



BRUSSELS
DIALOGUE
ON
CLIMATE
DIPLOMACY



9th Meeting of the Brussels Dialogue on Climate Diplomacy

Implementing European Climate and Security Policies

Tuesday – 9 April 2019 - European Parliament – Room ASP 3H1

Recommended Reading

Featured Publications:

[Council of the EU adopts conclusions on climate diplomacy](#)

European External Action Service, 19 February 2019

On 18 February 2019, the Council of the EU adopted conclusions on climate diplomacy. The Council recalls that climate change is a direct and existential threat, which will spare no country. The Council notes that the world is already witnessing multiple devastating impacts of climate change, yet action to stem it remains insufficient.



The EU reaffirms its steadfast commitment to the Paris Agreement as the essential multilateral framework governing global action to deal with climate change and welcomes the positive outcome of the 24th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 24).

The Council reiterates that ambition in climate action is not only about reducing greenhouse emissions, it is also about addressing the implications of climate change on peace and security.

The Council recalls that 2019 is a critical year for accelerating domestic climate action and raising global ambition in the context of the pursuit of sustainable development, with leadership from the UN.

The EU's leadership on climate action is founded on a progressive stance at home. The Council welcomes the European Commission's strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy.

The Council reconfirms that the EU will continue to lead the way in the global pursuit of climate action and will work towards further enhancing international climate cooperation.

[For further information, click here to download the comprehensive conclusions.](#)



[Reinforcing Environmental Dimensions of European Foreign and Security Policy](#)

By Marianne Kettunen (IEEP), Dominique Noome (GMACCC) and Johanna Nyman (IEEP), Brussels, BDCD / GMACCC / HBF / IEEP, December 2018

The impacts of a degrading environment and a changing climate on national and international security are becoming more and more apparent. Combined with an increasing world population, the pressure on and competition over natural resources can be considered as one of the key peace and security challenges of the 21st century.

Acknowledging the role environment and ecosystems play in underpinning security – both in terms of national and human security – means a departure from the security and defence policy as traditionally perceived. It requires a more holistic regime that goes beyond military preparedness or response, with due links to a range of sectoral activities that impact the environmental and ecosystem quality and resilience.



The paper was published in cooperation with BDCD, IEEP, GMACCC and the Heinrich Böll Foundation as a part of the Think 2030 initiative that identifies science-policy solutions for a more sustainable Europe. For the complete series of Think 2030 publications visit the [Think 2030 website](#).



[REPORT on climate diplomacy](#) (2017/2272(INI))

Committee on Foreign Affairs / Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety - Rapporteurs: Arne Lietz, Jo Leinen - 26.6.2018

The European Parliament's report captures the key issues linked to climate and security, with an explicit call for action as part of the EU's climate related diplomacy efforts. For example, it highlights the need to streamline EU policies in order to adequately respond to situations such as water and food scarcity, which are likely to occur more often in the future. It also stresses the importance of

climate-related spending in the EU budget advocating for its increase to match the increased urgency for climate action.

CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL

28 – 29 March 2019, United Nations Headquarters, New York



A UN General Assembly high-level meeting on climate and sustainable development for all took place in New York on 28-29 March 2019. According a [report by IISD](#) the meeting “took on a larger role than it had first been mandated to do, with speakers requiring a full additional day to make

plenary statements, and many linking their remarks with the upcoming UN Climate Action Summit and a ‘new seriousness of purpose’ to address climate change, in the words of Mary Robinson”.

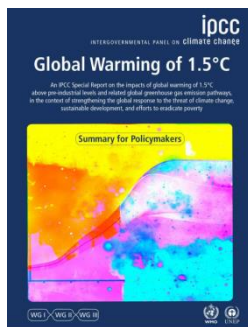
“The UN General Assembly meeting convening in New York, US, from 28-29 March 2019, also served to enable participants to begin crafting a narrative about the cohesive nature of climate change and sustainable development, and to set sights on increased ambition for the 2020 set of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Other themes emerging from the discussions included a strong emphasis on the rights of youth and the importance of young people’s voices in climate and sustainable development action, and a need to reconcile the drive for economic growth with its impacts on the natural environment”.

The main purpose was to highlight interlinkages between climate change and sustainable development; and to provide synergies and coherence among various processes, including the HLPF in July, SDG Summit and Climate Summit in September, and the UNFCCC COP 25 in Chile. Linkages between climate change and security were touched upon by the UN SG as well as by Canada. The latter indicated that peace and security issues related to climate change are among its priorities as it runs for an elected seat on the UN Security Council for 2021-2022.

See also: [Background, Objectives and Programme](#)

[SPECIAL REPORT - Global Warming of 1.5 °C](#)

Revised January 2019 by the IPCC, Switzerland



An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

This Special Report is the first of three cross-Working Group Special Reports to be published in AR6, accompanying the three main Working Group Reports, the Synthesis Report and a Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

[Summary for Policy Makers](#)

UN 2019 Climate Summit



New York, 23 September 2019

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres will convene a summit to mobilize political and economic energy at the highest levels to advance climate action that will enable implementation of many of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The UN 2019 Climate Summit will convene on the theme ‘A Race We Can Win. A Race We Must Win,’ and seek to challenge states, regions, cities, companies, investors and citizens to step up action in six areas: energy transition, climate finance and carbon pricing, industry transition, nature-based solutions, cities and local action, and resilience.

Source: [IISD – SDG Knowledge Hub](#)

For more information see: [UN Climate Summit 2019](#)

[The UN takes Climate Action](#)

We must change course by 2020, the UN Secretary-General has said, or we risk missing the point where we can avoid the “disastrous consequences for people and all the natural systems that sustain us.” Here are just a few ways in which the UN is taking action on climate change:

- [Women as agents of change](#)
- [Disasters, Resilience and Land Management](#)
- [Early Warning Systems](#)
- [Green Jobs: the only way to go](#)
- [Cities and Pollution contribute to climate change](#)
- [Education is key to addressing climate change](#)



[Migration and Climate Change](#)

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)



Climate change is expected to trigger growing population movements within and across borders, as a result of such factors as increasing intensity of extreme weather events, sea-level rise and acceleration of environmental degradation. In addition, climate change will have adverse consequences for livelihoods, public health, food security, and water availability. This in turn will impact on human mobility, likely leading to a substantial rise in the scale of migration and displacement.

The links between climate change and migration, however, are usually far from simple and direct. Climate-specific factors are often difficult to isolate from other environmental challenges, so it's important to look at a broader [migration and environment nexus](#). Other factors, such as conflict, governance and levels of development, also play important roles. [» Read more](#)

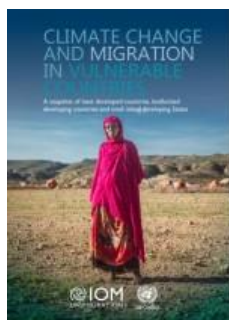
What are the estimates?

There are no reliable estimates of climate change induced migration. Future forecasts vary from 25 million to 1 billion [environmental migrants](#) by 2050, moving either within their countries or across borders, on a permanent or temporary basis, with 200 million being the most widely cited estimate. This figure equals the [current estimate of international migrants worldwide](#). [» Read more](#)

What are IOM's role and objectives?

IOM's engagement on migration, climate change and the environment is long established. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition that climate- and environment-induced migration is likely to become one of the key challenges of the 21st century, which must be addressed to ensure human security and sustainable development. Meeting this challenge requires a comprehensive and proactive approach, which should include research, policy and programmatic activities. As the world's leading migration agency, IOM is committed to building on its existing programmes, experience and global network to make a meaningful contribution to the development of such an approach.

IOM strives to ensure adequate assistance to and protection of people affected by climate change, including people on the move as a result of environmental factors. It also works to ensure that migration is recognized and used as one possible adaptation strategy.

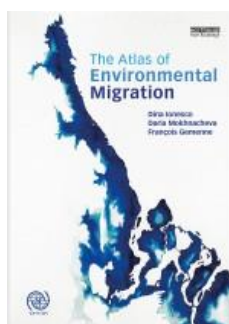


[Climate Change and Migration in Vulnerable Countries](#) [A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States](#)

The least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) are among the most vulnerable groups of countries in the world. They are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change due to their structural constraints... [Read more](#)

[IOM's Engagement in Migration Environment and Climate Change](#)

The environment has always been a driver of migration, as people flee to survive natural disasters or, faced with harsh and deteriorating environmental conditions, move to seek opportunities elsewhere. Climate change is expected to exacerbate sudden- and slow-onset disasters and gradual... [Read more](#)

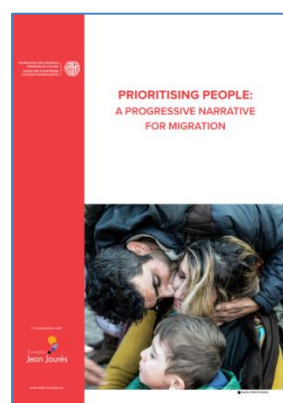


[The Atlas of Environmental Migration](#)

As climate change and extreme weather events increasingly threaten traditional landscapes and livelihoods of entire communities the need to study its impact on human migration and population displacement has never been greater. The Atlas of Environmental Migration is the first illustrated... [Read more](#)

[Prioritising people: a progressive narrative on migration](#)

Foundation for European Progress Studies / Fondation Jean Jaures, 19 September 2018

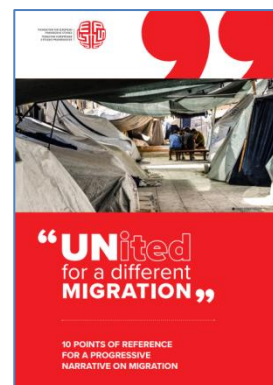


Migration and development must be approached as interconnected variables and their mutual relationship must be addressed from a multidimensional perspective, encompassing economic, political, social, environmental, cultural, ethnic, gender, geographical, and demographic factors.

This paper is the result of two workshops, held in Rome, Italy (1-2 March 2018) and Dakar, Senegal (16-18 May 2018). It was drafted with the active contribution of academics and experts from Australia, Canada, India, Mexico, Senegal, and several European countries, and it aims for two main goals. Firstly, to provide a frame of reference – based on the principles of solidarity, respect for human rights and dignity, freedom and the rule of law – for progressive forces all over the world in dealing with what has become, in many countries, one of the most divisive issues in international and domestic politics. Secondly, to offer the active contribution of European progressive foundations to the implementation of the Global Compact, in the hope that its adoption will not be an end in itself but will represent the beginning of an era of positive international cooperation for the common good of countries of origin, transit and

destination, and which, to begin with, will induce a growing number of stakeholders to ratify those international instruments related to migration and migrants that already exist.

The policy paper was presented at the conference on [“UNited for a different migration”](#) in New York on 21 September 2018 where the FEPS Global Migration Group offered [10 points of reference for a progressive narrative on migration](#) as a frame of reference for progressive forces all over the world and to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, to be adopted in Marrakesh on 10th and 11th December 2018.



[Climate Change and Security in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus](#)

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)



The project “Climate Change and Security in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus” aims to enhance understanding and awareness of climate change as a security challenge and the consequent need for regional and transboundary co-operation in adaptation; and to enhance national and local stakeholders’ capacity to anticipate, prevent and mitigate effectively and in a timely manner potential security risks resulting from climate change.

Towards achieving these objectives the project supported conducting participatory assessments of security impacts of climate change for each region; production and dissemination of information on security impacts of climate change and required adaptation measures; and development of a transboundary climate change adaptation strategy the Dniester River Basin. The project is led by the OSCE and implemented jointly by the OSCE, UN Environment, UNECE, UNDP and REC within the framework of the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative. [>> READ MORE](#)

Documents:

[Implementation Plan for the Strategic Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Dniester River Basin](#)

[Strategic Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Dniester River Basin](#)

[Climate Change and Security - Cross regional](#)

[Climate Change and Security - Eastern Europe](#)

[Climate Change and Security in Eastern Europe](#)

[Climate Change and Security - South Caucasus](#)

[Climate Change and Security in the South Caucasus](#)

[Climate Change and Security - Central Asia](#)

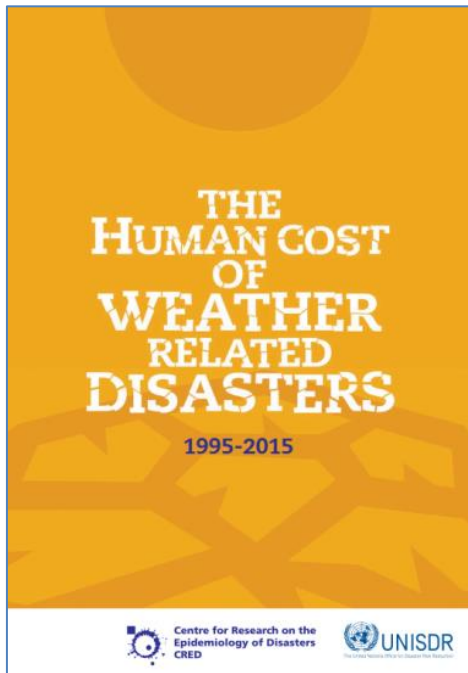
[Climate Change and Security in Central Asia](#)

Image credit: ‘Dangerous Deals’ by Fran Hdez from Spain, winner of an OSCE and eYeka crowd-sourcing competition on climate change and security. (OSCE/Fran Hdez)

[Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters \(CRED\)](#)

The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) has been active for over 40 years in the fields of international disaster and conflict health studies, with activities linking relief, rehabilitation and development. The Centre promotes research, training and technical expertise on humanitarian emergencies, particularly in public health and epidemiology.

By providing a wealth of data on health issues arising from disasters and conflict, CRED seeks to improve needs-based preparedness and responses to humanitarian emergencies.



[The Human Cost of Weather Related Disasters - 1995-2015](#)

This publication provides a sober and revealing analysis of weather-related disaster trends over a twenty year time-frame which coincides with a period which has seen the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties become an established high-profile annual fixture on the development calendar. The contents of this report underline why it is so important that a new climate change agreement emerges from the COP21 in Paris in December.

Over the last twenty years, the overwhelming majority (90%) of disasters have been caused by floods, storms, heatwaves and other weather-related events. In total, 6,457 weather-related disasters were recorded worldwide by EM-DAT, the foremost international database of such events. Over this period, weather-related disasters claimed 606,000 lives, an average of some 30,000 per annum, with

an additional 4.1 billion people injured, left homeless or in need of emergency assistance.

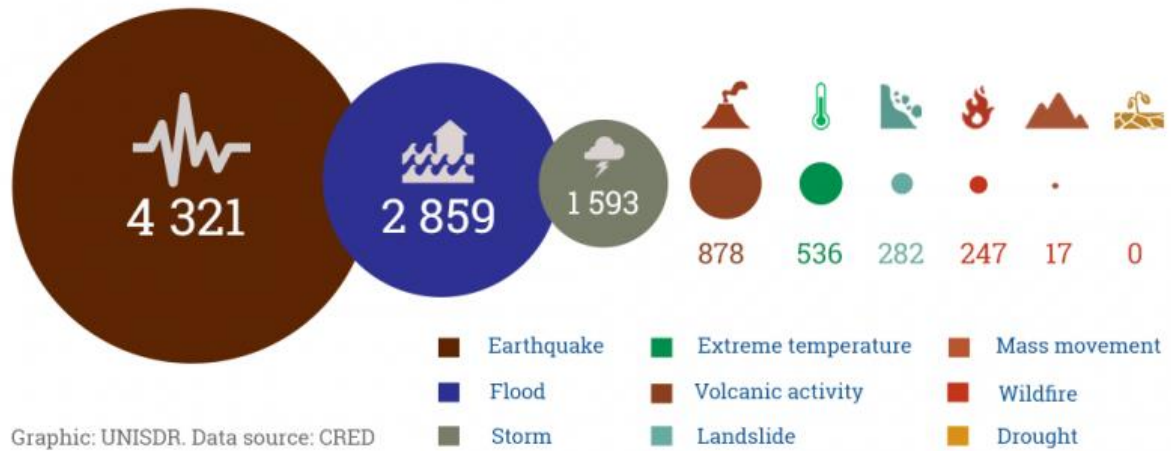
[2018: EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AFFECTED 60 MILLION PEOPLE](#)

24 January 2019 UNISDR 2019/01

GENEVA, 24 January, 2019 – Earthquakes and tsunamis accounted for the majority of the 10,373 lives lost in disasters last year while extreme weather events accounted for most of 61.7 million people affected by natural hazards, according to analysis of 281 events recorded by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in its EM-DAT (International Disaster Database).

Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, said: "No part of the globe was spared from the impact of extreme weather events last year". Examined floods, droughts, storms and wildfires affected 57.3 million people, underlining once more that if we want to reduce disaster losses, then we must improve how we manage disaster risk.

Number of deaths per disaster type 2018



More Documents:

[Natural Disasters in 2017](#)

[UNISDR and CRED report: Economic Losses, Poverty & Disasters \(1998 - 2017\)](#)

[Poverty & Death: DISASTER MORTALITY](#)

[The Human Cost of Weather Related Disasters - 1995-2015](#)

[Global trends in satellite-based emergency mapping](#)

[How resilient is the general population to heatwaves? A knowledge survey from the ENHANCE project in Brussels and Amsterdam](#)

[Stakeholders' perception on national heatwave plans and their local implementation in Belgium and The Netherlands](#)

[Heat and emergency room admissions in the Netherlands](#)

[Climate Change & National Security: Protecting the Integrity of Threat Assessments](#)

Washington, D.C. 25 March 2019

The Atlantic Council Global Energy Center, the American Security Project, and the Center for Climate and Security co-organised an event on 25 March 2019 in Washington, D.C. for a conversation on climate change as a national security threat and the need for independent, objective science to inform threat assessments.



The linkage between climate change and national security is well-established. The Department of Defense and other elements of the Intelligence Community have issued assessments identifying climate change as a national security threat since 1989, crossing three Republican and two Democratic administrations. All of those assessments have drawn upon the findings of the US scientific community, including, most recently,

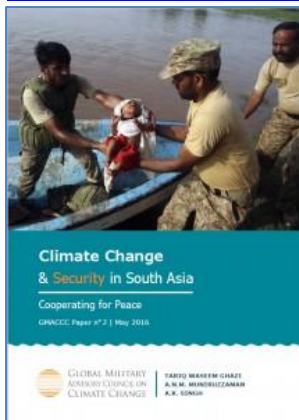
the National Climate Assessment, a study which is rigorously peer-reviewed across thirteen federal agencies including the Department of Defense, NASA, the State Department, the Department of Energy, and key science agencies.

Recent reports have suggested that the independence and objectivity of critical scientific information underpinning national security community assessments of climate-related risks could be under threat. A panel of former senior defense, intelligence, and other national security officials will discuss the potential implications of that and the importance of independent, objective science to inform policy decisions. [>> Full story & Podcast](#)

Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change (GMACCC)

GMACCC is a global network of serving and retired military officers, and associated institutions, committed to highlighting the potential security implications of a changing climate and advocating action, including by the military, to minimise the risks”.

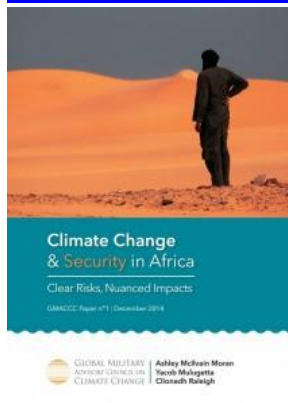
Climate Change and Security in South Asia: Cooperating for Peace



By Lieutenant General (ret) Tariq Waseem Ghazi (Pakistan) Major General (ret) A N M Muniruzzaman (Banglades), Air Marshal (ret) A K Singh (India), et. al., Ronald A. Kingham, Editor, The Hague, GMACCC / IES, May 2016.

This report warns that a recent drought in India which has affected over 330 million people – causing displacement and threatening farms –is just the first hint of how climate change could destabilise the South Asian region, unless steps are taken to address the threat posed by a warming, resource-scarce world. The report recommends that the region’s leaders strengthen cooperation to reduce the potential for widespread human suffering and further instability.

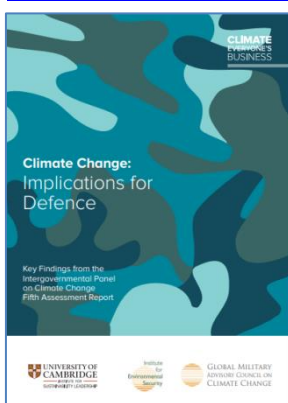
Climate Change & Security in Africa: Clear Risks, Nuanced Impacts



By Ashley Moran, Jacob Mulugetta, Clionadh Raleigh, GMACCC / IES, The Hague, December 2014

This report addresses links between climate patterns and conflict in Africa in order to raise awareness of present and emerging climate-related risks in the region. The December 2014 publication focuses on climate-related stability factors in Mali, Darfur and South Sudan – including food security, migration.

Climate Change: Implications For Defence



By Brigadier General (ret) Wendell Christopher King, Ph.D – Dean, US Army Command and General Staff College
CISL / GMACCC / IES, London / The Hague, June 2014

This report reviews the ways climate change is challenging global security and the role the military can play in addressing that challenge. The June 2014 publication is based closely on the Fifth Assessment Report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a comprehensive and relevant analysis of our changing climate.

For Further Reading:

[Brussels Dialogue on Climate Diplomacy](#)

The Brussels Dialogue on Climate Diplomacy (BDCD) is an informal network for the exchange of information and to promote cooperation among European institutions and international organisations active in the nexus between climate change and international, national, human and environmental security.



[Climate Change and International Security: Resource Guide – 2017 – Consolidated Edition](#)

Edited by Ronald A. Kingham, Brussels, EDRC, January 2018

This inventory highlights over 100 publications, articles, initiatives and events from 2017. It includes everything you need to know about action on Climate Change and International Security in this landmark year.



[Climate Change and International Security: Resource Guide – Update January 2018](#)

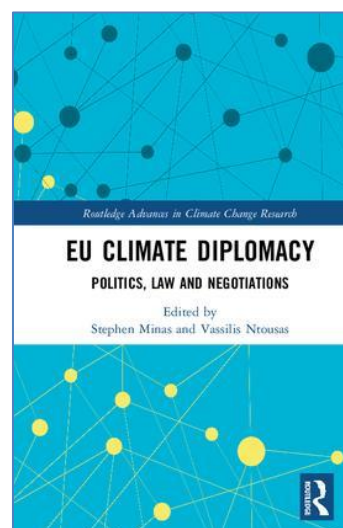
This first update to the 2017 compendium was issued in early 2018 with 50 new entries to help you keep informed on news and events on Climate Change and International Security.

[EU Climate Diplomacy: Politics, Law and Negotiations](#)

Edited by Stephen Minas, Vassilis Ntousas, London, Routledge, 24 April 2018

The European Union has long played a leadership role in the global response to climate change, including the development and dissemination of climate-friendly technologies such as renewable energy. EU diplomacy has been a vital contributor to the development of international cooperation on climate change through the agreement of the United Nations Climate Convention, its Kyoto Protocol and, most recently, the Paris Agreement. In addition, the election of Donald Trump as President of the United States means that the EU contribution to climate diplomacy will become more important still, both in filling the leadership gap (together with other major economies) and in responding to any sabotage by the Trump administration.

This book will extend knowledge of the EU as a key actor in climate diplomacy by bringing together leading practitioners and researchers in this field to take stock of the EU's current role and emerging issues. Contributions will be grouped into three strands: 1) the interplay between EU climate diplomacy and internal EU politics; 2) how the EU's legal order is a factor that determines, enables and constrains its climate diplomacy; and 3) the EU's contribution to diplomacy concerning climate technology both under the Climate Convention and more broadly. Collectively, these



contributions will chart the EU's role at a critical time of transition and uncertainty in the international response to climate change.

[Declaration of Principles for Freedom, Prosperity, and Peace](#)



In March 2018, the Atlantic Council, in coordination with the Centre for International Governance Innovation, launched an initiative to revitalize, adapt, and defend a rules-based order. A high-level task force of distinguished former officials representing leading democracies around the world convened to begin charting a course of action.

The starting point for this effort is a [Declaration of Principles](#) that articulates the fundamental values of a rules-based order—democracy, free and open markets, alliances, and the rule of law. The declaration will serve two important purposes:

- provide a clear and compelling statement of values, a “north star” around which political leaders in democracies worldwide can coalesce to reaffirm their support for a rules-based order and generate concrete action to advance and defend these values; and
- provide a rallying cry to mobilize bipartisan public support in favor of shared values in the United States, Europe, Asia, and leading democracies around the world.

Statement 5 affirms the right of all people to enjoy free and open access to the global commons and a safe and healthy planet. [>> READ MORE](#)

[Successful conclusion of COP24 in Katowice](#)

Federal Foreign Office of Germany, 15 December 2018



The 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - the most important climate conference since the conclusion of the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 – ended in Katowice

today (15 December). More than 20,000 participants had travelled to Poland, including many Heads of State and Government as well as UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

At the conference, informally known as COP24, the international community agreed on the Katowice Rulebook following two weeks of negotiations. This is also a success for the EU and the German delegation headed by Federal Environment Minister Svenja Schulze, who campaigned for clear and binding rules for all.

The Rulebook spells out the details on implementing the Paris Climate Agreement. It lays down how countries' national climate contributions should be measured, compared and forwarded to the UNFCCC secretariat. [>> Read more](#)

Climate and security – what is Germany doing?

Federal Foreign Office of Germany, 27 September 2018



The consequences of climate change threaten to deprive people of their livelihoods and thereby become a danger to international security. Germany is working to find Solutions. This was the theme of an article published by the Federal Foreign Office of Germany in September.

According to the [article](#), “Germany will be a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for two years from 2019 to 2020. One of the areas it will be focusing on is the connection between climate change and international conflict. Not enough attention is yet paid to this issue. Germany will put the topic on the agenda wherever it is relevant. Its prime aim, however, is to develop strategies to solve the associated problems. The development of better early warning systems and prevention mechanisms is just one aspect”.

“The UN Security Council is well placed to work on the nexus between climate and security policy. Climate change is an international challenge that requires an international response. For that reason, Germany will continue to campaign for the implementation of the Paris climate agreement in general and as a member of the Security Council”, the piece continued.

It was also announced that a Group of Friends has been set up as a forum for discussion and brainstorming. “Germany and Nauru launched the UN Group of Friends on Climate and Security on 1 August 2018. A total of 30 states have joined together with the aim of cooperating to develop solutions to address the security policy’s impact of climate change, raise public awareness and boost the involvement of the United Nations in this area”.

“The Group of Friends will play an important role during Germany’s membership of the Security Council as a forum for discussing policy ideas and making recommendations on issues such as enhancing states’ resilience to climate-related security risks”.

Read more about German climate change initiatives in the United Nations, the EU and in the G7/G8 context [here](#).

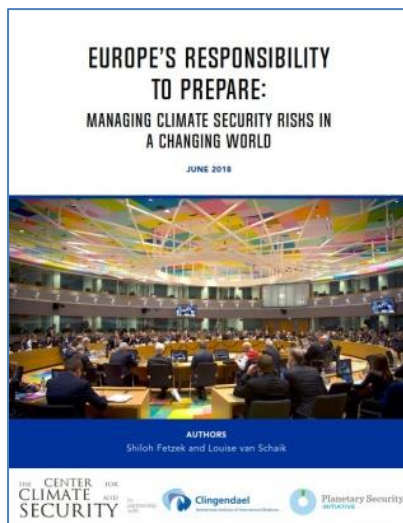
European External Action Service high level conference on Climate, Peace and Security: The Time for Action, Brussels, 22 June 2018



High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini today hosted an unprecedented high level event - Climate, Peace and Security: The Time for Action - which drove home both the urgency and importance of tackling the risks that climate change poses to security and peace. Ministers from around the world, top United Nations officials, and leading experts testified to the many real and potential security threats deriving from climate change.

A key message from the meeting was that “No matter how much states, donors and development partners invest in promoting economic and social development as a means to prevent conflict and sustain peace and security, if climate risks are left out of the equation, much of that effort may be in vain”.

Europe's Responsibility to Prepare: Managing Climate Security Risks in a Changing World



By Shiloh Fetzek and Louise van Schaik, The Hague / Washington, D.C., The Center for Climate and Security / Clingendael - Netherlands Institute for International Relations / Planetary Security Initiative, June 2018.

The European Union (EU) has recognised the high-probability, high-impact threat climate change poses to international security, but is still formulating a response commensurate to the threat. This report outlines how the EU can meet a Responsibility to Prepare for unprecedented yet foreseeable threats to international peace and security. This involves routinising, institutionalising, elevating and integrating climate security considerations into policymaking processes and the policies and financial instruments of EU institutions, while honing rapid response capabilities and developing contingencies for unintended consequences.

Intergovernmental Organizations and Climate Security: Advancing the Research Agenda

LISA M. DELLMUTH, MARIA-THERESE GUSTAFSSON, NIKLAS BREMBERG, MALIN MOBJÖRK, *Wire's Climate Change*, Wiley, 13 October 2017



Climate-related security challenges are transnational in character, leading states to increasingly rely on intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)—such as the European Union and the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization—for policy solutions. While climate security issues do not typically fit comfortably within the mandates of existing IGOs, recent decades have seen increasing efforts by IGOs to link climate change and security.

This article reviews existing studies on IGOs' responses to climate security challenges. It draws together research from several bodies of literature spanning political science, international relations, and environmental social science, identifying an emerging field of research revolving around IGOs and climate security. We observe significant advancement in this young field, with scholars extending and enriching our understanding of how and why IGOs address climate security challenges.

understanding of how and why IGOs address climate security challenges.

Yet we still know little about the conditions under which IGOs respond to climate security challenges and when they do so effectively. This article discusses the main gaps in current work and makes some suggestions about how these gaps may be usefully addressed in future research. A better understanding of the conditions under which IGOs respond (effectively) to climate security challenges would contribute to broader debates on climate security, institutional change, and effectiveness in international relations and environmental social science, and may facilitate crafting effective global solutions to society's most intractable climate security challenges.

Climate Change and the UN Security Council: Bully Pulpit or Bull in a China Shop?

By Ken Conca, Joe Thwaites, and Goueon Lee, Global Environmental Politics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, The MIT Press, Boston, 2 May 2017



Although claims about climate/conflict links remain contested, concerns that climate change will affect peace and security have gained traction in academic, activist, and policy circles. One set of pressures for responsive action has centered on the UN Security Council, which has held several often-contentious debates on the topic. Whether the Council should address climate change is a highly politicized question, tied to controversies about the Council’s mandate, membership reform, and the appropriate division of labor in the UN system. Lost in this political debate has been a more fundamental question—what exactly could the Council do?

The article analyses six different proposals for what actions the UN Security Council could take on climate change.

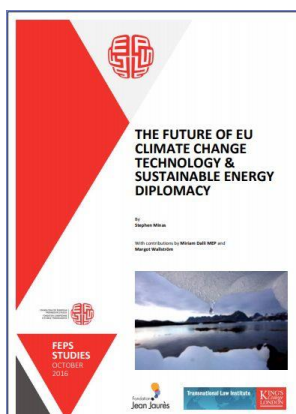
The EU and Climate Security



By Taylor Dimsdale, E3G & Gerald Stang, European Union Institute for Security Studies E3G, London, 7 March 2017(Originally published by Planetary Security Initiative, The Hague, 7 March 2017)

What does a warmer world mean for European security? This policy brief first provides an overview of some key challenges facing European policy makers as they seek to take action against climate risks. It then analyses some of the programmes and mechanisms already in place across the Union. Finally, it sets out some practical recommendations on how European institutions can respond to the global security risks of a changing climate.

The Future of EU Climate Change Technology and Sustainable Energy Diplomacy



By Stephen Minas, Foundation for European Progressive Studies / Transnational Law Institute, King’s College London / Fondation Jean-Jaurès, Brussels / London, October 2016

This timely collaboration has been a welcome opportunity to contribute to the necessary debate over how the EU continues to lead on climate change following the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Climate change is a transnational challenge like no other. The EU, which has been a key innovator in multi-level governance, now tackles the climate challenge while being beset by myriad interconnected crises. The EU’s capacity to innovate – and to act collectively – will be vital to meeting this urgent challenge in the years ahead.

It represents the culmination of a project which has engaged EU and Member State policymakers, United Nations officials, representatives of the progressive parties and organisations at European level and members of academia, the private sector and civil society to identify opportunities for EU external action to achieve ambitious, progressive climate outcomes.

[United we stand: Reforming the United Nations to reduce climate risk](#)

By Camilla Born & Nick Mabey, E3G, London, 6 July 2016



By the end of 2015, the global consensus for acting on climate change had transformed. The 2015 mandate has implications for each and every UN institution, country, sector and community.

Today, climate risk threatens the very operating mission of the United Nations. Climate risk is an existential threat to maintaining peace, rights and security. Peacebuilding efforts unravel where communities compete for access to climate stressed food and water supply. People migrate from resource depressed climates in search of stability and challenge the UN's ability to deliver humanitarian aid at scale. And amidst multiple crises, the capacity to prioritise fundamental pillars of UN governance such as human rights and international law is thinly spread.

[Climate Change in an EU Security Context: The Role of the European External Action Service](#)

By Hannes Sonnsjö and Niklas Bremberg, Stockholm, Stockholm University, June 2016

The main goal of the project was to assist and inform policy making on security risks posed by climate change, with the focus on two specific areas: How policy organisations such as development and defence actors frame and integrate climate security risks in their work; and how and under what circumstances climate change increases the risk of violent conflict.

