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Conférence Internationale “Renforcer la diplomatie climatique dans un environnement politique en mutation”

*Nouvelles opportunités de coopération entre organisations internationales pour faire face aux
menaces climatiques et assurer la sécurité internationale, nationale, humaine et
environnementale*

Bruxelles • 20 Novembre 2017

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intergouvernementaux régionaux et internationaux et de rechercher des possibilités de
coopération accrue afin de renforcer la diplomatie climatique et faire face à ces menaces
liées à la sécurité internationale, nationale, humaine et environnementale.*





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CONTEXTE

L'accord de Paris de la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC) de décembre 2015 a modifié les règles d'engagement et devrait conduire à un nouveau type de multilatéralisme et à de réels progrès dans la réduction des menaces posées par le changement climatique. L'année 2016 est considérée comme celle de l'intégration des questions de changement climatique. La CCNUCC, à travers les exigences contraignantes en matière de suivi des accords de la COP21, a impulsé un ensemble de changements qui devraient améliorer la prise en charge de problématiques plus larges telles que la famine, la migration et le terrorisme.

Mais l'année 2016 a également été marquée par un paysage politique changeant et des incertitudes persistantes, qui sont à même d'affecter les progrès et les espoirs placés dans la lutte contre le changement climatique, maintenant et dans le futur.

Parallèlement, nous assistons à de nombreux nouveaux efforts renforcés de la part des acteurs infranationaux, des autorités locales, du monde des affaires, de la sécurité et de la part des citoyens afin de ralentir le changement climatique et réduire son impact sur la société.

Lors des réunions informelles du Dialogue de Bruxelles sur la diplomatie climatique, les participants ont reconnu l'importance d'une communication ciblée sur la multitude des actions menées, petites ou grandes. Chaque nouvelle décision sur les infrastructures, la sécurité, l'énergie, etc. a un impact sur le climat. Les participants ont également réaffirmé l'importance d'experts du secteur de la sécurité afin d'apporter une plus grande crédibilité au changement climatique, en particulier en raison du rôle important que le secteur militaire et celui de la sécurité peut jouer dans l'analyse des risques ; ces secteurs réduisent ainsi leur empreinte environnementale et contribuent à mieux répondre aux catastrophes naturelles.

Une plus grande reconnaissance doit également être accordée au rôle des organisations internationales et intergouvernementales engagées dans ces questions interdépendantes plus vastes d'environnement, de développement et de sécurité impactées par le changement climatique et la communauté internationale doit soutenir pleinement les possibilités de coopération existantes et nouvelles entre ces organisations. Les problèmes interdépendants nécessitent des solutions interdépendantes.

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***Nouvelles opportunités de coopération entre organisations internationales pour faire face aux
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environnementale***

Salle C, Secrétariat des ACP, Avenue Georges Henri 451, 1200 Bruxelles

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PROGRAMME

09:00 - 09:30 *Arrivée des Participants / Enregistrement / Café de bienvenue*

09:30 – 11:00 **Session 1: Ouverture de la Conférence**

Modérateurs: **Mr Alexander Verbeek**, Founder, Institute for Planetary Security / Associate, Stockholm Environment Institute / Former Strategic Policy Advisor, Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Bienvenue par: **Mr Viwanou Gnassounou**, Sous-Secrétaire Général - Développement Economique Durable et Commerce, Groupe des Etats d’Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique

Allocation d’ouverture par **Mr Jörgen Talkop**, Counsellor for Environmental Affairs, Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU

Présentation par **Ms Elina Bardram**, Head of Unit, International and Inter-Institutional Relations, DG Climate Action, European Commission / Chief EU Negotiator, COP23

Présentation par **Mr Andrew Light**, Distinguished Senior Fellow, Global Climate Program, World Resources Institute - WRI / Former Senior Adviser and India Counselor to the U.S. Special Envoy on Climate Change

Discussion

11:00 - 11:30 *Pause Café*

11:30 - 12:15 **Session 2: Evaluation des Risques liés au Changement Climatique et Promotion d’une Coopération Régionale pour la Paix en Afrique, dans les Caraïbes et le Pacifique**

Modérateur: **Mr Wouter Veening**, President, Institute for Environmental Security – IES

Africa: **H.E. Johnson Weru**, Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya to the EU / Chair, Sub-Committee for Sustainable Development, African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States -ACP

Caribbean: **Ms. Sharlene Shillingford- Mcklmon**, Chargé d’ Affaires, Embassies of the Eastern Caribbean States and Missions to the European Union

Pacific: **Admiral Chris Barrie**, AC, RAN (ret), Honorary Professor, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Coral Bell School of Asia-Pacific Affairs, Australian National University / Former Chief of the Defence Force (CDF), Australia

Discussion

* To be confirmed



12:15 - 13:00 Session 3: Présentations d'Initiatives Internationales

Modérateur: Ms Esra Buttanri, Head of Environmental Co-operation Unit, Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - OSCE

- **Présentation du Plan d'Action UE-ONU Environnement sur la Sécurité Climatique:** *The project is designed as a response to the recommendations of the 'A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate Fragility Risks' report commissioned by the Group of 7. It is one of the first initiatives to take concrete action on climate - fragility risks at country and community levels. Implemented by UN Environment and adelphi, the project specifically addresses the destabilizing effects of climate change in crisis - affected states. The intervention will outline the objectives and methodology of the project, and draw on initial findings from Nepal and Sudan to illustrate the nature of the complex challenges which the project aims to tackle.*

par **Dr Asif Ali Zaidi**, Senior Advisor, Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, UN Environment

- **Présentation de la 3^{ème} Conférence d'Initiative sur la Sécurité Planétaire :De l'Analyse à l'Action – La Haye, 12-13 Décembre:** *The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the PSI in 2015. Now operated by a consortium of leading think tanks, the objectives of the PSI are to:*
 - Enhance political awareness and involvement on the climate-security interface;
 - Strengthen the knowledge-policy interface by consolidating an inclusive community of practice that is multi-lateral, multi-sector and multi-disciplinary;
 - Develop and promote policies and good practice to help governments, the private sector and implementing agencies better secure peace and cooperation in regions adversely affected by climate change; and
 - Create a regular platform for international cooperation on planetary security.*This year's conference aims to strengthen the knowledge-policy interface by consolidating the community of practice on planetary security.*

par **Ms Carola van Rijnsoever**, Director Inclusive Green Growth, Ambassador for Sustainable Development, Ambassador for the Arctic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands / Former Representative of the Netherlands to the EU Political and Security Committee -PSC

- **Présentation en avant-première de 'Resource Watch':** *In addition to the World Resources Institute's online **Climate Watch** (focused on climate change and emissions) and its **International Climate Action Initiative** (which uses analysis, innovation and partnerships to achieve effective national policies and ambitious, equitable international climate action), WRI is set to launch Resource Watch allowing users to correlate emissions with impacts such as water scarcity, soil degradation, and deforestation as well as the effects on migration, poverty, gender equality, and political unrest. The new service combines data sets from NASA, UN, WB, WMO and many others connecting bio-physical change with socio-economic consequences illustrating multi-dimensional challenges to security within and between countries.*

par **Ms Kitty van der Heijden**, Director, Europe and Africa, World Resources Institute – WRI

Discussion

13:00 - 14:00 Repas



14:00 - 15:15 Session 4: Renforcement du Rôle des Organisations Internationales en Diplomatie Climatique

Modérateur de débat: **Mr Alexander Verbeek**, Founder, Institute for Planetary Security / Associate, Stockholm Environment Institute / Former Strategic Policy Advisor, Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

To address the complex challenge of climate change international organisations need strong leadership and capacities, but are also to some extent dependent upon the input and the initiative from their Member States and their administrative apparatus. This discussion can explore the role of the various actors that drive the leading international organisations addressing climate change today, be it the United Nations Secretary-General, European Commissioners or Parliamentarians, NGO leadership or individual member states: Who are the main actors? Do these actors have a genuine interest in addressing the issue? What are their tools and what is their leverage?

Think tanks and researchers are an important piece of this puzzle. Without the expertise from researchers the topic will only be addressed superficially. Efficient policy initiatives need proper background information. So secondly, the discussion should address questions such as: Can cooperation between think tanks and international organisations “start the engine”? What are the lessons learned from the successful climate diplomacy and alliances between European and Asian states that led to the Paris agreement, and can they be applied in other contexts, such as UN reform? What is needed to address the issue more promptly and streamline it into policy making?

Lastly, in order to address the issue efficiently, addressing climate change has shown that it needs permanent structures to make real progress. Should therefore (existing) initiatives on climate security be institutionalised? Which are the international organisations / agencies that qualify for that? Would this require organisational changes within the administrative architecture of international organisations?

Ms Camilla Born, Senior Policy Advisor, Climate Diplomacy Team, E3G -Third Generation Environmentalism *

Dr Niklas Bremberg, Research Fellow, Swedish Institute of International Affairs

Mr Ernst Peter Fischer, Deputy Director-General for Globalisation, Energy and Climate Policy, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr Jo Leinen, Member of the European Parliament, Germany / Member, GLOBE EU

Ms Kitty van der Heijden, Director, Europe and Africa, World Resources Institute – WRI

Discussion

15:15 - 15:45 *Pause Café*



15:45 - 17:00 Session 5: Renforcement du Rôle de la Communauté de Sécurité en Diplomatie Climatique

Modérateur de débat: **Mr Alexander Verbeek**, Founder, Institute for Planetary Security / Associate, Stockholm Environment Institute / Former Strategic Policy Advisor, Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Opening question to connect to the previous session:

With their risk analyses and importance in foreign policy making, actors of the security community (i.e. Ministries of Defence) seem to qualify very well for mainstreaming environmental security issues across other sectors. What do you think about this? Where do you see room for the security community to contribute to bringing the topic on top of the agenda?

Dependent on answers to the opening question, the discussion should be taken forward by firstly asking what steps have already been taken by the security community to adapt to the nexus of climate change and security? Secondly, what are the current obstacles which security actors have encountered in taking forward their initiatives and what would they specifically need to do to go beyond existing efforts? This latter question would relate back to session 4, which is why the discussion should be directed towards the question if a UN Security Council resolution is needed.

What would be the added value of a Security Council resolution? How could a resolution impact the security community, given the experience with Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security? Considering that climate diplomacy builds upon the interdependency between development, environment, climate, and security issues, working on climate security will require new forms of cooperation. The EU for instance has just brought forward the so-called Capacity Building for Security and Development, which allows for providing support to partner countries by making use of development funds to build military capability in the interest of sustainable development. What is the experience of the participants with a security background in working together with representatives from climate and development sectors? Would an SCR allow for new forms of cooperation between international organisations?

Lieutenant General Tariq Waseem Ghazi (Ret), Former Defense Secretary, Government of Pakistan

Mr Marc Giacomini, Director, Deputy Managing Director Human Rights, Global and Multilateral Issues, European External Action Service – EEAS

Mr Jamie Shea, Deputy Assistant Secretary General, Emerging Security Challenges, NATO

Ambassador Vuk Žugić, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - OSCE

Discussion

17:00 - 17:15 Session 6: Clôture de la Conférence

Conclusions and Remarques de Clôture - Mr Alexander Verbeek, Founder, Institute for Planetary Security / Associate, Stockholm Environment Institute / Former Strategic Policy Advisor, Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Suivi Donné par le Dialogue de Bruxelles en Diplomatie Climatique – Mr Ronald A. Kingham, Director, Environment & Development Resource Centre - EDRC / Programme Coordinator, Institute for Planetary Security / Senior Advisor and Brussels Liaison, Institute for Environmental Security - IES

17:15 - 18:00 Réception

Organisé par la Présidence Estonienne auprès du Conseil de l'Union Européenne

Organised by
Environment & Development Recourse Centre (EDRC)
Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment - European Union (GLOBE EU)
Institute for Planetary Security (IPS) and
World Resources Institute (WRI)

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European Commission: DG Climate Action
European External Action Service (EEAS)
Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change (GMACCC)
Heinrich Böll Stiftung – European Union
Institute for Environmental Security (IES)
NATO: Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESCD)
Office of the Coordinator OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
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