**Дайджест публикаций по вопросам изменения климата**

**10 Insights on Climate Impacts and Peace: A summary of what we know**

*Published by:*

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Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) e.V. Telegraphenberg A 31, 14473 Potsdam Germany <http://www.pik-potsdam.de>.

*Authors:* Adrien Detges, Daniel Klingenfeld, Christian König, Benjamin Pohl, Lukas Rüttinger, Jacob Schewe, Barbora Sedova, Janani Vivekananda.

*Date:* June 2020

*Executive Summary:*

Climate change is one of the most pressing political issues of our time. Science is uncovering the unprecedented nature and scale of its impacts on people, economies and ecosystems worldwide. One critical dimension of these impacts is their effect on international peace and security.

This report summarises the state of knowledge regarding security risks related to climate change. To this end, it synthesises and contextualises the existing scientific evidence. It does not reflect all aspects of the debate that have emerged across social science but focuses on those that are particularly relevant at the political level.

Climate change itself is rarely a direct cause of conflict. Yet, there is ample evidence that its effects exacerbate important drivers and contextual factors of conflict and fragility, thereby challenging the stability of states and societies.

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**21st Century Diplomacy: Foreign Policy is Climate Policy**

*Lead Editors:* Alexander Carius (adelphi), Noah Gordon (adelphi), and Lauren

Risi (Wilson Center)

*Project Managers:* Alexander Carius (adelphi) and Lauren Risi (Wilson Center)

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Climate and Peace), and Geoff Dabelko (Ohio University)

*Design:* Kathy Butterfield (Wilson Center)

Published September 2020

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**Adapting to Climate Change in Urban Areas. The possibilities and constraints in low- and middle-income nations**

*Authors:* David Satterthwaite, Saleemul Huq, Mark Pelling, Hannah Reid and Patricia Romero Lankao

This is a working paper produced by the Human Settlements Group and the Climate Change Group at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). The authors are grateful to the Rockefeller Foundation both for supporting the preparation of this paper and for permission to publish it. It is based on a background paper prepared for the Rockefeller Foundation’s Global Urban Summit, *Innovations for an Urban World*, in Bellagio in July 2007.

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the possibilities and constraints for adaptation to climate change in urban areas in low- and middle-income nations. These contain a third of the world’s population and a large proportion of the people and economic activities most at risk from sea-level rise and from the heatwaves, storms and floods whose frequency and/or intensity climate change is likely to increase. Section I outlines both the potentials for adaptation and the constraints, with section II discussing the scale of urban change. Section III considers direct and indirect impacts of climate change on urban areas and discusses which nations, cities and population groups are particularly at risk. This highlights how prosperous, well-governed cities can generally adapt, at least for the next few decades – assuming global efforts at mitigation successfully halt and then reverse global emissions of greenhouse gases. But most of the world’s urban population lives in cities or smaller urban centres ill-equipped for adaptation – with weak and ineffective local governments and with very inadequate provision for the infrastructure and services needed to reduce climate-change-related risks and vulnerabilities. A key part of adaptation concerns infrastructure and buildings – but much of the urban population in Africa, Asia and Latin America has no infrastructure to adapt – no all-weather roads, piped water supplies or drains – and lives in poor-quality housing in floodplains or on slopes at risk of landslides. Most international agencies have long refused to support urban programmes, especially those that address these problems. Section IV discusses innovations by urban governments and community organizations and in financial systems that address such problems, including the relevance of recent innovations in disaster-risk reduction for adaptation. But it notes how few city and national governments are taking any action on adaptation. Section V discusses how local innovation in adaptation can be encouraged and supported at national scale, and the funding needed to support this. Section VI considers the mechanisms for financing this and the larger ethical challenges that achieving adaptation raises – especially the fact that most climatechange-related urban (and rural) risks are in low-income nations with the least adaptive capacity, including many that have contributed very little to greenhouse-gas emissions.

For more details of the Rockefeller Foundation’s work in this area, see <http://www.rockfound.org/initiatives/climate/climate_change.shtml>

The financial support that IIED’s Human Settlements Group receives from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA) supported the publication and dissemination of this working paper.

This paper can be downloaded at no charge from <http://www.iied.org/HS/topics/accc.html> ; it can also be accessed direct at [www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=10549IIED](http://www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=10549IIED)

ISBN: 978-1-84369-669-8

**Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector:** Proceedings of a Joint FAO/OECD Workshop, 23–24 April 2012

*Edited by* Alexandre Meybeck, Jussi Lankoski, Suzanne Redfern, Nadine Azzu and Vincent Gitz.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Rome, 2012.

ISBN 978-92-5-107373-5

© FAO 2012

**Improving dialogue among researchers, local and indigenous peoples and decision-makers to address issues of climate change in the North**

*Authors:* Terry V. Callaghan, Olga Kulikova, Lidia Rakhmanova, Elmer Topp-Jørgensen, Niklas Labba, Lars-Anders Kuhmanen, Sergey Kirpotin, Olga Shaduyko, Henry Burgess, Arja Rautio, Ruth S. Hindshaw, Leonid L. Golubyatnikov, Gareth J. Marshall, Andrey Lobanov, Andrey Soromotin, Alexander Sokolov, Natalia Sokolova, Praskovia Filant, Margareta Johansson

*Abstract:* The Circumpolar North has been changing rapidly within the last decades, and the socioeconomic systems of the Eurasian Arctic and Siberia in particular have displayed the most dramatic changes. Here, anthropogenic drivers of environmental change such as migration and industrialization are added to climateinduced changes in the natural environment such as permafrost thawing and increased frequency of extreme events. Understanding and adapting to both types of changes are important to local and indigenous peoples in the Arctic and for the wider global community due to transboundary connectivity. As local and indigenous peoples, decision-makers and scientists perceive changes and impacts differently and often fail to communicate efficiently to respond to changes adequately, we convened a meeting of the three groups in Salekhard in 2017. The outcomes of the meeting include perceptions of how the three groups each perceive the main issues affecting health and well-being and recommendations for working together better.

*Keywords:* Dialogue Environmental change Indigenous peoples Policy-makers Researchers Siberia

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-019-01277-9>

Ambio Springer. Published oline: 12 November 2019

© The Author(s) 2019 [www.kva.se/en](http://www.kva.se/en)

**Carbon dioxide removal in climate change mitigation policy planning**

Hugstetterstrasse 7, 79106 Freiburg i.B., Germany

<https://www.perspectives.cc/publications/>

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**Climate change and security: the Handbook.**

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Contact: climatediplomacy@adelphi.de

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**Climate change studies and the human sciences**

*Authors:* Poul Holm, Trinity College Dublin, holmp@tcd.ie and Verena Winiwarter, Alpen-Adria Universität, verena.winiwarter@uni-klu.ac.at

In *Global and Planetary Change,* Volume 156, 2017, Pages 115-122, ISSN 0921-8181, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2017.05.006. (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092181811630306X>) , 2017

*Abstract*

Policy makers have made repeated calls for integration of human and natural sciences in the field of climate change. Serious multidisciplinary attempts began already in the 1950s. Progress has certainly been made in understanding the role of humans in the planetary system. New perspectives have clarified policy advice, and three insights are singled out in the paper: the critique of historicism, the distinction between benign and wicked problems, and the cultural critique of the ‘myths of nature’. Nevertheless, analysis of the IPCC Assessment Reports indicates that integration is skewed towards a particular dimension of human sciences (economics) and major insights from cultural theory and historical analysis have not made it into climate science. A number of relevant disciplines are almost absent in the composition of authorship. Nevertheless, selective assumptions and arguments are made about e.g. historical findings in key documents. In conclusion, we suggest to seek remedies for the lack of historical scholarship in the IPCC reports. More effort at science-policy exchange is needed, and an Integrated Platform to channel humanities and social science expertise for climate change research might be one promising way.

**Climate risk and response. Physical hazards and socioeconomic impacts**

McKinsey Global Institute

*Authors:* Jonathan Woetzel, Shanghai; Dickon Pinner, San Francisco; Hamid Samandari, New York; Hauke Engel, Frankfurt; Mekala Krishnan, Boston; Brodie Boland, Washington, DC; Carter Powis, Toronto

*Date:* January 2020

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[https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/climate-risk-and-response-physical-hazards-and-socioeconomic-impacts#](https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/climate-risk-and-response-physical-hazards-and-socioeconomic-impacts)

**Climate change and health: Messaging for COP26**

WHO Team Environment, Climate Change and Health

*Editors:* UK Government, WHO, Wellcome Trust, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Global Climate and Health Alliance

Published in November 2020

*Overview*

The science is clear: we must urgently scale up action to respond to the threat of climate change to have a chance of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees, and to adapt effectively and increase our resilience. Moreover, the public health motives for action have a strong science basis and are well evidenced and compelling.

In this briefing pack, key messages on climate change and health are highlighted across five priority areas of climate action: adaptation & resilience, energy transitions, nature, clean transport, and finance. This briefing pack highlights the health benefits of action in those areas, and hopes to contribute towards collective progress in the lead up to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26).

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/cop26-key-messages-on-climate-change-and-health>

**Culture, Adaptation and Resilience: Essays on Climate Change Regime in South Asia**

*Editors:* Zahidul Islam, Hasan Shafie, Raasheed Mahmood

Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and

Department of Anthropology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

ISBN 978-984-34-3288-9

© 2017 by Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT) and Department of Anthropology, University of Dhaka.

**Energy Efficiency in the context of the European Green Deal. The Baltic Leadership Programme on Energy Efficiency**.

4th module – Designing cooperation

*Author:* Mārtiņš Zemītis, Ph.D (cand), Economic Adviser European Commission

© 2020, SI Swedish Institute <https://si.se/en/apply/leadership-programmes/baltic-leadership-programme-on-energy-efficiency/>

**Future of the human climate niche**

*Authors:* Chi Xu, Timothy A. Kohlerb, Timothy M. Lentonf, Jens-Christian Svenningg, and Marten Scheffer

*Published in:* Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 2020 May 26; 117(21):11350-11355.

doi: 10.1073/pnas.1910114117. Epub 2020 May 4.

*Abstract*

All species have an environmental niche, and despite technological advances, humans are unlikely to be an exception. Here, we demonstrate that for millennia, human populations have resided in the same narrow part of the climatic envelope available on the globe, characterized by a major mode around ∼11 °C to 15 °C mean annual temperature (MAT). Supporting the fundamental nature of this temperature niche, current production of crops and livestock is largely limited to the same conditions, and the same optimum has been found for agricultural and nonagricultural economic output of countries through analyses of year-to-year variation. We show that in a business-as-usual climate change scenario, the geographical position of this temperature niche is projected to shift more over the coming 50 y than it has moved since 6000 BP. Populations will not simply track the shifting climate, as adaptation in situ may address some of the challenges, and many other factors affect decisions to migrate. Nevertheless, in the absence of migration, one third of the global population is projected to experience a MAT >29 °C currently found in only 0.8% of the Earth’s land surface, mostly concentrated in the Sahara. As the potentially most affected regions are among the poorest in the world, where adaptive capacity is low, enhancing human development in those areas should be a priority alongside climate mitigation.

Keywords: climate; migration; societies.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32366654/>

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Adaptation to a Changing Climate in the Arab Countries. A Case for Adaptation Governance and Leadership in Building Climate Resilience

*Editor* Dorte Verner

Adapting to climate change is not a new phenomenon for the Arab world. For thousands of years, the people in Arab countries have coped with the challenges of climate variability by adapting their survival strategies to changes in rainfall and temperature. Their experience has contributed significantly to the global knowledge on climate change and adaptation. But over the next century global climatic variability is predicted to increase, and Arab countries may well experience unprecedented extremes in climate. Temperatures may reach new highs, and in most places there may be a risk of less rainfall. Under these circumstances, Arab countries and their citizens will once again need to draw on their long experience of adapting to the environment to address the new challenges posed by climate change. This report prepared through a consultative process with Government and other stakeholders in the Arab world assesses the potential effects of climate change on the Arab region and outlines possible approaches and measures to prepare for its consequences. It offers ideas and suggestions for Arab policy makers as to what mitigating actions may be needed in rural and urban settings to safeguard key areas such as health, water, agriculture, and tourism. The report also analyzes the differing impacts of climate change, with special attention paid to gender, as a means of tailoring strategies to address specific vulnerabilities. The socioeconomic impact of climate change will likely vary from country to country, reflecting a country's coping capacity and its level of development. Countries that are wealthier and more economically diverse are generally expected to be more resilient. The report suggests that countries and households will need to diversify their production and income generation, integrate adaptation into all policy making and activities, and ensure a sustained national commitment to address the social, economic, and environmental consequences of climate variability. With these coordinated efforts, the Arab world can, as it has for centuries, successfully adapt and adjust to the challenges of a changing climate.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/12216>

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© 2012 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

**Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for Antarctica**

*Authors:* Kevin A. Hughes and Peter Convey

British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET, UK

Abstract: To date, Antarctica is the only continent to have escaped the COVID-19 pandemic. This was facilitated by the continent's isolation and low human presence, combined with the global emergence of the pandemic at the end of the Antarctic summer season and the rapid action of those national governmental operators and other actors still active on and around the continent during the earlyphases of the outbreak. Here, we consider the implications of the pandemic for Antarctic governance, national operator logistics, science, tourism and the fishing industry, as well as for Antarctic environmental protection. Global disruption will result in a temporary decrease in human activity in Antarctica, in turn leading to a reduction in environmental impacts for a period, but also a reduced capacity to respond to environmental incidents. Given the diversity of transmission routes and vectors, preventing the introduction of the virus will be difficult, even with stringent quarantine procedures in place, and the risks and implications of virus transmission to Antarctic wildlife are largely unknown. With control of the pandemic a major global challenge, international cooperation will be essential if Antarctica is to remain free of coronavirus.

Antarctic Science 32(6), 426–439 (2020)

doi:10.1017/S095410202000053X

© The Author(s), 2020.

Published by Cambridge University Press.

**The 2019 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: ensuring that the health of a child born today is not defined by a changing climate**

Published Online: Lancet 2019; 394: 1836–78

[www.thelancet.com](http://www.thelancet.com) (Vol. 394, November 16, 2019)

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32596-6

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**Climate-resilient Infrastructure. Policy Perspectives**

OECD Environment Policy Paper No. 14, December 2018

*Author*: Michael Mullan

ISSN 2309-7841

[www.oecd.org/environment/oe.cd/adaptation](http://www.oecd.org/environment/oe.cd/adaptation)

© OECD 2018

**What do we know about UK household adaptation to climate change? A systematic review**

*Authors:* James J. Porter, Suraje Dessai, and Emma L. Tompkins

Climatic Change, volume 127, pages 371–379 (2014)

Abstract:

The UK Government’s first National Adaptation Programme seeks to create a ‘climate-ready society’ capable of making well-informed and far-sighted decisions to address risks and opportunities posed by a changing climate, where individual households are expected to adapt when it is in their interest to do so. How, and to what extent, households are able to do this remains unclear. Like other developed countries, research on UK adaptation has focused predominately on public and private organisations. To fill that gap, a systematic literature review was conducted to understand what actions UK households have taken in response to, or in anticipation of, a changing climate; what drives or impedes these actions; and whether households will act autonomously. We found that UK households struggle to build long-term adaptive capacity and are reliant upon traditional reactive coping responses. Of concern is that these coping responses are less effective for some climate risks (e.g. flooding); cost more over the long-term; and fail to create household capacity to adapt to other stresses. While low-cost, low-skill coping responses were already being implemented, the adoption of more permanent physical measures, behavioural changes, and acceptance of new responsibilities are unlikely to happen autonomously without further financial or government support. If public policy on household adaptation to climate change is to be better informed than more high-quality empirical research is urgently needed.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-014-1252-7>

**Roots for the Future. The Landscape and Way Forward on Gender and Climate Change**

*Lead authors and editors*: Lorena Aguilar, Margaux Granat, and Cate Owren

Aguilar, L., Granat, M., & Owren, C. (2015). Roots for the future: The landscape and way forward on gender and climate change. Washington, DC: IUCN & GGCA.

<http://genderandenvironment.org/roots-for-the-future/>

ISBN 978-9968-938-70-9

**CLIMATE – Understanding the implementation rules of the Paris Agreement**

<https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Articles/ed92a1e7-6eb5-4518-8ac3-a54f1fe2a5fb/files/aecc8cc8-7bd5-4ef8-b25a-4fd87ac991f1>

**Climate Change and International Security**

*Author:* Jürgen Scheffran, Research Group Climate Change and Security (CLISEC)

Institute of Geography, CLICCS/CEN, University of Hamburg

MIT Seminar Series: Global Peace and Insecurity, 03 November 2020

<https://radius.mit.edu/sites/default/files/documents/Scheffran_Climate-Security_MIT-Nov-03-2020.pdf>

**Climate change regional review: Russia**

*Authors:* Maria Sharmina, Kevin Anderson and Alice Bows-Larkin

*Abstract*

With climate change, an increasingly important focus of scientific and policy discourse, the Russian government has aimed to position the country as one of the leaders of the global process for addressing climate change. This article reviews a breadth of literature to analyze the politico‐economic situation in Russia with regard to international climate change negotiations, related domestic policies, societal attitudes, and climatic change impacts on Russia's territory. The analysis demonstrates how Russia has a pivotal role in influencing the future direction of international climate change mitigation and adaptation. Not only is Russia predisposed geographically to the impacts of climate change, but also it is a major emitter of greenhouse gases and a global supplier of fossil fuels, and remains a major force in international politics. This unique confluence of circumstances leaves Russia with a challenging dilemma. It can choose to acquiesce to short‐term political and economic considerations, adopt weak mitigation measures, and face potentially significant impacts. Or it can apply its considerable attributes and powers to initiate an epoch of international action to secure a low‐carbon climate‐resilient future. Although the former will see Russia subsumed into the international malaise on climate change, the latter may both quench the nation's ‘thirst for greatness’ and fill the void of international leadership.

WIREs Clim Change 2013, 4:373–396.

doi: 10.1002/wcc.236

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/wcc.236>

**Speaking with one voice for climate science — climate researchers’ opinion on the consensus policy of the IPCC**

*Authors:* Imke Hoppe and Simone Rödder

Abstract:

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) proceeds on the assumption that scientific consensus is a tool for successful climate communication. While ‘speaking with one voice’ has contributed to the Panel’s success in putting climate change on the public and political agenda, the consensus policy is also contested, as our literature analysis (n=106) demonstrates. The arguments identified thereby inform a survey of climate scientists (n=138), who are the ones responsible for realising the policy. The data indicate moderate support for the consensus policy but significantly more in traditional climate sciences than in social sciences, life- and geosciences.

Journal of Science Communication 18 (03), (2019) A04

DOI <https://doi.org/10.22323/2.18030204>

<https://jcom.sissa.it/archive/18/03/JCOM_1803_2019_A04>

**The Resilience Factor: A Competitive Edge for Climate-Ready Cities**

Authors: Amy Bailey and Laura Brush

© Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, October 2020

<https://www.c2es.org/document/the-resilience-factor-a-competitive-edge-for-climate-ready-cities/>

**Conflict Prevention in an Era of Climate Change: Adapting the UN to Climate-Security Risks**

*Authors:* Adam Day and Jessica Caus

*Citation:* Adam Day and Jessica Caus, Conflict Prevention in an Era of Climate Change: Adapting the UN to Climate-Security Risks (United Nations University:

New York, 2020)

ISBN: 978-92-808-6514-1 © United Nations University, 2019.

<https://cpr.unu.edu/research/projects/climate-security.html#outline>

**Urban components under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Final Report**

*Authors:* Sonja Butzengeiger, Dr. Axel Michaelowa, Kaja Weldner

Climate Change 06/2021

Project No. (KFZ) 147193/00

Report No. FB000438/ENG

Perspectives Climate Research gGmbH, Freiburg on behalf of the German Environment Agency

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/5750/publikationen/2021-01-14_cc_06-2021_sv_urban_components1.pdf>

**What do we know about UK household adaptation to climate change? A systematic review**

*Authors:* James J. Porter, Suraje Dessai, and Emma L. Tompkins

Sustainability Research Institute, Paper No. 43 July, 2014

Sustainability Research Institute (SRI), School of Earth and Environment,

The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, United Kingdom

SRI Papers (Online) ISSN 1753-1330

<http://www.see.leeds.ac.uk/sri>

**The World Climate and Security Report 2020**

A Product of the Expert Group of the International Military Council on Climate and Security February 2020

© 2020 The Center for Climate and Security, an institute of The Council on Strategic Risks

<https://climateandsecurity.org/worldclimatesecurityreport2020/>

**Зелёный поворот: Изменение климата как вызов и уникальная возможность для технологической трансформации России и обеспечения соблюдения экологических прав граждан.** Доклад Постоянной комиссии по экологическим правам Совета при Президенте Российской Федерации по развитию гражданского общества и правам человека. Москва, 2021.

Настоящий доклад, представленный серией тематически связанных научных и экспертных статей, предлагает взглянуть на проблему климата как на уникальную возможность для технологической трансформации страны.

SIPRI Publications, 2019-2021

**Climate-related Security Risks in the 2020 Updated Nationally Determined Contributions**

*Authors:* Dr Elise Remling and Amar Causevic

SIPRI Insights in Pease and Security, No. 2021/1, January, 2021

*Abstract:*

Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are the central instrument for states to communicate their con­tribution to the 2016 Paris Agreement on climate change and reflect their wider approach to climate mitigation and adaptation. This SIPRI Insights paper analyses how the 2020 updated NDCs (16 submissions as of October 2020) discuss climate-related security risks and compares them with 2015. It finds that climate change is mainly seen as a risk to socio-economic development and human security and almost never as a risk to societal stability or the functioning of the state. The assessment of risks in NDCs largely focuses on direct climate impacts. This suggests that countries are currently not considering the risks from indirect climate impacts, including those that cross national borders, or the unintended adverse con­sequences of adaptation or mitigation responses. Going forward, countries will need to take account of the multi­faceted and transboundary character of climate risks in their NDCs in order to meet global expectations and goals.

*Publisher:* SIPRI

<https://sipri.org/publications/2021/sipri-insights-peace-and-security/climate-related-security-risks-2020-updated-nationally-determined-contributions>

**Pathways of Climate Insecurity: Guidance for Policymakers**

*Authors:* Dr Malin Mobjörk, Dr Florian Krampe and Kheira Tarif

SIPRI Policy Brief, November, 2020

*Abstract:*

Policymakers are increasingly concerned with the climate-related security risks—the adverse effects of climate change on peace and security.

This SIPRI Policy Brief outlines four interrelated pathways between climate change and conflict: (a) livelihoods, (b) migration and mobility, (c) armed group tactics, and (d) elite exploitation. These illustrate the relationship between short- and long-term environmental changes linked to climate change; their impact on the root causes and dynamics of violent conflict; and the critical role of human action, reaction and inaction in mediating violent outcomes.

As a policymaking tool, pathways help to identify and navigate the political space for mitigating violent conflict. They can support decision makers in navigating these complex relationships in conflict-affected and climate-exposed regions by integrating local context into analyses of the security and conflict risks of climate change. Pathways also help to facilitate policy planning in areas such as livelihoods, mobility, resource management and governance.

*Publisher:* SIPRI

<https://sipri.org/publications/2020/sipri-policy-briefs/pathways-climate-insecurity-guidance-policymakers>

**The Peacebuilding Commission and Climate-related Security Risks: A More Favourable Political Environment?**

*Authors:* Dr Florian Krampe and Jake Sherman

SIPRI Insights in Pease and Security, No. 2020/9, September, 2020

*Abstract:*

Climate change and the associated climate-related security risks increase instability and have significant adverse effects on peace­building. Within the United Nations, there is a lack of consensus on which organs are most appropriate to respond to climate-related security risks. The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) has demonstrated a growing role as a forum for member state discussions on this issue. The PBC, with an emphasis on national ownership, has a mandate to work across the peace and security, development and human rights pillars of the UN; bring together the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly and other organs of the UN; and convene relevant stakeholders from within and outside the UN system. This study shows that these attributes combine to make the PBC uniquely positioned as a forum for states to seek international support in relation to emerging climate-related security challenges.

*Publisher:* SIPRI and International Peace Institute

<https://sipri.org/publications/2020/sipri-insights-peace-and-security/peacebuilding-commission-and-climate-related-security-risks-more-favourable-political-environment>

**Climate Change in Women, Peace and Security National Action Plans**

*Author:* Elizabeth Smith

SIPRI Insights in Pease and Security, No. 2020/7, June, 2020

*Abstract:*

Climate change can increase the risks of violent conflict, create risks to human security, and challenge conflict recovery and peacebuilding in different contexts. In many parts of the world, women and girls are significantly affected by the respective and compounding effects of climate change and conflict. They can also be agents of change in addressing climate change, and peace and security issues.

This SIPRI Insights paper explores how the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) national action plans (NAPs) of 80 states frame and respond to climate change and security. It finds that they do so in different ways. Seventeen states include direct mention of climate change in at least one of their plans. Of these, three states include comparatively higher numbers of specific goals and activities referencing climate change in different plans.

The paper highlights a need for increased action in the area of climate change in WPS NAPs. It argues for a greater focus on supporting women and girls’ participation in action addressing climate-related security risks, as well as a need to evaluate how climate change is framed as a security risk in the plans.

*Publisher:* SIPRI

<https://sipri.org/publications/2020/sipri-insights-peace-and-security/climate-change-women-peace-and-security-national-action-plans>

**Climate-related Security Risks and the African Union**

*Authors:* Vane Moraa Aminga and Dr Florian Krampe

SIPRI Policy Brief, May, 2020

*Abstract:*

There has been considerable attention on the conventional climate mitigation and adaptation debate in Africa, including the prominent efforts of the African Group of Negotiators on Climate Change in global climate forums. However, there is little understanding of how the African Union (AU) is discussing and responding to the security implications of climate change.

This Policy Brief outlines key strengths of the African Union’s response, such as a rapidly evolving discourse around climate security and efforts to improve collaboration and coordination among different parts of the institution. But also, key weaknesses in the discourse around AU policy responses, such as the lack of tangible policy operationalization as well as financial unpreparedness and limited member state accountability.

The Policy Brief makes recommendations highlighting entry points for advancing the understanding and response to climate-related security risks within the AU, such as: (*a*) develop and institutionalize coordinated responses to climate-related security risks, (*b*) develop strong climate security leadership within the African Union, and (*c*) change the narrative to focus on shared problems and therefore shared solutions—multilateralism rather than nationalism.

*Publisher:* SIPRI

<https://sipri.org/publications/2020/sipri-policy-briefs/climate-related-security-risks-and-african-union>

**Policy Responses to Climate-related Security Risks: The African Union**

*Author:* Vane Moraa Aminga

SIPRI Background Paper, May, 2020

*Abstract:*

Africa is responsible for a mere 4 per cent of global carbon dioxide emissions. Yet, 57 per cent of the countries facing the highest double burden of climate exposure and political fragility risks are located in sub-Saharan Africa. As the risks are most pronounced in fragile countries and transcend boundaries, responses from intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the African Union (AU) are crucial in developing the relevant solutions.

To offer a better understanding of how the AU discusses and responds to security challenges arising from climate change, this Background Paper provides a comprehensive overview of the AU’s climate security policy landscape for interested policymakers in Africa and beyond. The main findings reflect that the AU is increasingly recognizing different security risks, and that its discourse is rapidly developing towards more integrated responses to climate-related security risks.

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**Framing and Responding to Climate-related Security Risks in Swedish Development Cooperation**

*Authors:* Dr Malin Mobjörk and Dr Veronica Brodén Gyberg

SIPRI Insights in Pease and Security, No. 2020/1, January, 2020

*Abstract:*

Societies worldwide are increasingly facing security challenges posed by climate change. The impacts of climate change exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and undermine human security, and the most detrimental effects are seen in already fragile contexts. Development organizations are key in addressing and mitigating climate-related security risks due to the importance of preventive measures. Such organizations are conceptualizing and integrating security risks posed by climate change, but the work is often done in silos.

This paper contributes to the burgeoning research on the integration of climate-related security risks by organizations, with a case study on how the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is framing and developing its responses.

The study shows that although Sida prioritizes the integration of environment and climate with conflict on a general policy level, there are some challenges when translating the policy into practice. The analysis identifies ambiguities with regard to concepts used and tensions between expert and general knowledge. There are several initiatives at Sida on different levels with the aim to integrate climate and conflict. However, there seems to be room for increased collaboration on operationalization, which could enable even deeper levels of integrated work.

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**Advancing United Nations Responses to Climate-related Security Risks**

*Authors:* Camilla Born, Karolina Eklöw and Dr Malin Mobjörk

SIPRI Policy Brief, September, 2019

*Abstract:*

The security implications of climate change have increasingly been debated in the United Nations Security Council. Yet, there is a growing concern by many UN member states about the lack of adequate responses to the risks that climate change poses to peace and security. In recent years, some modest but notable changes at the UN have taken place, of which the creation of the Climate Security Mechanism is the primary example.

This SIPRI Policy Brief summarizes the recent evolution of the climate security debate in the UN and highlights three priority areas for future action: (a) supporting and establishing climate security action in the field, (*b*) nurturing knowledge provision and (*c*) building sustainable sources of financing for climate security action. All these steps will require committed actors, innovation and long-term investment.

Escalating climate impacts make the mitigation of climate-related security risks by the UN and its member states not only demanded but urgent. Recent institutional progress demonstrates that committed and cooperative actors can drive institutional change. This progress must be bolstered and action delivered in the field.

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**A Confluence of Crises: On Water, Climate and Security in the Middle East and North Africa**

*Author:* Dr Johan Schaar

SIPRI Insights in Pease and Security, No. 2019/4, July, 2019

*Abstract:*

The Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) faces simultaneous crises of security, water scarcity and climate change. They are interlinked—the water crisis is exacerbated by climate change and may fuel conflict, while insecurity is an obstacle to dealing with other pressing issues. Together, the three constitute a confluence of crises that need to be addressed together.

Authoritarian and militarized governments in MENA countries repress public discourse and action related to water and climate crises, viewing critics as threats to national security. But the elite’s own economic interests and role in the political economy make them vulnerable to the new risks and threats.

The water and climate crises are mostly transboundary and require states to act together. But by prioritizing narrow security interests, states accord weak mandates to regional institutions, preventing agreements on shared challenges. A regional security framework is needed, encompassing water, climate and the current conflicts.

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**Climate Change, Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace**

*Author:* Dr Florian Krampe

SIPRI Policy Brief, June, 2019

*Abstract:*

Eight of the ten countries hosting the most multilateral peace operations personnel in 2018 are located in areas highly exposed to climate change. As such, climate change is not just an issue of human security—it is transforming the entire security landscape. Nonetheless, international efforts to build and maintain peace are not yet taking these emerging challenges systematically into account.

This policy brief illustrates how climate change impacts the efficacy of peacebuilding, specifically the aim (*a*) to provide peace and security; (*b*) to strengthen governance and justice; and (*c*) to ensure social and economic development.

To better prepare for and adequately respond to what are increasingly complex peacebuilding contexts, peacebuilding efforts must become more climate-sensitive. Especially there is a need to (*a*) properly assess climate-related security risks; (*b*) increase cross-agency knowledge exchange and learning; and (*c*) maximize synergies and realize climate action as opportunities to build sustainable peace.

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