

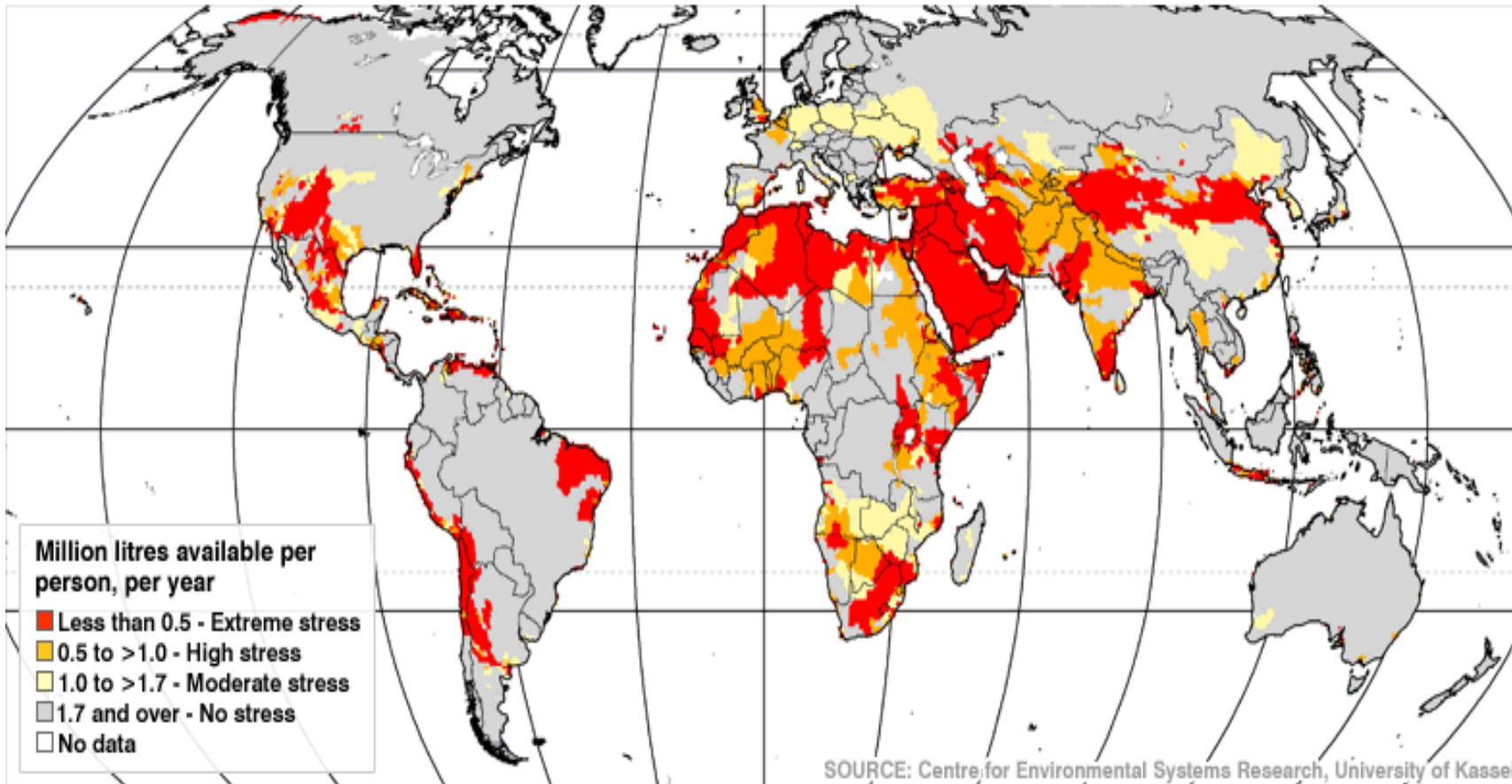


"Climate change and international security - factoring the challenge in external policy work



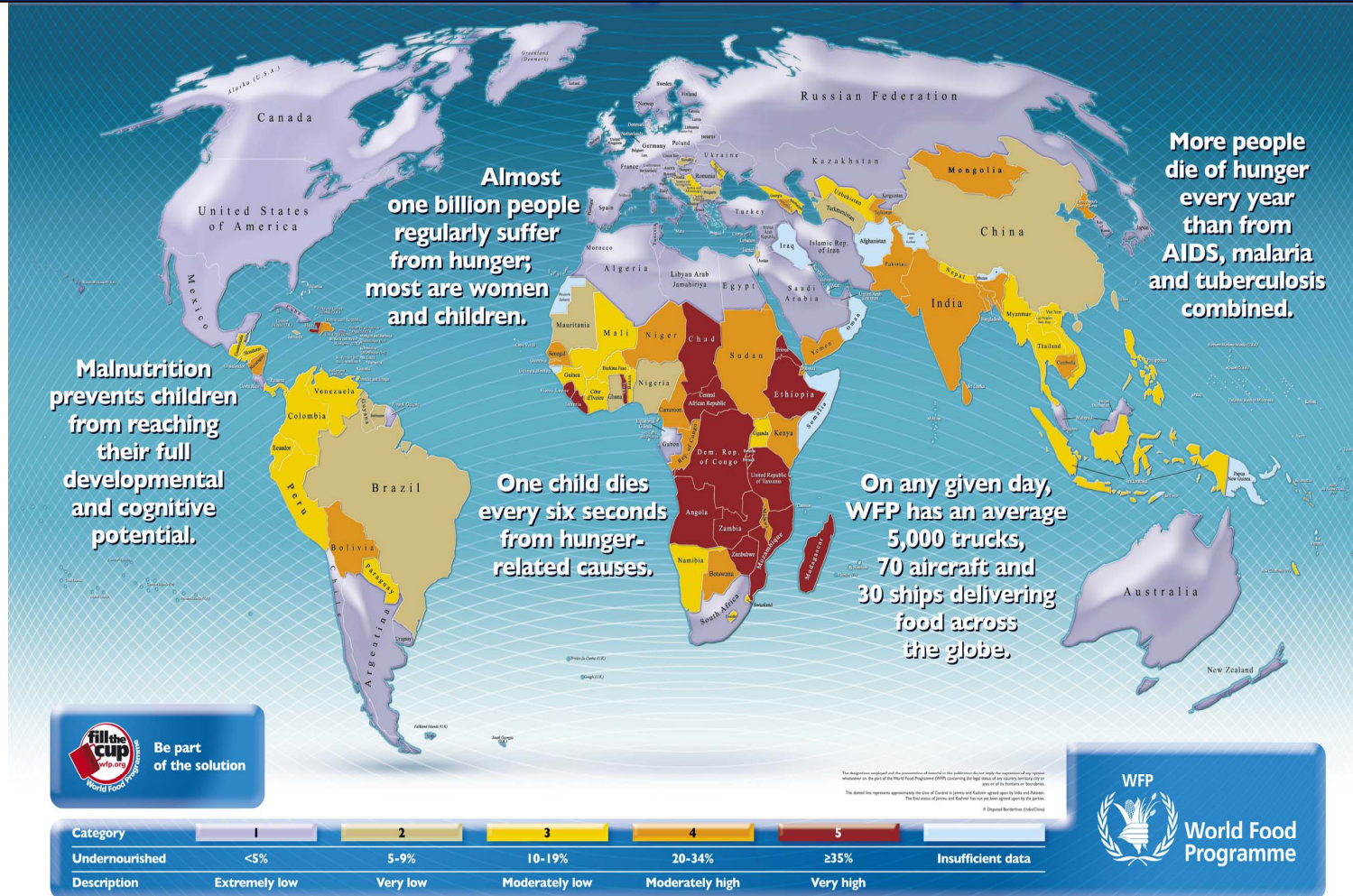
Elina Bardram
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2070s



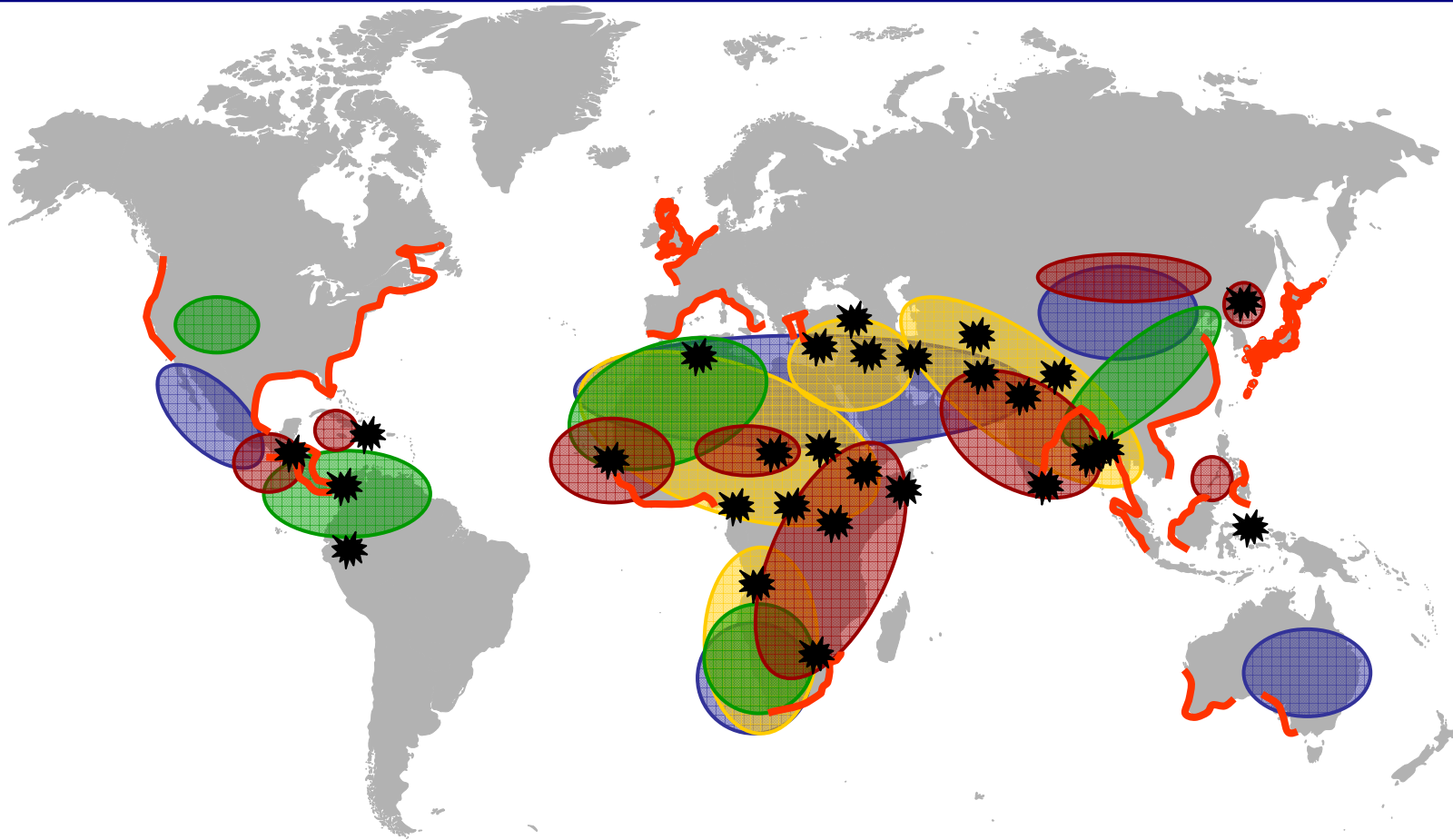


“A HUNGRY MAN IS AN ANGRY MAN”



Sources: The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2008, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and FAOSTAT.
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Redefining geopolitics - A Multiplier for Instability



Water Scarcity



Demography



Crop Decline



Hunger



Coastal Risks



Recent Conflicts



A threat multiplier with global consequences

- Negative impact on the economies: destructions, water crisis, poverty
- Human security impact: health, human rights, migration intensified (internal and external)
- Tensions over energy supplies as current reserves are in strongly climate-affected regions (Northern Russia, Middle East...) and newly available resources (Arctic...)
- Political maps may be redrawn due to sea-level rise and loss of territory.
- Regional destabilisation resulting from inability to cope thus fuelling radicalisation and exacerbating situations of fragility.
- Multilateral system at risk, if it fails to address climate change adequately.

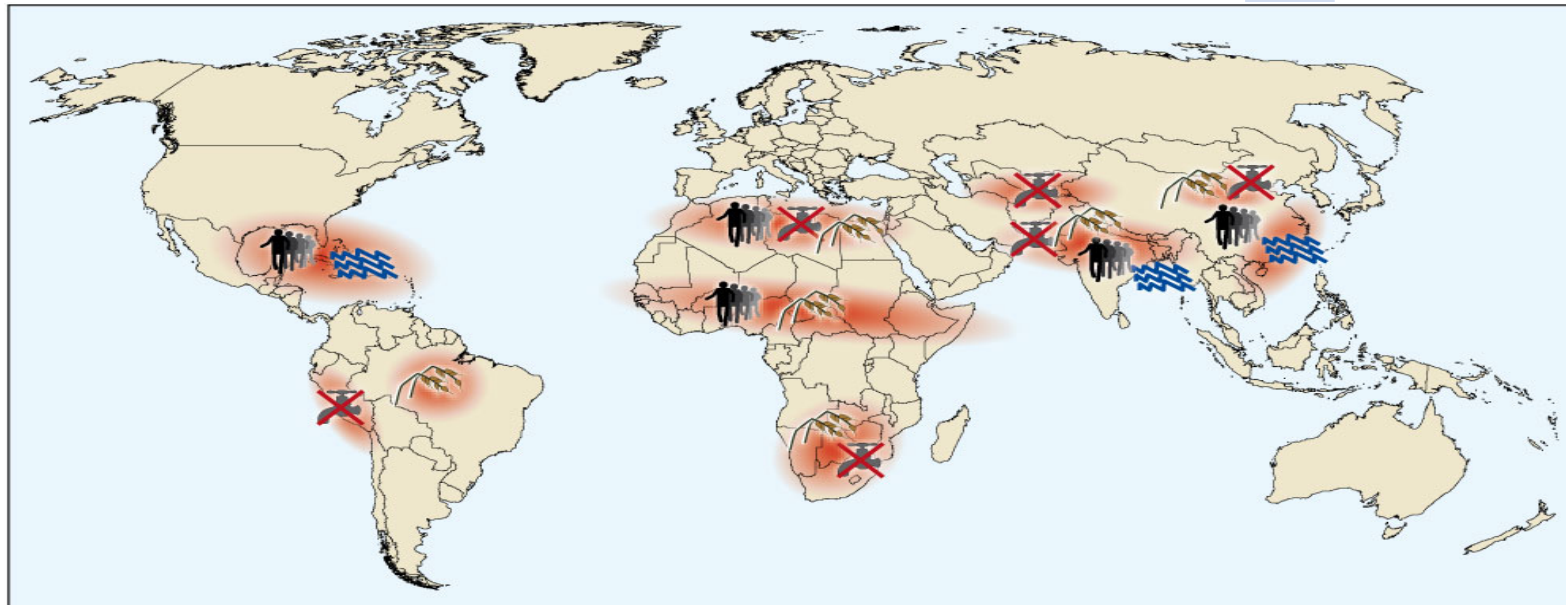


Issue rising on the global agenda

- UK promoted 1st UN Security Council debate in April 2007
- EU paper on Climate Change and International Security published 2008
- Political analysis and also recent scientific results:
 - CC acts as a threat multiplier that can exacerbate existing trends and tensions – CC poses hard security questions but there is no hard security answer
 - rather pressure for enhance cross-border cooperation and adaptation
- Annual Progress reports to the Foreign Affairs Council
- DE initiated 2nd UN Security Council July 20, 2011 → concern about the possible impacts of climate change on peace and security → need for climate protection and early action to address the security implications of climate change

CCIS regional scenarios on potential security implications

- **Continental South-East Asia**, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia;
- **Indian-Pacific Ocean Island States**, particularly Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and SIDS of the Indian and Pacific Ocean;
- **South-West Asia**, the Arab Peninsula, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan;
- **Middle America**, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, southern US and CA states



Conflict constellations in selected hotspots



Climate-induced degradation of freshwater resources



Climate-induced decline in food production



Hotspot



Climate-induced increase in storm and flood disasters



Environmentally-induced migration

- **At strategic level – lead by example:**
 - European Security Strategy, Climate Action,
 - Adaptation white paper, Promotion of agenda
- Foreign Affairs Council 20 July 2011 stressed that Climate Change is a threat multiplier and calls for enhanced action
- **Policy and/or project perspective:**
 - General external policy framework
 - political dialogue/assertive multilateralism/donor coordination
 - development and cooperation assistance
 - trade and economic measures
 - emergency relief/humanitarian assistance
 - Specific conflict prevention/crisis management activities and initiatives and general adaptation activities (GCCA)
 - Kimberley Process / EITI (EU involvement)
 - IfS - Instrument for stability
 - Food facility

- Aimed at securing policy coherence and pro-activeness
 - Impact assessments (EIA, SIA)
 - Public consultations
 - Integration and resilience
 - Inter-service Consultations
 - Integrate and mainstream climate in MFF (IfS, ENI, DCI,...) and programming



- New geopolitical challenges
- Policy coherence and consistency
- Credible Leadership and governance
- Exploiting on the strengths within
Diplomacy and outreach
- CCIS not only threat multiplier but also wake-up call for enhanced international cooperation (North-South and South-South)