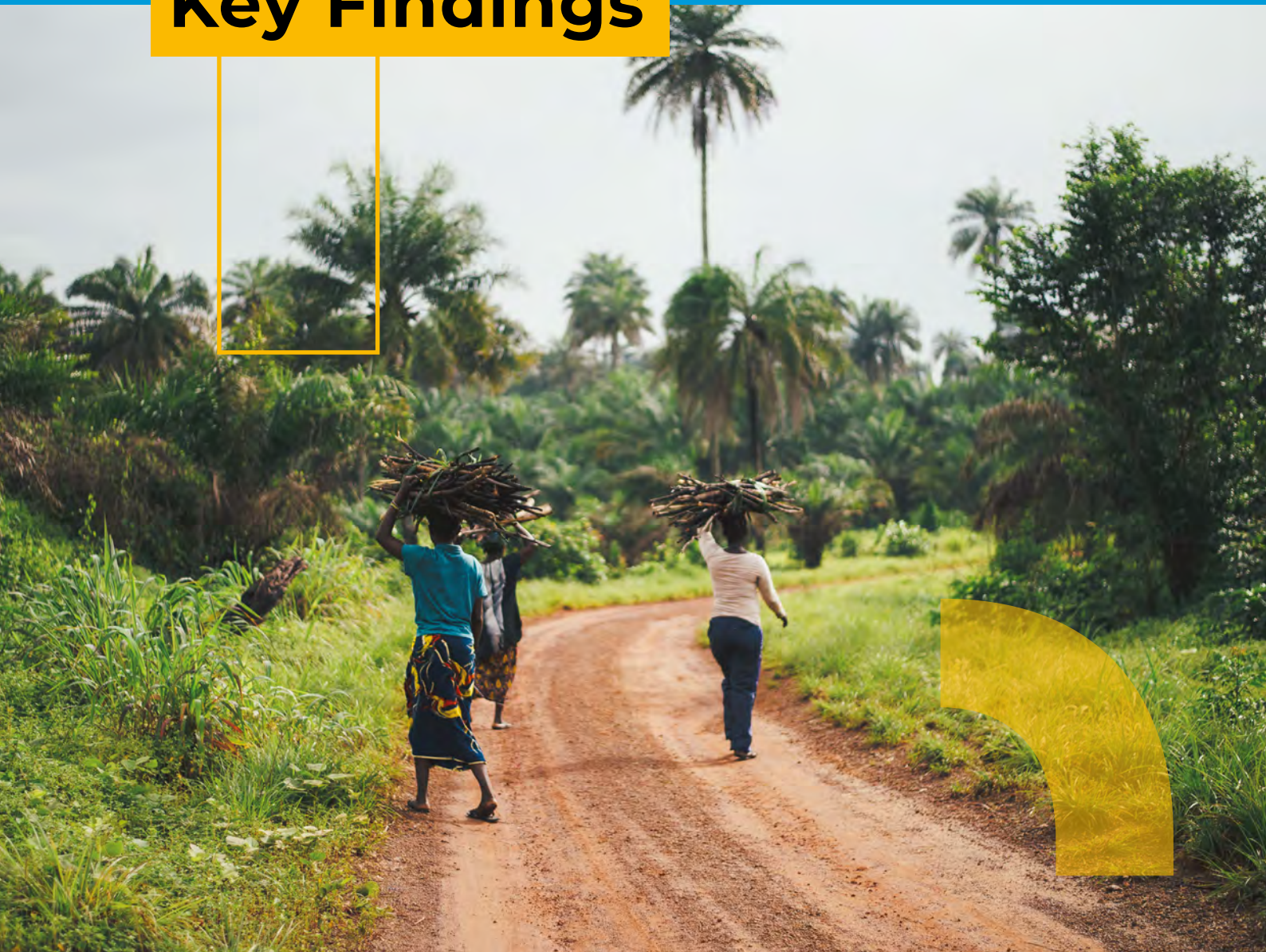




UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM
STAFF COLLEGE

EMERGING CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY TRENDS AND ASSOCIATED LEARNING NEEDS SURVEY

Key Findings



BACKGROUND:

The United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) Peace and Security Hub's Climate, Peace and Security Portfolio team conducted an Emerging Climate, Peace and Security Trends and Associated Learning Needs Survey during March and April 2024. The survey was conducted among 30+ well-established experts, researchers and practitioners in the area of climate, peace and security.

The aim of the survey was two-fold. Firstly, to capture newly emerging trends in the area of climate, peace and security as observed by experts, practitioners, analysts and policy-makers in their respective fields coming from the United Nations System and beyond. Secondly, to identify emerging learning needs that the UNSSC can tap into and leverage by offering need-based and tailor-made learning solutions and by this, to better position the UNSSC as a key actor in the climate, peace and security field.

EMERGING CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY TRENDS TO WATCH:

The expert group identified the most transparently emerging climate, peace and security trends as increased vulnerabilities due to extreme weather events, increasing unpredictability of rainfall resulting in irregular transhumance, and farmers vs. pastoralists conflicts. The degradation of land through desertification and salt intrusion was also identified as a factor leading to conflicts around land tenure, land access and use as well as to conflicts related to natural resource distribution and management in fragile contexts.

Furthermore, the experts highlighted the complex, non-linear relationship between climate impact and peace and security, highlighting how these impacts can further exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities in a given contexts, leading to conflict. For example increased rainfall can cause flooding, resulting in internal displacement of communities to higher grounds and lead to migration related conflicts. Increased temperature can cause droughts getting farmers and herders

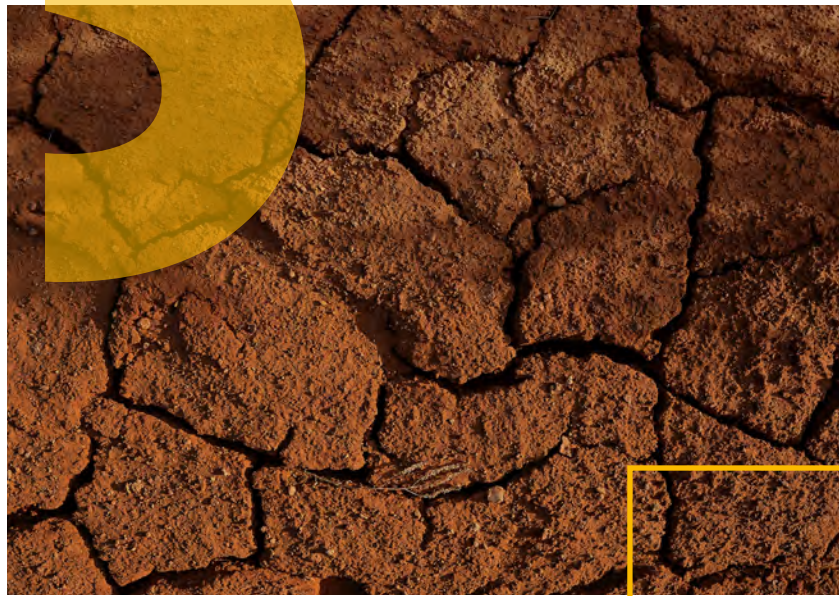


scrambling and competing for limited natural resources of water and pasture, in addition to creating food insecurity and exacerbating poverty.

There is an interest from humanitarian actors to move into the climate, peace and security field to work on climate actions in emergency and crisis settings, however, the lack of dedicated climate, peace and security funding stream might hamper an integrated nexus approach across humanitarian, peace and development actors

EMERGING ASSOCIATED LEARNING NEEDS FOR UNSSC TO RESPOND TO:

The expert group identified specific learning needs associated to the above presented emerging trends in the area of climate, peace and security. These learning needs include a better understanding of the direct linkages between climate change and conflict and how they impact peace operations in the future. Respondents also want to improve understanding of the increased vulnerabilities due to extreme weather events as a result of climate change and the peace and security risks that they impose.



There is a clear demand for contextualization (at regional, national and sub-national levels) and operationalization of climate, peace and security programming by moving theory into practice. There is a need for climate, peace and security data collection, analysis and use in programming and based on this data analysis, there is also a need to create climate, peace and security forecasting and modelling in different regional contexts.

KEY AREAS FOR KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT FOR UNSSC:

Potential areas where the UNSSC Peace and Security Hub could expand its Climate Peace and Security Portfolio are:

- Courses with regional and sub-regional focus to contextualize climate, peace and security approaches,
- Peace and security across the triple planetary crisis: bringing biodiversity loss and conservation, environmental degradation and natural resource management into the context of climate security,
- Climate, peace, security and human rights nexus,
- Climate, peace and security programming for humanitarians,
- Climate change and migration.





FUTURE SKILLS AND ABILITIES REQUIRED FOR CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY PROFESSIONALS:

Emerging and future challenges will require enabled and agile actors to keep up, adapt and respond efficiently to changing contexts in the climate, peace and security field. UNSSC is ready to develop these skills and to nurture abilities required for the future by using innovative learning methodologies and tools.

The top 5 abilities needed in the future:

- 1. Creativity**
- 2. Emotional intelligence**
- 3. Systems thinking**
- 4. Critical thinking**
- 5. Innovative thinking**

The top 5 skills needed in the future:

- 1. Analytical skills, both quantitative and qualitative**
- 2. Data analysis skills**
- 3. Communication skills**
- 4. Problem solving skills**
- 5. Leadership skills**

For more information on UNSSC's Climate, Peace and Security work, please visit the UNSSC Website: <https://www.unssc.org/>

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