countries and spanning 10 different sectors of investment. These assessments are designed to offer comprehensive insights into various aspects of project development and implementation in diverse contexts. Firstly, there's a detailed **risk exposure assessment**, evaluating the potential challenges and threats a project might encounter in its specific setting due to conflict and security. This assessment also considers pre-existing conflict drivers to determine if the selected country has experienced conflict onsets specifically related to the project's sector of investment. Secondly, the dashboard includes a **project design evaluation**, which assesses if the project submitted by the user has appropriate safety measures, risk management practices, operational awareness, and strategies for conflict management and peacebuilding. Lastly, CSPDxCF assesses the project's readiness, determining how well the project's design aligns with and addresses the identified risks.

Alongside these assessments, the toolkit offers tailored guidance, providing actionable recommendations and strategies based on the project design evaluation and sector-specific needs. This guidance is particularly valuable in refining project approaches and enhancing their impact. Additional add-on modules can be selected by the users to obtain guidance specific to a climate fund or IFI. As of version 1, CSPDxCF offers one add-on module on the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which consists of eight additional thematic briefs covering various aspects related to project preparation in the GCF.

3. How to use CSPDxCF

3.1 Navigating the website

Users can access the website via the following link: https://cspd.cso.cgiar.org/

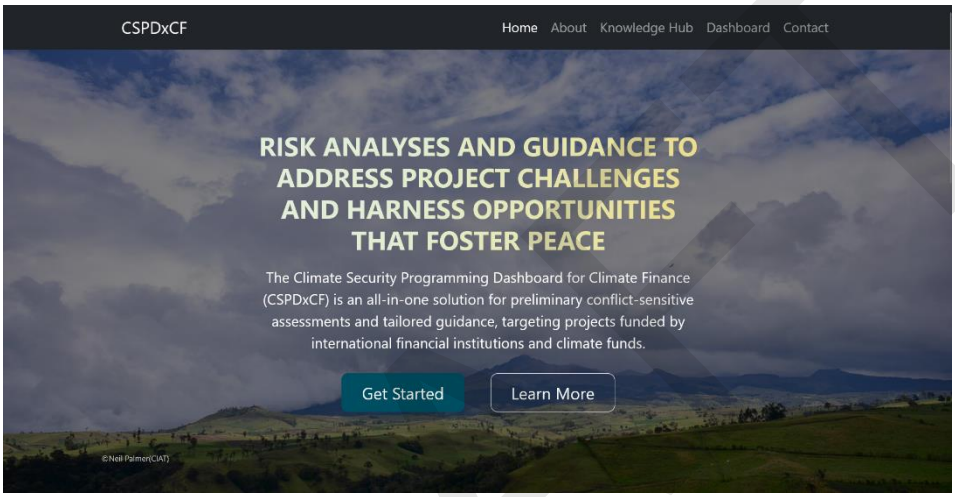

Image 1. Screenshot of CSPDxCF landing page

The website features two main sections: an "About" page and a "Knowledge Hub" page. The "About" page is designed to give visitors an overview of the dashboard, including insights into the team and partners responsible for its development. The "Knowledge Hub" page, on the other hand, is a resource-rich section offering a glossary and contextual information about conflict-sensitive climate finance. Additionally, both pages provide access to thematic briefs related to the Green Climate Fund module (Figure 2), making these resources readily available for users seeking in-depth information on specific topics.

Image 2. Screenshot from the 'About' page

3.2 Using the dashboard

Users can launch the dashboard via the 'Get started' button in the homepage or via the 'Dashboard' entry in the menu at the top of the page. Upon opening the dashboard, users are greeted with a brief guidance note. This introductory section serves to orient users about the functionalities of the dashboard and how to navigate through it effectively. It also includes a link to access detailed information on the data sources and methodologies used in the dashboard, ensuring transparency and helping users understand the basis of the evaluations and recommendations provided.

3.3 Dashboard Structure

The dashboard consists of two inputs and two outputs (Figure 3). First, users are asked to provide basic information, such as project location and sector of investment. Then they are asked to fill out a short survey on project design (see Annex II). Using the information they provide, the dashboard assesses the project's exposure to security risks plus the levels of conflict sensitivity in the project design, thus assessing their readiness to implement the project. Finally, based on the readiness levels and risk exposure, CSPDxCF provides preliminary sectorial guidance on how to mitigate risks and promote integrated climate security programming.

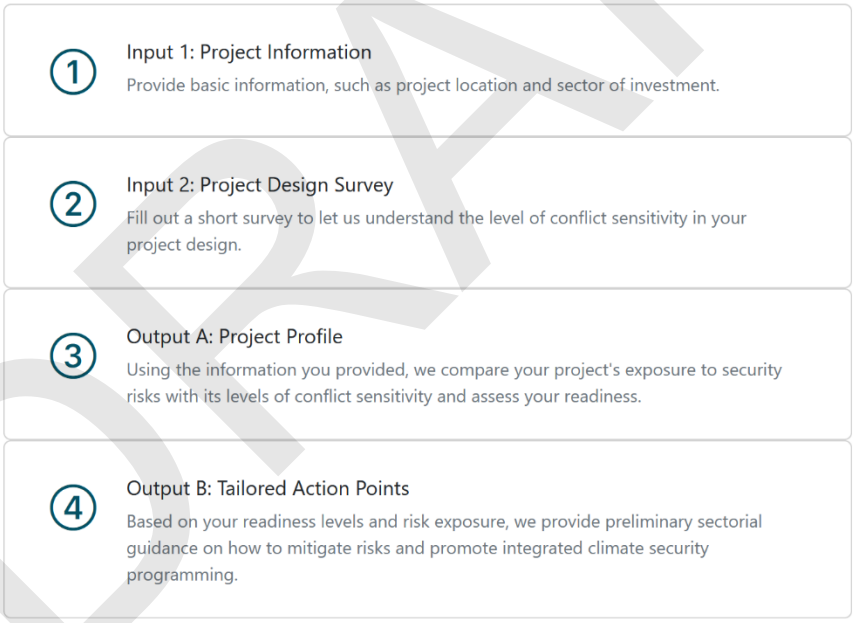

Figure 3. Screenshot from the 'Dashboard' page

3.3.1 Input 1: Project Information

During Input 1, users can select one of 145 countries and one or multiple sectors of investment among the following:

1. Food Security.
2. Water Security.
3. Infrastructure and Built Environment.

4. Livelihoods of People and Communities.
5. Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services.
6. Energy Generation and Access.
7. Buildings, Cities, Industries, and Appliances.
8. Transport.
9. Forests and Land Use.

During this stage, the users are also given the option to specify if they are assessing a project for the GCF. If this option is selected, users will be shown additional guidance during output b.

3.3.2 Input 2: Project Design Survey

During this step, users are asked to fill in a 10-minute survey featuring 7 to 29 questions on: 1) Awareness and Mitigation of Security Risks, 2) Awareness and mitigation of risks emerging from project implementation, and 3) Awareness and Measures of Peace Responsiveness. This survey can be filled in by project managers with input from the rest of the project preparation team.

3.3.3 Output A: Project Profile

Output A. of the CSPDxCF dashboard offers a thorough examination of a project's vulnerability to conflict and security risks, its integration of climate security programming, and its readiness to handle these risks. This output is essential for understanding the complexities and potential challenges of implementing projects in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Project Exposure to Conflict and Security Risks: This section provides a preliminary evaluation of the project's vulnerability to potential conflicts and security threats. It draws upon an extensive dataset, encompassing socio-economic indicators, historical conflict patterns, and metrics of institutional stability. The assessment also delves into the specific conflict drivers related to the project's sector of investment, offering a thematic understanding of conflict risks. This information is vital for project managers and stakeholders, aiding them in making informed decisions and ensuring the project avoids unforeseen operational and security risks.

Levels of Integrated Climate Security Programming in Project Design: The dashboard evaluates how well the project design incorporates potential conflicts. It examines the project's safety measures, risk management practices, operational awareness, and strategies for conflict management and peacebuilding. This section provides a score based on the project's awareness and mitigation of security risks, its attention to threats emerging from project design (i.e., do-no-harm principle), and its efforts in peace responsiveness (i.e., do-good principle). These scores help project managers identify the strengths and weaknesses in their project's design and approach.

Project Readiness to Security Risk: This assessment focuses on the project's preparedness to manage security risks. The readiness is calculated by matching the **Project Exposure to Conflict and Security Risks** with the **Levels of Integrated Climate Security Programming in Project Design.**

3.3.4 Output B: Action Points

Output B of the CSPDxCF dashboard delivers a suite of specific action points and guidance, aimed at improving climate security programming. These recommendations are intended to help project managers and teams in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The guidance focuses on several key objectives: minimizing security risks, ensuring safe project operations, and fostering peace and stability. As heuristic tools, these action points also assist in refining project approaches, integrating climate objectives with strategies that support peace and stability, thereby aligning environmental goals with broader socio-political benefits. The output provides tailored guidance on the following areas:

- Understanding Local Peace and Conflict Dynamics
- Project Environment Stability and Preparedness
- Interaction with Local Power Dynamics
- Advance Planning for Security Issues
- Influence on Local Peace and Stability
- Strategic Focus on Local Peace and Conflict Dynamics
- Stability and Preparedness in Project Environments
- Alignment with Local Power Dynamics
- Advance Planning for Security Issues
- Project influence on Local Peace and Stability
- Conflict-Sensitive Exit Strategy
- Seeking Expert Advice for Peace Co-Benefits

3.3.4 Add-on: Green Climate Fund Module.

Add-ons in the CSPDxCF dashboard are specialized modules that provide additional, focused guidance for projects in specific IFIs and climate funds pipelines. The intention behind these add-ons is to expand and deepen the toolkit's applicability and effectiveness, making it specific to the mandates, policies, and regulatory frameworks of different funding entities. The first version of CSPDxCF has been published with one add-on specific to the GCF. Future iterations of the dashboard might include additional modules.

The Green Climate Fund Module: This module integrates a series of eight thematic briefs titled “Guidance Notes for Peace-Informed Programming in the Green Climate Fund.” Developed by CGIAR in partnership with Interpeace. These briefs are designed to align with the GCF’s result areas, providing sector-specific guidance. Users that have selected the GCF module in **Input 1**, will be shown which briefs relate to their project during **Output B**.

4. Methodology and Data

4. Overview of Methodology

CSPDxCF builds on the methodology of CGIAR's Climate Security Sensitiveness Tool (CSST)[iii] and Interpeace's approach to developing tailored guidance and pathways for multi-mandated organizations. CSPDxCF employs a modular dual-input system to assess climate security risks. Firstly, users input project details, indicating the country and investment sectors. Then using data from various sources, including the INFORM Risk Index[iv] and the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) dataset[v], CSPD evaluates the project's exposure to security and conflict risks. This assessment considers both country-level proxies for insecurity as well as the presence of conflict drivers relevant to the project's investment areas. Secondly, users complete a survey on conflict sensitivity and peace responsiveness, helping estimate the project's readiness for FCS. Finally, based on the risk assessment and survey, CSPD offers tailored guidance through action points and fund's specific modules. The first module to be released is related to investments in the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and includes additional sectorial based guidance.

Overall, the dashboard aims at answering the following questions:

1. Does the project face operational risks due to fragility, conflict, and insecurity? If so, does it have measures in place to mitigate these risks?
2. Does the project have the potential to contribute to or worsen drivers and root causes of conflict and insecurity? If so, does it have measures in place to mitigate these risks?
3. Does the project have the potential to make a positive contribution to climate security programming and peace? If so, does it have measures in place to achieve them?
4. What strategies can the project implement to minimize operational risks related to conflict and ensure do-no-harm practices while maximizing peace-contributing co-benefits?

The first two questions acknowledge that fragility, conflict, and insecurity can both impact and be influenced by climate mitigation and adaptation projects. The latter two recognize that project managers can use integrated climate security programming to maximize socio-economic and environmental co-benefits that support peace, better meet the needs of conflict-affected countries, and, in certain contexts, reduce compounded climate and security vulnerabilities.

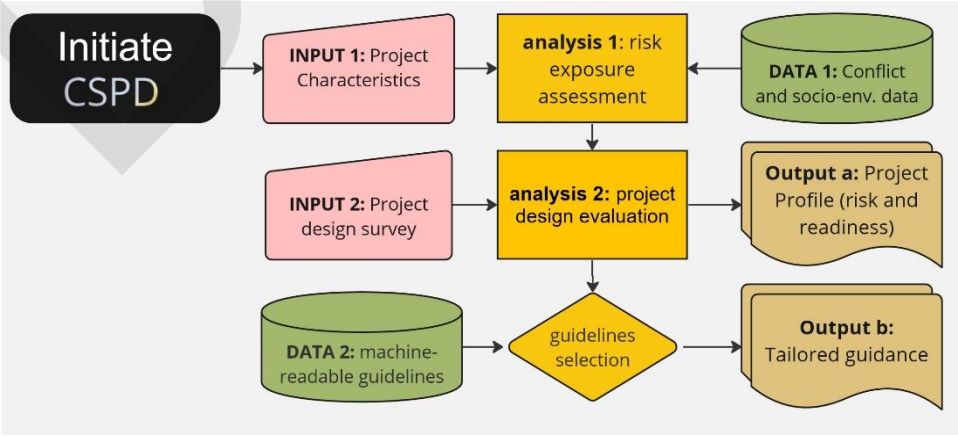

Figure 4. Screenshot from the 'Dashboard' page

The methodology of CSPDxCF revolves around a two-input-two-output process, which is shown in Figure 4.

4.1 Output A

In **Input 1**, the user provides information on project characteristics, selecting one country of implementation and one or multiple sectors of investment. Countries available for selection include 145 *Non-annex I* countries.[vi] In CSPDxCF *version 1*, a few countries were excluded from selection due to lack of multidimensional conflict data (i.e., Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Andorra, Cook Islands, San Marino). The ten sectors of investment include: food security; water security; infrastructure and built environment; livelihoods of people and communities; ecosystems and ecosystem services; energy generation and access; buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; transport; forests and land use.

The data provided by the user is then processed to assess the **Project Exposure to Conflict and Security Risks**, which is one of the three components that constitute **Output a** (Figure 4). This assessment is done by looking at the potential ***1) project exposure to conflict risks***, ***2) exposure to institutional risk***, ***3) exposure to socio-economic risk***, and the ***4) presence of project related conflict drivers***. The first three dimensions are calculated using proxies derived from the INFORM Risk dataset published by the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Commission. A detailed overview and commentary of the INFORM Risk dataset can be found in the methodological paper for the CSST index.[vii] Here, it suffices to say that INFORM Risk is an open access composite index that aims to capture through a multidimensional approach the occurrence humanitarian crises and disaster at a national and sub-national level.

The algorithms of CSPDxCF are fed the raw tabular data at the national level that is provided after each release of the INFORM Risk index. The data is read and filtered to select the following components, 'Human', 'Development & Deprivation', 'Inequality', 'Uprooted people', and 'Institutional.' An in-depth description of these components can be found in the methodological report published by JRC, while Table 1 shows the disaggregated data components and the methods for aggregation. For example, the **p*roject exposure to conflict risks*** is calculated by assessing the levels of risk of *current conflict intensity* and *projected conflict intensity*, which in turn are aggregations of multiple data sources. The risk thresholds (low, medium, high) that are assigned to each component are also derived from the thresholds provided by JRC.

The fourth dimension of the **Project Exposure to Conflict and Security Risks** uses instead the proxy of '***presence of project related conflict drivers****'*. Here, the data source used by CSPDxCF is provided by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED).[viii] ACLED offers disaggregated data on conflict events around the world. Each entry in the dataset contains a brief description note, a geolocation tag, and additional metadata. For our risk assessment, we did an independent content analysis of the description notes of 543.017 individual ACLED events registered between January 2019 to September 2023 in Non-annex I countries. This content analysis was done using CtrlFindr, an open-access toolkit for natural language processing and automated content analysis.[ix] CtrlFindr tokenizes the description notes into lists of sentences that are then evaluated using a pre-compiled assessment framework. The assessment framework allows us to outline a list of variables and proxies with associated

search strings and taxonomy. Variables indicate topics or constructs that are related to the research questions of the study, while proxies designate narrow-scope constructs that serve to quantify and measure the variables. Each proxy is in turn associated with a search string, which consists of a set of instructions for CtrlFindr on how to search content and use the taxonomy. The search functions that can be used in CtrlFindr include looking at the presence of specific words, n-grams, or co-occurring words within sentences. Using CtrlFindr is also possible to exclude specific words from searches or filter documents that meet specific requirements.

CSPDxCF Proxy	Source	Risk Tresholds	Derived from:	Sources:	Aggregation 1	Aggregation 2
1) project exposure to conflict risks	Inform	Low: x < 3.1 Medium: 3.1 <= x <= 7 High: x > 7	Current conflict intensity	Conflict Barometer (Subnational)	Maximum	Arithmetic average
				Conflict Barometer (National Power)		
			Projected conflict intensity	Global Conflict Risk Index (Probability for highly violent conflict, log)	Geometric Average	
				Global Conflict Risk Index (Probability for violent conflict)		
2) exposure to institutional risk	Inform	Low: x < 3.1 Medium: 3.1 <= x <= 5.4 High: x > 5.4	Development & Deprivation	Human Development Index	Geometric Average	Arithmetic average
				Multidimensional Poverty Index		
		Low: x < 3.1 Medium: 3.1 <= x <= 5.4 High: x > 5.4	Inequality	GINI index	Arithmetic average	
				Gender Inequality Distribution		
		Low: x < 2.9 Medium: 2.9 <= x <= 4.4 High: x > 4.4	Uprooted people	Number of refugees	Arithmetic average	
				Number of returned refugees		
				Number of IDPs		
3) exposure to socio-economic risk	Inform	Low: x < 4.9 Medium: 4.9 <= x <= 6 High: x > 6	Disaster risk reduction	Hyogo Framework for Action Scores		Arithmetic average
			Governance	Government effectiveness	Arithmetic average	
				Corruption Perception Index		
4) presence of project related conflict drivers	ACLED	percentage of conflicts in each sector relative to the total number of events & standard deviation	Automated Content Analysis of ACLED events	battles, riots, explosions/remote violence, violence against civilians, strategic developments		

Table 1. Data sources and aggregation for “Project Exposure to Conflict and Security Risks”

To ensure that the search strings are effective, it is key that the taxonomy is accurate and comprehensive. The taxonomy consists of a set of categories or topics, arranged in a hierarchical structure, with associated keywords or phrases that are indicative of the content they represent. In this study, the taxonomy was compiled using a mixed inductive and deductive approach that sought to maximize construct validity. The researchers initially

compiled a list of words for each proxy in the assessment framework, which was then expanded using a W2V Model Explorer, an open-source software that can be used to train and explore Word2Vec (W2V) models.[x] W2V is an unsupervised machine learning method that examines word relationships in a corpus, enabling the identification of semantic similarities. In other words, it makes it possible to find terms and synonyms inductively based on the language that is used in the documents that are analyzed. The final taxonomy consisted of 65 categories of topics and 2701 keywords/n-grams.

The results of the content analysis of ACLED data were used to infer if a country has specific conflict drivers that relate to any of the 10 sectors of investments that can be selected by CSPDxCF users. Hence, the dashboard helps in identifying specific sectors that are more susceptible to conflict conflicts, enabling a more targeted and effective approach in addressing and mitigating potential risks associated with these investments. The level of potential exposure to presence of project related conflict drivers was calculated by first determining the percentage of conflicts in each sector relative to the total number of events, rounding these to two decimal places. These percentages were then used to assign risk levels to each sector: below 0.5% as minimal risk, 0.5% to 10% as moderate, and over 10% as high risk. Further refinement included calculating the standard deviation and mean of these percentages, categorizing them as 'Below Average', 'Average', or 'Above Average'. When the standard deviation was above average, the overall risk classification of the sector is increased of one level.

Finally, to estimate the project's overall risk level, CSPDxCF combines four different types of risks: ***1) project exposure to conflict risks***, ***2) exposure to institutional risk***, ***3) exposure to socio-economic risk***, and the ***4) presence of project related conflict drivers***. The combined score is then labelled as low, medium, or high risk. If the score value is below the 25th percentile, it's considered 'Low' risk. If it's between the 25th and 75th percentiles, it's 'Medium' risk. And if it's above the 75th percentile, it's 'High' risk.

Building on the understanding of Project Exposure to Conflict and Security Risks, the **project profile** then provides an assessment of the **levels of integrated climate security programming in project design**. This assessment estimates how well the project has prepared for and integrated measures to address potential conflicts and security risks. This part of the evaluation is based directly on the answers provided by users in **Input 2**. Here, users offer insights into various aspects of their project's design and strategy, encompassing the implementation of safety measures, risk management practices, operational awareness, and conflict management and peacebuilding strategies.

The next step in the project profile is assessing the project's readiness to handle security risks. This is done by comparing the detailed information about the project's exposure to conflict and security risks with the levels of climate security programming, as indicated by the responses in Input 2. This comparative analysis is key to determining how the project design stands against the identified potential risks. The scoring from this analysis indicates the project's overall preparedness and resilience to security challenges. High scores here would suggest that the project is well-aligned with climate security considerations and is likely to be more effective in managing and mitigating associated risks.

This methodical approach offers project managers a comprehensive view of their project's strengths and areas needing improvement in terms of security risk management. By correlating the project's inherent risk factors with the effectiveness of its integrated security measures, as outlined by the project team in **Input 2**, this assessment provides a realistic and

actionable understanding. It empowers project managers to make informed decisions, enhancing their project's capacity to navigate the complexities of security risks in a climate-affected world.

4.1 Output B

Output B of the CSPDxCF dashboard consists in a series of action points designed to enhance climate security programming in projects, especially those in fragile and conflict-affected settings. It offers a comprehensive set of action points and guidance, focusing on minimizing security risks, ensuring safe operations, and fostering peace and stability. The action points serve as a heuristic tool, aiding project managers and teams in refining their approaches by integrating climate objectives with strategies that promote peace and stability, thus aligning environmental goals with wider socio-political benefits. The guidance offered in Output B is based on the responses provided by users in Input 2, along with an assessment of their project's level of readiness to security risks. The action points encompass a range of areas including understanding local peace and conflict dynamics, ensuring stability and preparedness in project environments, effectively interacting with local power dynamics, and advance planning for security issues. They also emphasize the project's influence on local peace and stability, strategic focus on local dynamics, and the importance of a conflict-sensitive exit strategy. Additionally, seeking expert advice for peace co-benefits is highlighted as a vital aspect of project planning.

A key feature of the CSPDxCF dashboard is its add-ons, specifically tailored for projects in different IFIs and climate funds pipelines. In the current version, it includes an add-on for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), developed in partnership with CGIAR and Interpeace. This GCF Module consists of eight thematic briefs titled “Guidance Notes for Peace-Informed Programming in the Green Climate Fund,” aligning with the GCF’s result areas and offering sector-specific guidance. For users who have selected the GCF module in Input 1, Output B will show which of these briefs are relevant to their project, providing a more focused and specialized set of recommendations. This modular approach is intended to expand the toolkit's applicability and effectiveness, making it highly relevant to the mandates, policies, and regulatory frameworks of different funding entities.

[i] Läderach et al., “Climate Finance and Peace—Tackling the Climate and Humanitarian Crisis.”
[ii] Scartozzi, “Conflict Sensitive Climate Finance”; Scartozzi et al., “Integrated Climate Security Programming in Climate Finance.”
[iii] Sarzana et al., “A Tool for Mainstreaming Peacebuilding in Climate-Adaptation Efforts.”
[iv] “INFORM - Global, Open-Source Risk Assessment for Humanitarian Crises and Disasters.”
[v] ACLED, “The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project.”
[vi] “Parties | UNFCCC.”
[vii] Sarzana et al., “A Tool for Mainstreaming Peacebuilding in Climate-Adaptation Efforts.”
[viii] ACLED, “The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project.”
[ix] Scartozzi, “CtrlFindr.”
[x] Scartozzi, “Word2Vec Model Explorer.”

Annex I. Data for v1.

1) project exposure to conflict risks, 2) exposure to institutional risk, 3) exposure to socio-economic risk:

- Source: INFORM Risk Index; https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk
- Data type accessed: Human, Development & Deprivation, Inequality, Uprooted people, Institutional.
- Countries: Non-Annex I countries (excluding Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Andorra, Cook Islands, San Marino).
- Dataset version: v67.
- Data accessed: 20 October 2023.
- Data manipulation: conflict risk was derived from INFORM's 'human' data category; socio-economic risk was derived from INFORM's 'Development & Deprivation', 'Inequality', 'Uprooted people' categories; Institutional risk was derived from INFORM's 'Institutional' category (see methodology paper for more information).

***4) presence of project related conflict drivers*:**

- Source: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED); https://www.acleddata.com.
- Data type accessed: battles, riots, explosions/remote violence, violence against civilians, strategic developments.
- Countries: Non-Annex I countries (excluding Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Andorra, Cook Islands, San Marino).
- Timeframe: January 2019 to September 2023.
- Data accessed: 20 October 2023.
- Data manipulation: the data was analyzed with an automated content analysis (see methodology section) to identify ACLED events that have conflict drivers relating to the GCF sectors of investment.

Annex II. Survey Questions.

Section 1: Awareness and Mitigation of Security Risks

1. Have you conducted any form of conflict assessment specific to the project location?

1.1. Have you consulted local stakeholders to understand the specific conflict dynamics in the project area?

1.2. Have you considered in your analysis the potential intersections between climate change impacts and conflict drivers?

1.3. Have you considered in your analysis the potential constraining factors for participation, benefit, and empowerment of specific social groups?

1.4. Have you quantified the conflict and security risks in the proposed project and to what extent these risks can be lowered through the project's proposed conflict sensitivity mechanisms?

2. Does your project include mechanisms to minimize potential disruptions to the project due to local conflicts, organized violence, or crime?

2.1. Does your project establish lines of communication with local authorities and security forces?

2.2. Does your project formalize mechanisms to ensure the safety and wellbeing of staff in conflict-affected areas including measures to guarantee the safety and security of female staff and beneficiaries in areas with a high risk of gender-based violence?

2.3. Does your project implement a mechanism/ protocol for regularly reviewing and updating your understanding of the conflict and security situation?

2.4. Does your project feature a contingency plan to cope with sudden changes in the security situation?

2.5. Does your project incorporate training for staff in conflict sensitivity and risk management?

2.6. Does your project identify a focal point and/or crisis response team specifically trained to manage potential conflict-related disruptions?

Section 2: Awareness and mitigation of risks emerging from project implementation

3. Have you considered how the project interacts with local power dynamics underpinning peace and conflict?

3.1. Have you taken into account the direct and indirect impacts the project may have on relations between society and the state, and any potential impacts on competition between and among communities, individuals, and/or institutions?

3.2. Have you considered whether the project directly or indirectly excludes specific groups or reinforces existing marginalization?

3.3. Have you considered the risk of encroachment on natural resources or habitats and the risk of enclosure of public goods or assets due to project interventions?

4. Have you identified measures to address and mitigate issues with project delivery as they arise?

4.1. Does your project have a plan to manage stakeholder expectations and communicate about potential project impacts and benefits?

4.2. Does your project engage local communities to design and implement ad-hoc mechanisms of redress and conflict resolution?

4.3. Does your project use participatory approaches to design the allocation of funding and distribution of benefits and opportunities on a fair and equitable basis?

4.4. Does your project include mechanisms to regularly monitor the project's negative externalities and adjust implementation as necessary?

Section 3: Awareness and Measures of Peace Responsiveness

5. Have you considered the ways in which your project could contribute to peace and stability?

5.1. Does the project have clear and measurable goals and objectives related to peace?

5.2. Does the project create employment and livelihoods opportunities for local communities?

5.3. Does the project consider the needs, preferences, and concerns of women, youth and marginalized groups?

5.4. Have you assessed opportunities to promote dialogue and build trust between or among different social groups?
5.5. Have you considered how the project can strengthen state-society relations or local institutions (e.g. traditional and religious authorities) for conflict prevention or resolution?
6. Does the project define a peace-responsive exit strategy for local investors or implementers to take over?
7. Have you sought expert advice, internally or externally, on maximizing the peace co-benefits of your project?

Annex III: Variables and proxies used in the analysis of conflict drivers.

1 health sector

- 1.1 public health, sanitation and hygiene
- 1.2 attacks against healthcare infrastructure
- 1.3 discrimination and denial of health services
- 1.4 corruption and mismanagement of public health
- 1.5 climate/weather impact on public health

2 food sector

- 2.1 food security or food prices
- 2.2 attacks against food aid and services
- 2.3 discrimination or denial of provision of food
- 2.4 corruption and mismanagement in food sector
- 2.5 climate/weather impact on food systems and production
- 2.6 farmer-pastoralist tensions
- 2.7 land disputes
- 2.8 resource competition

3 water sector

- 3.1 water security
- 3.2 attacks against water infrastructure
- 3.3 discrimination and denial in water services
- 3.4 corruption and mismanagement of water services
- 3.5 climate/weather impact on water systems and provision
- 3.6 water rights disputes
- 3.7 competition over water use

4 infrastructure and the built environment

- 4.1 attacks against public infrastructure
- 4.2 discrimination and denial of access to public housing
- 4.3 corruption and mismanagement of public infrastructure
- 4.4 climate/weather impact on infrastructure
- 4.5 lack of governance, vulnerabilities and challenges in infrastructural sector
- 4.6 biodiversity loss in relation to infrastructure
- 4.7 land rights and acquisition disputes
- 4.8 environmental impacts of infrastructure

5 livelihoods of people and communities

- 5.1 loss of livelihoods, unemployment, and poverty
- 5.2 economic inequality and food prices
- 5.3 discrimination and denial of access to humanitarian aid and relief
- 5.4 corruption and mismanagement in humanitarian aid and relief
- 5.5 climate/weather impact on agriculture, livestock and fisheries
- 5.6 land disputes
- 5.7 farmer-pastoralist tensions
- 5.8 resource competition
- 5.9 human displacement

6 ecosystems and ecosystem services

- 6.1 biodiversity loss
- 6.2 corruption and mismanagement of ecosystem provisions
- 6.3 climate/weather impact on ecosystems
- 6.4 environmental pollution
- 6.5 human-wildlife conflict

- 6.6 illegal resource exploitation and overexploitation
- 6.7 land disputes
- 6.8 resource competition

7 energy generation and access
- 7.1 energy generation and distribution
- 7.2 attacks against energy infrastructure
- 7.3 energy access and affordability
- 7.4 corruption and mismanagement of energy services
- 7.5 climate/weather impact on energy systems
- 7.6 not in my backyard protests
- 7.7 land disputes

8 buildings, cities, industries, and appliances
- 8.1 urban development
- 8.2 attacks against industrial sites
- 8.3 discrimination and denial of access to public housing
- 8.4 corruption and mismanagement in urban development or public housing
- 8.5 climate/weather impact on urban development
- 8.6 industrial pollution or accidents
- 8.7 crime connected to urban development
- 8.8 urban related migration
- 8.9 land disputes

9 transport
- 9.1 attacks and accidents related to transport infrastructure
- 9.2 access to public transport
- 9.3 corruption and mismanagement of public transport infrastructure
- 9.4 climate/weather impact on urban development
- 9.5 crime in relation to public transport
- 9.6 pollution in relation to public transport

10 forests and land use
- 10.1 deforestation
- 10.2 corruption and mismanagement of forest management
- 10.3 climate/weather impact on forest management
- 10.5 human-wildlife conflict
- 10.6 indigenous people's rights
- 10.7 illegal resource exploitation and overexploitation
- 10.8 land disputes
- 10.9 resource competition

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CGIAR-INTERPEACE PARTNERSHIP

CGIAR Focus Climate Security and Interpeace collaborate at the intersection of climate finance, conflict and peace. Drawing from CGIAR's expertise in climate science and Interpeace's experience accompanying peacebuilding processes, they aim to enhance conflict-sensitive climate finance and improve the delivery of funds towards communities most at risk.

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