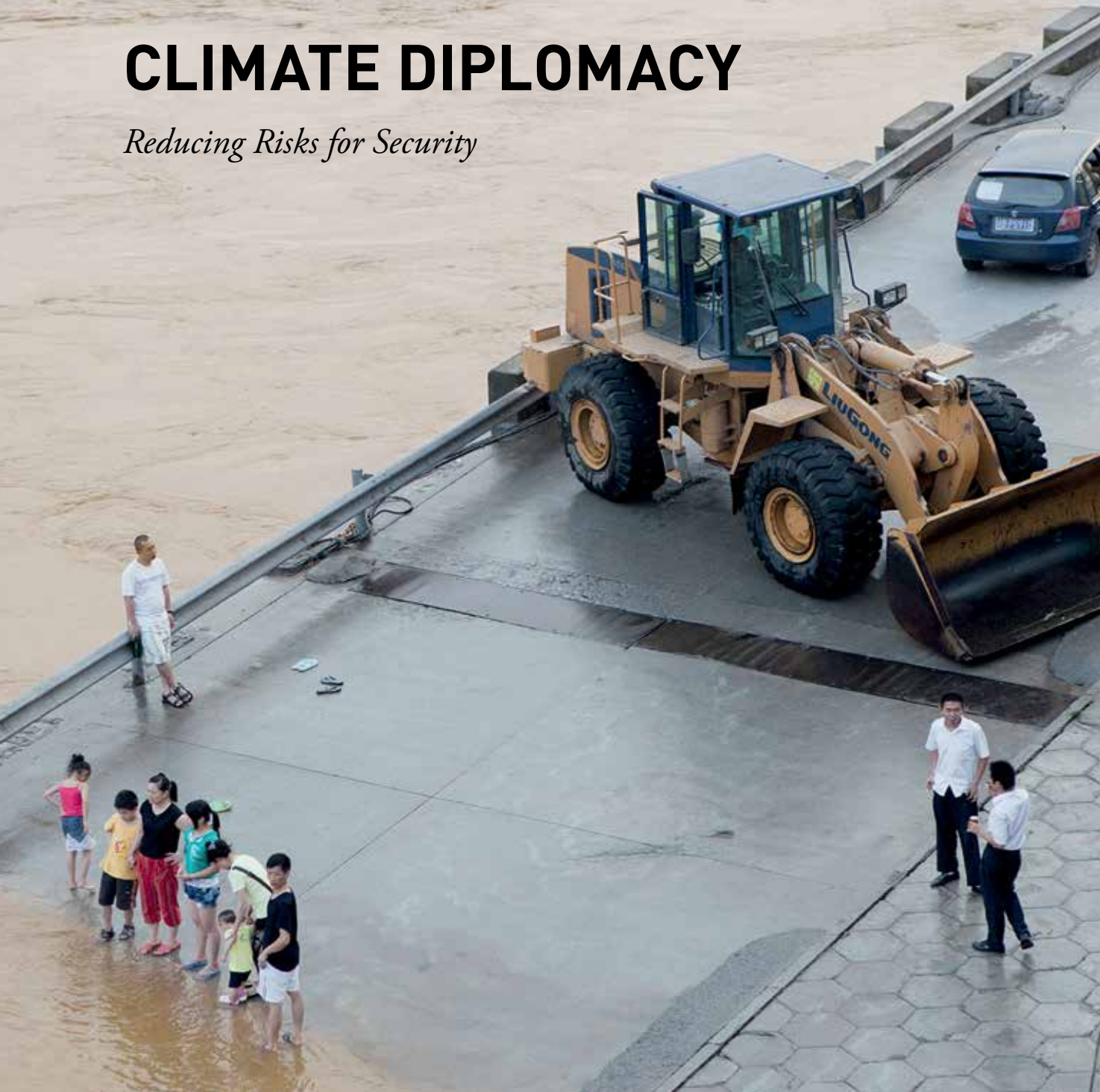


CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

Reducing Risks for Security



Federal Foreign Office



adelphi

LEGAL NOTICE



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Federal Foreign Office

This project is supported by a grant from the German Federal Foreign Office.

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CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

Reducing Risks for Security

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THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

The impacts of climate change on peace and security are already tangible

Few problems highlight the challenges of climate change as clearly as rising sea levels or the melting Arctic sea ice. Even an ambitious and successful global climate policy will hardly fend off the opening of the Arctic or the receding coastlines around the globe that the scientific community predicts. These eventualities raise questions of sovereignty, territory and ultimately access to resources – questions lying at the heart of international politics. Over the next decades, climate change has the potential to cause significant and highly uncertain impacts on societies, undermining human security and increasing the risks of conflict and instability.

Within science and policy circles, a consensus is emerging: climate change will act as a multiplier and even trigger for threats to international peace and security. A multitude of scientific reports have established that the effects of climate change represent a threat to stability. Statements, position papers and resolutions by the United Nations, the European Union, other international and regional organisations, as well as donor agencies, have followed this lead.

PETER WITTIG
Permanent Representative
of Germany to the
United Nations,
July 2011

“Climate change is among the key challenges facing the international community. The impacts of climate change on peace and security are already tangible and will become increasingly evident in the years to come.”

With this solid base for consensus on climate-induced security risks becoming widely accepted, the political discourse has to be deepened and needs to move from early warning to early action in order to prevent future crises and increase security. Acknowledgement of the extent of the problem and an appropriate response both require a broad coalition. An effective partnership should include governments – with foreign ministries assuming a core role – as well as representatives of science, business and civil society.





In cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi and its partners reached out to stakeholders, experts and organisations throughout the world over the course of 2011. Hundreds of decision-makers and experts participated in the events and tens of thousands of citizens joined public events during the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, the Indian Water Forum in New Delhi, and the Durban climate negotiations. The objectives at the core of these activities were to share standpoints, jointly identify priorities and develop common strategies.

Moreover, they were built on the conviction that, in order to further deepen the understanding of climate change and security and to gain support for preventive action, strong political commitment is required at the global, regional and national levels. The consensus reached at the 2011 UN Security Council debate on climate and security, and captured in the presidential statement, demonstrates the overall recognition of the dire risks that emanate from climate change. The process initiated by the German Federal Foreign Office and supported by adelphi thus brought the discussion to the regional level, most importantly to the attention of regional organisations.

This approach demanded thorough debates with civil society and expert communities from diverse regions through numerous informal meetings, side-events at international conferences, workshops, briefings and outreach activities. Partner institutions have also been engaged in the development of regional perspectives through statements, briefs and region-specific exhibitions on climate and security.

This documentation describes the ambitious political process in Germany to engage stakeholders, partner countries and regional organisations, and highlights the achievements and key messages distilled from the joint initiative on climate and security started in 2011 by the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

*The process placed the topic on the agenda
at the highest political level to anchor
international commitment*

The security risks presented by climate change necessitate that the topic continue to be a top political priority. In order to anchor the commitment to climate change at the highest level of the international political agenda, the German Federal Foreign Office made a call to bring the security implications of climate change to the attention of the UN Security Council. An Open Debate on this topic within the Security Council was held on 20 July 2011 and accompanied by two high-level events organised in cooperation with adelphi.

BELYNDA PETRIE
Director of OneWorld
in South Africa

*“Many countries see climate change as a security issue.
The Security Council should do so as well.”*



PREPARATORY WORKSHOP

Security Implications of Climate Change

FORMAT

Preparatory workshop
ahead of the Security
Council meeting

LOCATION

German House, New York

DATE

20 May 2011

HOSTS

Permanent Missions of
Germany and Portugal
to the United Nations

PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Security
Council and the Pacific
Small Island Development
States (PSIDS), other country
representatives, academics,
non-governmental organisa-
tions (NGOs) and media

Two months ahead of the Security Council Open Debate on the impact of climate change on the maintenance of peace and security, the discussion kicked off with a preparatory workshop hosted in collaboration with the German and Portuguese Permanent Missions. More than a hundred representatives of the diplomatic missions in New York, researchers, policy advisors and civil society representatives from around the world convened to **discuss the potential implications of sea-level rise and food security for global peace and security**. They focused especially on the need for the Security Council and other UN bodies to consider the topic on a regular basis as well as on possible political strategies.

KEY MESSAGES

- › The security implications of climate change are already and increasingly challenging the international community.
- › Efforts to curb climate change have been too weak. The international community needs to address unavoidable future repercussions of climate change impacts in the security sphere.
- › Sea level rise: Rising seas endanger cities and infrastructure in coastal regions, where an increasing portion of the world population is located.
- › Food security: The possible destabilising effects of food shortages are already endangering peace and stability in various parts of the world.
- › Migration: Climate change may lead to an increase in population movements, which are likely to result in tensions in destination areas.

Solution - an age of global & regional cooperation?



Problems are interconnected - Cannot be solved by 1 country
Identify threat minimisers to reduce the risk of climate related conflict
People centred approaches

KEY RESULTS

- › Wide recognition of the role of climate change in global peace and security.
- › Acceptance that the Security Council's mandate goes well beyond the management of acute political crises and includes addressing looming conflicts.
- › Recognition of the crucial need for the integration of climate change risks into UN peacekeeping and peace-building activities.

SECURITY COUNCIL OPEN DEBATE

*Maintenance of International Peace and Security:
the Impact of Climate Change*

FORMAT

Open Debate at the
6587th meeting of
the Security Council

LOCATION

United Nations
Security Council,
New York

DATE

20 July 2011

PARTICIPANTS

63 UN Member States

In recognition of the growing security concerns posed by climate change impacts, the German Presidency of the Security Council for July 2011 took the initiative **to negotiate a further concretisation of the topic within the United Nations framework**. The main objectives of this initiative were **to strengthen the profile of climate change within the foreign policy agenda and to build and deepen international alliances** required to drive necessary processes regarding the topic.

As a result, and building upon the UN Secretary-General's report on climate change and its possible security implications (A/64/350 of September 2009), the Security Council reaffirmed during the 20 July session its mandate to maintain international peace and security, stressed the importance of establishing strategies of conflict prevention, and stated concern about the possible adverse effects of climate change for international peace and security.

Given the long time horizons required to adapt institutional structures to new risks, planning for climate impacts is not an issue for the future, but a priority now. This clear statement by the Security Council that climate change is an issue of top priority sent a strong signal throughout the UN and reinvigorated the climate negotiations.

adelphi contributed to this process by initiating a series of informal events aimed at involving the scientific community and civil society in this process. adelphi organised and facilitated several preparatory events and developed ideas about the scope of the Security Council's presidential statement.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL

Presidential Statement,
20 July 2011

“The Security Council expresses its concern that possible adverse effects of climate change may, in the long run, aggravate certain existing threats to international peace and security.”



KEY RESULTS

- › Consensus in the Security Council on the existence of potential security implications of climate change.
- › Presidential Statement presented by Council President for July 2011, Ambassador Peter Wittig.
- › The Security Council requested that the Secretary-General mainstream in his reporting to the Council contextual information on possible security implications of climate change, “when such issues are drivers of conflict, represent a challenge to the implementation of Council mandates or endanger the process of consolidation of peace.”

“The facts are clear: climate change is real and accelerating in a dangerous manner. It not only exacerbates threats to international peace and security; it is a threat to international peace and security.”

SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON

at the UN Security Council
Open Debate, 20 July 2011

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

*Climate Diplomacy in Perspective –
From Early Warning to Early Action*

FORMAT

International Conference

LOCATION

Federal Foreign Office, Berlin

DATE

10 - 11 October 2011

SPEAKERS

Key speakers included
Cornelia Pieper, Minister of
State, German Federal
Foreign Office;
Hasan Mahmud, Minister of
Environment and
Forest, Bangladesh;
Achim Steiner, Executive
Director, UNEP;
Jan Kubis, Executive
Secretary, UNECE

PARTICIPANTS

One hundred policy-makers
and experts from academia
and civil society from more
than 30 countries
(spanning developing
countries, emerging eco-
nomies and industrialised
countries)

As a follow-up to the UN Security Council debate, the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi held a top-level conference in Berlin on 10-11 October 2011, in order **to ensure a strong foundation and commitment to the topic at the highest level.** The discussion took the Security Council debate as a point of departure to explore how **to further develop regional cooperation arrangements and dialogue** toward the design of an appropriate preventive action framework at the global level.

High-level representatives from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat engaged in the debates during the international conference and highlighted the importance of regional approaches on climate security risks.

The two days of deliberations built upon the conviction that regional organisations and actors are well positioned to adequately address climate security risks and engage policy makers and stakeholders in the long-term policy making process. Throughout the course of the conference, extensive discussions on foreign policy options were held in parallel working group sessions around three vital aspects within the debate: water diplomacy, food security and coastal stability. For each working group and topic, international experts provided initial inputs around which the discussion developed.

Conference chairs summarised key conclusions and helped identify further steps to be followed up on by the participants. A collection of selected input, as well as the common conclusions developed, will be published in a comprehensive volume in 2012.

“I would like to expressly urge us all to be energetic in our network-building with other experts and diplomats and to intensify cooperation in these areas of crucial importance for our future. I am confident that we can develop an effective [...] preventive climate diplomacy through close coordination in a spirit of trust and partnership.”

CORNELIA PIEPER

German Minister of State
Opening Address at the
International Conference,
10 October 2011





KEY MESSAGES

- › Water: One of the key impacts of climate change will be variable and often less predictable water availability. Water diplomacy needs to be dealt with at the local level, for example between cities and rural areas or between different sectors, and at the regional level in transboundary basins.
- › Food security: Climate change is likely to reduce food production globally, with large parts of Africa and Asia suffering particularly harmful impacts.
- › Climate variability: Climate change-induced sea level rise may alter maritime territories and increase the severity of extreme weather events and natural disasters, which will affect coastal communities and livelihoods.

ACHIM STEINER

Executive Director of the
United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP)
Message at the International
Conference, 10 October 2011

“Diplomacy is no longer just about deals being made in conferences. It is about the future existence of our societies, communities, whole island nations and the future of sustainable development itself.”

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Take steps now for urgent action that complements and goes beyond international climate negotiations. It is crucial to enhance the dialogue on climate change and security, build early warning capacities and foster partnerships for early action and conflict prevention.
- › Evaluate the need for a geopolitical change management that takes into account the effects of changing physical environments on governance structures.
- › Rethink the concept of national sovereignty as future challenges go beyond political borders and consider a strengthened role for regions of common exposure, such as river deltas.
- › Create awareness of shared vulnerabilities and dynamic adaptation needs in the light of globalisation, industrialisation and demographic changes.
- › Develop guidelines for conflict-sensitive adaptation practices, which include linking “Track I” and “Track II” initiatives to reflect the interests of groups most affected by climate change.
- › Build capacities to spend climate funds coherently and transparently with a special view to the governance challenges of fragile countries and regions.



MAP OF EVENTS

In cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi initiated and facilitated the following events around the globe.



CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

- › Preparatory Workshop
- › Open Debate
- › International Conference



CLIMATE SECURITY DIALOGUES AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERLIN

With focus on four regions:

- › Southern Mediterranean
- › Central Asia
- › South Asia
- › Latin America



EMBASSY BRIEFINGS

- › Cairo, Egypt
- › Jakarta, Indonesia
- › Wellington, New Zealand



REGIONAL ROUNDTABLES

- › New Delhi, India
- › Pretoria, South Africa
- › Bogotá, Colombia



PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

- › Brazil: Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo
- › China: Chongqing, Guangzhou, Jinan, Kunming, Zhuhai
- › India: New Delhi
- › South Africa: Durban





CONTINUING ENGAGEMENT

- › Regional Policy Dialogue with the African Union (AU)
- › Regional Track II Dialogue under the ASEAN - European Regional Forum
- › Policy Briefing in Ottawa, Canada
- › Policy Briefing in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
- › Side event at the 18th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in Qatar

BUILDING CAPACITIES TO MEET THE CHALLENGES

Expert consultations and embassy briefings brought regional expertise to the Federal Foreign Office

Climate change impacts and their security implications at the global, regional and local levels are complex, dynamic and highly uncertain. Appropriate policies and long-term strategies need to be built upon robust climate data, reliable climate models and an understanding of the complex interplay between climate change risks and security.

In this context, the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi took on a programme of capacity building consisting of two components. First, a series of region-specific Climate Security Dialogues for the Foreign Office's senior staff allowed for a continuous exchange with invited regional experts on the particular linkages between climate and security. Second, a series of three pilot policy briefings and capacity building workshops were organized for German Embassy staff and representatives of German donor agencies in regions of key political interest.



Auswärtiges Amt





CLIMATE SECURITY DIALOGUES

at the Foreign Office

The Climate Security Dialogues were created as a forum to discuss the impacts of a shifting climate in times of political, economic and demographic transformation. Recognising that the **transfer of scientific knowledge** is crucial for the policy community and for evidence-based decisions in preventive policies, the dialogues aimed **to bridge the science-policy gap** through the transfer of knowledge between regional and German experts, and to promote concrete cooperation at the regional level.

FORMAT

Workshop series with invited prominent experts and stakeholders from four of the most vulnerable global regions

LOCATION

Federal Foreign Office, Berlin

PARTNERS

KlimaCampus and Research Group Climate Change and Security (CLISEC) at the University of Hamburg

PARTICIPANTS

Each workshop drew 20-30 participants from German decision-makers, think tanks, foundations, NGOs and academic experts. Participating experts from the **Southern Mediterranean, Latin America, South Asia and Central Asia** included academics, policy advisors and civil society representatives.



CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN

*The Water-Food-Energy-Migration Complex,
May 2011*

The Southern Mediterranean region encompasses Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey. Key climate change challenges in the region will include increasing water scarcity, desertification and the degradation of fertile soils colliding with high population growth and a steadily rising demand for energy and natural resources.

Experts on food security, water, energy and applied economics from Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Palestine were convened by adelphi and the KlimaCampus and Research Group Climate Change and Security (CLISEC) at the University of Hamburg to exchange perspectives and state of the art knowledge on the potential effects of climate change on migratory flows, water, food and energy, as well as response mechanisms in the region.

Today, water scarcity, droughts and inadequate water governance already trigger conflicts and population displacements. In Tunisia, for example, this causes competition among different parts of the country and between industrial and domestic consumption.

NEXT STEPS IDENTIFIED INCLUDED

- › Strengthening capacities to anticipate potential climate change threats in the countries.
- › Enhancing regional scientific cooperation, knowledge exchange and research on shared climate change threats.
- › Encouraging the integration of climate change issues into existing regional initiatives and agreements on shared water resources, and fostering their transparent management.

RAYA STEPHAN
Water Law Expert, UNESCO

“The lack of water availability is already causing population displacement.”



CLIMATE CHANGE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Interlinkages between Water and Energy Security Trends, June 2011

The Central Asian region stretches over Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Central Asia will be severely affected by climate change, water scarcity and energy security. Experts from the region on integrated water resource management, trans-boundary water management and development met with academics and members of the security and foreign policy communities from Germany. Key perspectives shared by the experts highlighted that the region is not prepared to address climate change challenges due to its low resource efficiency and insufficient governance and coordination.

Moreover, local disputes over water and natural resources may escalate into wider conflicts because each of the five Central Asian countries seeks autonomy and neglects the cooperation necessary to deal with the complex problems it faces. This includes a lack of effort to coordinate security efforts with Afghanistan, which plays a key role in Central Asian water security.

NEXT STEPS IDENTIFIED INCLUDED

- › Conducting a thorough analysis of existing regional structures and institutions regarding their capacity to increase resilience in Central Asia.
- › Establishing a multi-level dialogue from the local to the regional level, built on existing initiatives and conscious of national and social sensitivities.
- › Creating a platform to improve coordination among regional cooperation arrangements and increase data sharing.

ISKANDAR ABDULLAEV

Regional Advisor on Trans-boundary Water Management,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internat. Zusammenarbeit

“Water is a critical issue for social stability in the region.”



CLIMATE CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

*Addressing Food and Water Security Risks,
September 2011*

Latin America encompasses the countries of Central and South America as well as Mexico and the Caribbean. Large geographic and ecological sub-regions (the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, the Andes and the Amazon region) are hotspots where climate change will hit (and is already hitting) severely. In September 2011, adelphi convened natural scientists in geography, meteorology and hydrology, and civil society experts from Argentina, Mexico, Peru and Colombia to meet with social scientists and members of the foreign, development and security policy communities from Germany and across Europe.

Natural resources play a key role in the region. Resource competition among different sectors is likely to be accentuated as shared resources such as water for energy security and agriculture become scarcer. The onset of new and the exacerbation of pre-existing socio-environmental conflicts seem plausible. Furthermore, the knowledge base for addressing climate change in the region is still limited. Without such knowledge, adaptation measures cannot be planned.

NEXT STEPS IDENTIFIED INCLUDED

- › Generating further consultation, participation and integration of broad social coalitions into decision-making processes in order to address climate impacts.
- › Developing multi-sectoral approaches and platforms to bring stakeholders together and overcome silo mentality.
- › Encouraging knowledge build-up through academic exchange and capacity building programmes with the EU and its Member States.



“Only with more democracy can climate change be effectively addressed.”

PABLO LUMERMAN
Fundación Cambio Democrático in Argentina



CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTH ASIA

Conflict or Cooperation over the Himalaya?
November 2011

South Asia extends across India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The region – in particular the glacial areas of the Himalaya – will be significantly affected by climate change. Decreased availability of natural resources and an increasing number and intensity of natural disasters will be the main challenges. The Dialogue drew from the expertise of regional experts in climate and water, security and meteorology, who met with decision-makers, academics and representatives of civil society organisations and think tanks from Germany and other European countries.

In the Himalaya sub-region, food, energy and water are closely interlinked. The sub-region is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, in particular due to the effects on wetlands. If these crucial elements of the overall regional ecosystem are damaged, a vital link in warning and protection against floods may be lost.

NEXT STEPS IDENTIFIED INCLUDED

- › Strengthening academic exchange and creating a regional platform for different stakeholders to collaborate and exchange environmental data.
- › Conducting a broad ecosystems assessment in order to paint a holistic picture of climate change impacts in the Himalaya region.
- › Planning bottom-up cooperation approaches, including informal diplomacy and knowledge sharing initiatives among community level actors in order to complement top-down approaches.

“People crossing borders as a result of climate impacts will have direct security implications.”

UTTAM KUMAR SINHA
Institute for Defence Studies
and Analyses in India

EMBASSY POLICY BRIEFINGS

FORMAT

Executive Briefings

LOCATIONS

German Embassy

- in Cairo, Egypt

- in Jakarta, Indonesia

- in Wellington, New Zealand

Jan. / Feb. 2012

PARTICIPANTS

Diplomats from the German

Embassies in each country,

as well as selected

representatives from

German development

cooperation,

Chambers of Commerce and

German political foundations

In cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi prepared and conducted three targeted policy briefings for German Embassy officials and other government officers from German implementing agencies and representatives of German foundations in each of three selected capitals.

The briefings elaborated on climate security risks in the specific region and provided an introduction to the Foreign Office's approach and efforts to develop a foreign policy perspective on climate security risks. Participants became acquainted with the broader climate and security debate and the respective UN processes and activities, and discussed the particular role that embassies need to play in promoting policies to address risks in the respective domestic and regional contexts.

The briefing sessions were devoted to four central dimensions of the debate surrounding the security implications of climate change and their relevance for German foreign policy, customised to the needs of each site. The objective of the briefings was for the participants **to further develop their knowledge and understanding** of the topic in order to be able to take political measures in line with the international processes and German foreign policy priorities.

To this end, participants discussed the extent to which climate change can be a threat multiplier, what policies and measures are needed to tackle climate risks, what kind of international activities are of key relevance for this topic, and what options exist for German foreign policy in the respective regional setting.



REACHING OUT TO SOCIETIES AND DECISION-MAKERS

Public exhibitions and expert roundtables facilitated the engagement of the wider public and the formation of regional perspectives.

An appropriate response to the security implications of climate change requires an international network of strong partnerships with developing countries and emerging economies. Additionally, it requires open debate and reflection with a well-informed public, familiarised with the issues.

With those priorities in mind, the following events were carried out in 2011: first, regional policy dialogues gathered representatives from civil society, academia and the public policy communities to discuss relevant implications in each region. Second, region-specific public exhibitions on climate security risks – partly held alongside landmark global events – further deepened the regional focus of outreach activities.

中德“应对气候变化”巡

圖書館

环境、
冲突与合作

资源





REGIONAL ROUNDTABLES

Three regions that will be especially affected by climate impacts – South Asia, Southern Africa and the Andean region – were chosen by the Federal Foreign Office as the setting for three regional roundtables to discuss the relationship between climate change and security. Organised by adelphi in cooperation with a local partner, the main goals of the Regional Roundtables were to expand upon the knowledge acquired at previous Climate Security Dialogues and to provide **a forum for exchange and networking for local partners and experts** from different countries in each region.

FORMAT

Workshops with 20 - 30 participants in selected countries

LOCATIONS

New Delhi, India,
April 2011
Pretoria, South Africa,
September 2011
Bogotá, Colombia,
January 2012

PARTICIPANTS

Decision-makers, diplomats, representatives from think tanks, NGOs and academic experts from each region; representatives from German Embassies, German development cooperation, and the German Federal Foreign Office



WATER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN SOUTH ASIA

New Delhi, April 2011

Local Partner

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in New Delhi, India, is a long-standing research institute and one of the most respected global think tanks on energy and the environment. TERI's research focuses on Earth systems and climate change, among other fields. Its Executive Director, Rajendra K. Pachauri, is also Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Participants

- › Indian and German government officials
- › Natural and social science experts from Nepal, India and Bangladesh

Lessons

A number of further opportunities for cooperation that have so far been neglected include the need to expand rainwater harvesting infrastructure, to address the problem of water pollution, and to improve the availability of data.

Addressing these issues in a regional setting can help build capacities for early warning and early action and thus strengthen regional conflict prevention.

By also considering examples from other river basins around the world, the Roundtable was a starting point for both increased cooperation within the region and engagement between Germany and South Asia on water conflict issues.

RAJENDRA K. PACHAURI

TERI Executive Director,
Chairman of the
Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change (IPCC)

„Political boundaries are purely artificial in the light of what water means to ecosystems and humans.“





CLIMATE CHANGE, CONFLICT AND COOPERATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Pretoria, September 2011

Local Partner

OneWorld Sustainable Investments is South Africa's leading consultancy in the areas of climate change, sustainable and renewable energy.

Participants

- › Development and environmental policy practitioners working in the region
- › High-level diplomats and government officials from the African Union, South Africa and Germany

Lessons

Sub-Saharan Africa, especially the countries of Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe), will be among the most severely affected by climate change.

The region will face vast security risks including the scarcity of natural resources, water, food and energy as a result of extreme weather events, floods and storms. Sea level rise is likely to affect coastal stability and may also lead to increasing migration movements.

In the region, climate cooperation can have the potential to act as a threat minimizer if it leads to capacity building, improved early warning systems, participatory resource management and leadership supported by civil society, as well as the public and private sectors.

“We are living in an age of consequences... and climate change is slowing development in Southern Africa.”

BELYNDA PETRIE
Director of OneWorld
in South Africa

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY IN THE ANDEAN REGION

Bogotá, January 2012

Local Partner

The Universidad de los Andes is one of the most prestigious academic institutions in Latin America. Its Department of Political Science encompasses the Centre for International Studies (CEI) and the Program on Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding (ConPaz), which partnered with adelphi for the Regional Roundtable.

Participants

- › Social and natural scientists from several Colombian universities and organisations, as well as from other countries in the region
- › Colombian government officials
- › Representatives from the German Federal Foreign Office and other German agencies

Lessons

The intense floods experienced in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in recent years give an impression of the significant impacts that climate variability, climate change and intensified natural disasters can have in the region.

There is a fundamental realisation in the region that climate change risks and vulnerability are foremost national and local problems, specific to local environments, and which call for local action.

Given the eco-regional dimension of climate change, there is the need to think and act in terms of regional needs and opportunities. A further step is to reflect this eco-regional focus in existing and fruitful regional institutional mechanisms and organisations in Latin America.

MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ BECERRA

Universidad de los Andes, former
Environment
Minister of Colombia

“Current development policies in the region are increasing the countries’ vulnerability to climate change. We could even say that we have a policy of de-adaptation in place.”



PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

FORMAT

Engagement of citizens through touring exhibitions in Brazil, China, India and South Africa

LOCATIONS

World Social Forum,
Porto Alegre, Brazil
January 2012

Annual Conference of the
Chinese Society for
Sustainable Development,
Zhuhai, China
November 2011

Delhi Sustainable Development
Summit (DSDS),
New Delhi, India
February 2012
United Nations
Framework Convention
on Climate Change,
Durban, South Africa
December 2011

REGIONAL PARTNERS

The Energy Research
Institute (TERI) in India
Vitae Civilis in Brazil
OneWorld in South Africa
Chinese Society for Sustainable
Development (CSSD)
in China

PARTICIPANTS

Interested public,
policy-makers, civil society,
government and embassy officials

With the objective of triggering a wider debate within the public and political domains, as well as fostering broader understanding, informative texts, pictures and charts were displayed, conveying complex content by highlighting pertinent examples. By focusing on climate, water, land, forests and minerals, the exhibition illustrates the way in which environmental changes trigger or exacerbate conflicts and lead to new security threats, but also ways in which environmental cooperation and sustainable development can contribute to peace and stability. The different modules of the exhibition focus on climate change, livelihood security, conflict resources, energy security, water conflicts, environmental peace-making, and conflict prevention and mitigation.

In 2011, on behalf of the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi expanded the exhibition: together with regional partners from China, Brazil, India and South Africa, new modules were developed in joint workshops and webinars to address the most relevant regional climate change consequences to security, and how they can aggravate existing conflicts or create new ones in each region.

Specific regional challenges illustrated by the exhibition modules include water and security in India, energy and food security in China, and the energy, food and water nexus in Brazil; aspects of peacebuilding were also included, as in the case of Peace Parks in the South Africa exhibition. Launch events were opened by embassy officials, and were accompanied by panel discussions with a wider public addressing regional climate security risks. Information was presented in the respective national language in both China and Brazil.



“Foreign Ministries – through the network of diplomatic representation – have the power to communicate not only risk analysis results but also sustainable solutions in fields such as water, energy or technology cooperation. The exhibition is one such means of communication and part of a comprehensive climate diplomacy initiative.”

VIKTOR ELBLING

Director General for
Economic Affairs and
Sustainable Development
German Federal Foreign
Office

CONTINUING ENGAGEMENT

On-going process to make climate and security the cornerstone of a comprehensive approach towards climate diplomacy.

The Engagement of the German Federal Foreign Office, in cooperation with adelphi, continues to be engaged on the topic of climate change and security in 2012 and beyond.

- › A regional policy dialogue with the African Union (AU) and a regional Track II dialogue under the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF, with Germany as a partner on behalf of the European Union). Both events will be accompanied by regional expert consultations to build constituencies on this topic and to engage civil society and leading academic institutions from the region.
- › Enhanced policy briefings directed toward the German missions in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (for the Caribbean region) and in Ottawa, Canada.
- › A side event at the 18th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in Qatar on the results of the regional consultations with the AU and the ARF.
- › Cooperation with regional partners on showcasing India's, China's (in Chinese) and Brazil's (in Portuguese) regional "Environment, Conflict and Cooperation" exhibition, alongside key events such as the Rio+20 Summit in June 2012.
- › The continuation and extension of the "Environment, Conflict and Cooperation" Platform as an online clearing house for the integration of environmental topics into foreign and security policy. The platform includes information on events and processes related to the 2011 Initiative on Climate Change and International Security as well as climate diplomacy initiatives. It will further offer regional information on the environment and security provided by a network of regional experts based in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.



Partners
(in alphabetic order)

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Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (CSSD), Beijing, China
Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der
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KlimaCampus, Hamburg, Germany
OneWorld, Cape Town, South Africa
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, India
Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia
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