

NEW PATHS FOR CLIMATE DIPLOMACY



LEGAL NOTICE



The climate diplomacy initiative is a collaborative effort of the Federal Foreign Office in partnership with adelphi, a leading Berlin-based think tank for applied research, policy analysis, and consultancy on global change issues.

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NEW PATHS FOR CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

FOREWORD

Climate Diplomacy – a Foreign Policy Challenge for the 21st Century

Climate change is one of the most important challenges that humanity collectively faces in the 21st century. As the recently published Fifth Assessment Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shows, with greater certainty than ever, global warming is taking place and is caused by greenhouse gas emissions deriving from human activity. The effects will be severe in the future, but can already be felt today.



The repercussions for our foreign policy agenda are substantial. Increasing water scarcity, more flooding in densely populated, low altitude regions and extreme weather events directly threaten millions of livelihoods across the world. Climate change could undo much of the progress in economic growth and development that has been achieved over the past few decades. Moreover, the resulting problems may undermine social cohesion and governmental legitimacy, while also threatening to destabilise conflict regions where one country's adaptation measures threaten the well-being of a neighbour.

In view of these profound challenges, it is imperative that the international community agrees on measures to reduce emissions and to help those most affected to adapt to the changes we can no longer prevent. The past few years have shown that it will not be easy to reach a sufficiently ambitious climate agreement. In order to achieve significant progress, we have to build widespread and sustained societal support for action to mitigate climate change. We should also look beyond the negotiation process: we need to mainstream the exigencies of climate change into other policy areas, and we need to reach out to governments and citizens around the globe to engage them on this issue.

Diplomacy must play an active role in these efforts. The Federal Foreign Office has therefore launched comprehensive efforts designed to support action on climate change. This initiative engages with the many different perspectives on climate change around the world in order to help build consensus between the big emitters and those most vulnerable, between scientists and politicians, business representatives and civil society

organisations. In reaching out to partners around the world, we seek to raise awareness and explore new ideas on how to best mitigate the effects of climate change in international relations. At the initiative's core is the conviction that we require a new, preventive foreign policy approach: an approach that anticipates climate-induced conflicts of the future, builds trust now between the stakeholders of those future conflicts, strengthens the institutions and governance structures needed to address them or develops new forums for dialogue where they will be needed in future, but where none exist at present.

Our initiative does also support the international climate negotiations, but it looks far beyond emission figures. It strives to demonstrate the benefits of climate protection for our collective security, prosperity and well-being to a global audience. It is my conviction that the preservation of our climate is a shared responsibility and not only a burden. On the contrary, it also implies great opportunities in terms of contributing to sustainable economic growth, better livelihoods, and closer regional and global cooperation. The combination of global population growth and shrinking natural resources necessitates a transformation – a shift in decoupling growth from the use of ever more resources. If our efforts to combat climate change facilitate this transformation, they will pay huge dividends in the future.

In describing the main pillars of our climate diplomacy initiative, this publication illustrates both the challenges and the opportunities. I hope it will encourage you to embrace the benefits of bolder action on climate change.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Frank-Walter Steinmeier".

Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Germany

PREFACE

by Alexander Carius and Dennis Tänzler, adelphi

The effects of climate change will increasingly shape our security in the coming years. The environment is now in a state of flux, posing significant challenges to how societies function. This may have serious economic, social and political consequences for entire regions. Countries with varied adaptation capacities will be able to handle the impacts in different ways, while many developing countries and fragile states that lack established and stable institutions are likely to be hit hardest. To address these challenges, a new profile of climate diplomacy is evolving to make use of a full range of policies, including development cooperation, conflict prevention efforts, and humanitarian assistance, in addition to more traditional measures of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Given the slow progress of international climate negotiations, these new approaches for foreign policy go beyond the traditional realms of climate policy. Moving from risk analysis of climate-related threats to timely preventive action requires greater commitment to integrating climate change concerns into development, foreign, and security policies. Examples include strengthening diplomatic networks, building new alliances with partners, and raising awareness – not only of potentially negative climate change impacts, but also of opportunities to embark on a sustainable transformation of our societies. Such a new foreign policy approach will also contribute to the main objective of the current global climate negotiations: a new legally binding international climate change agreement by 2015.

German foreign policy has taken major steps in this direction in recent years, with efforts closely related to major developments within the European Union and the United Nations. Based on an active discussion with partners around the world, different conceptions of climate diplomacy have become apparent, highlighting the need for tailored policy responses and activities. Climate change can be framed as a concern for geopolitical change management, sustainable growth, livelihood security and preserving the heritage of humankind. Though varied in their focus, all of these narratives emphasise the importance of developing specific capacities among foreign policy-makers to meet the challenges of climate change.

adelphi and its partners formed an alliance with the German Federal Foreign Office and have played a central role in the process of analysing the international debates on climate diplomacy and security, while developing key narratives, contributing to awareness raising and capacity building efforts, and supporting international and regional dialogues on this topic around the world. In this publication, we seek to illustrate the rationale and results of adelphi's engagement in climate diplomacy activities – efforts undertaken to help foster a response to climate change that is commensurate with its status as one of the key foreign policy challenges of the 21st century.



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CLIMATE DIPLOMACY: THE ROAD AHEAD

Melting glaciers in the Himalayas or the Andes, more frequent storms in the Caribbean or Oceania, changing weather patterns in Africa or the Middle East: the challenges posed by climate change are enormous. The repercussions raise geopolitical questions, have implications for livelihoods and development, and require a strategic response to ensure sustainable development. They raise questions lying at the heart of international politics – sovereignty, territorial integrity, and access to resources, such as water, food, and energy. Over the coming 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.

A consensus is emerging among scientists and policy makers around the globe that climate change will act as a multiplier and even a trigger for threats to international peace and security. A multitude of scientific reports have established that the effects of climate change represent a real threat to stability and security. Numerous official statements, position papers and resolutions by the United Nations, the European Union, other international and regional organisations, and donor agencies have followed this lead.

With the consensus on climate-induced security risks becoming widely accepted, the political discourse must be deepened and needs to move from early warning to early action in order to prevent future crises and enhance 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.

This is why, starting in 2011, the German Federal Foreign Office in cooperation with adelphi and its partners have reached out to stakeholders, experts and organisations throughout the world, with the aim of building support and giving fresh impetus to negotiations for a global climate agreement, to be concluded by 2015. Hundreds of decision-makers and experts as well as thousands of citizens have participated in regional roundtables from Bogotá to New Delhi, executive briefings and consultations from Wellington to Port of Spain, and events at climate conferences from Durban to Doha. The objectives at the core of these activities are to share viewpoints, jointly identify priorities and develop common strategies to address climate security challenges.



Moreover, the activities build 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 Open Debate on climate change and security, captured in the presidential statement, demonstrates the overall recognition of the dire risks that emanate from climate change. The German initiative complemented the debate with a follow-up conference to translate that recognition into action on the ground. The initiative has created a momentum that induced other actors to follow suit, as subsequent climate security conferences in London in 2012 and Seoul in 2013 exemplify.

Different regions prioritise different aspects of climate diplomacy and view it from different angles, which is why the process initiated by the German Federal Foreign Office in cooperation with adelphi and its partners puts emphasis on holding discussions at the regional level. Geopolitical questions, livelihood and development issues,

and a sustainable, green economy can play a key role, and their relevance as well as their ability to contribute to the solution vary according to the context. This approach demands thorough debates with regional organisations, civil society and expert communities from diverse regions through informal consultations, side-events at international conferences, workshops, briefings and various outreach activities. Partner institutions are engaged in the development of regional perspectives through statements, briefs, joint consultations and region-specific exhibitions on climate and security.

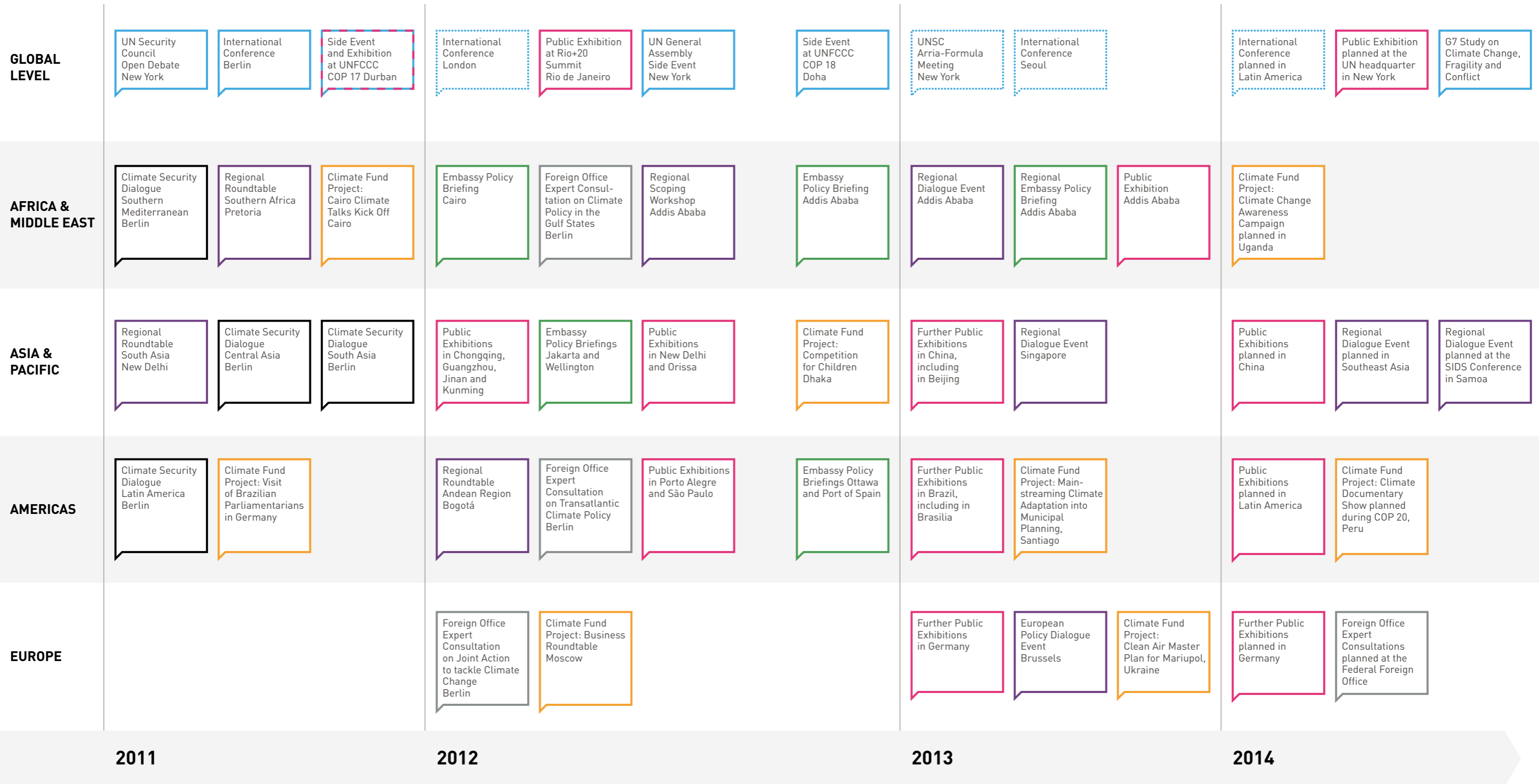
This booklet documents the ambitious political process and progress in Germany to engage stakeholders, partner countries and regional organisations. It also highlights the achievements and key messages distilled from the joint initiative on climate change and security by the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi.



A BRIEF TIMELINE OF CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

The German Federal Foreign Office initiated a long-term process of climate diplomacy engagement in early 2011. This is a selection of climate diplomacy milestones and activities carried out at the global and regional levels in cooperation with adelphi, beginning in 2011 and extending into the period 2014–2015.

- CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL
- GLOBAL LEVEL: EXTERNALLY ORGANISED MEETINGS
- CLIMATE SECURITY DIALOGUES AT THE FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE
- EMBASSY POLICY BRIEFINGS
- EXPERT CONSULTATIONS AT THE FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE
- PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS
- REGIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESSES
- FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE CLIMATE FUND PROJECTS



CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY NARRATIVES

Climate change has major implications for peace and stability. However, just as the concept of security is subject to a variety of interpretations depending on region, culture, discipline or socio-economic background, so is the meaning of climate and security. Different narratives on the diplomatic challenges and opportunities climate change presents resonate with different audiences. Therefore, framing the issue in various ways can help achieve foreign policy responses tailored to the specific needs of different geographies and sectors.

Following international discussions on climate change and security at the UN Security Council and in different regional settings with a broad array of stakeholders, adelphi has developed four narratives that illustrate the abundance and diversity of potential foreign policy approaches to climate change. These narratives are based on the experience gained in consultations with stakeholders around the globe. They are intended to inspire dialogue among foreign policy-makers and help guide effective decision-making processes to address the challenges of climate change.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS ...

... a concern for **geopolitical change management**, since resources are likely to become scarcer in some areas (for example, water in certain parts of Africa and Asia) and more accessible in others (such as Arctic minerals). Changing geographies of rivers or glaciers may require diplomatic initiatives to balance interests and avoid disputes over borders or water rights. Foreign policies to address these challenges include joint risk assessments, the renewal and adjustment of international agreements or natural resource governance initiatives.

... an opportunity for **sustainable growth**. A green economic transformation can deliver sustainable prosperity and improved energy and resource security. Investment in environmentally sound technologies provides a large source of new and stable 'green jobs' whilst reducing the economic and social costs of pollution. Bilateral and multilateral partnerships can serve as meaningful instruments for overcoming barriers to trade and investing in low carbon technologies, as well as developing robust carbon pricing mechanisms.

... a threat to **livelihood security**. Climate change threatens livelihoods through resource degradation and disasters. Many countries fear that it will become increasingly difficult to meet the basic needs of their populations. Foreign and development policies can support the strengthening of adaptive capacities through economic diversification, investment in infrastructure and agriculture, and the promotion of integrated water and resource management and disaster preparedness.

... about **preserving the heritage of humankind**. As stipulated in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), "Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind". This narrative reflects the fact that the environment is a public good, and preserving a habitable planet is a core value and interest of humanity. Furthermore, many belief systems attribute an intrinsic value to nature, and stress the importance of solidarity and fairness in addressing climate change. Further development and application of international law can help incorporate these principles in all sectors of society and deepen understanding of the practical and moral imperative of sustainability.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

The severity of the security risks climate change presents requires them to be a top political priority. **In order to anchor commitment to climate change at the highest level on the international political agenda and raise the level of ambition for global climate policy**, the German Federal Foreign Office brought the security implications of climate change to the attention of the **United Nations Security Council**.

The Security Council first considered climate change in April 2007 at the request of the United Kingdom. In June 2009 the UN General Assembly passed resolution A/RES/63/281, proposed by several Small Island States, which requested that the UN Secretary-General produce a comprehensive report on climate change and its possible security implications. Published in September 2009, the report (A/64/350) highlighted climate change as a 'threat multiplier' with the potential to exacerbate existing threats to international peace and security.

A second Open Debate on climate change and security was convened under the German presidency of the UN Security Council on 20 July 2011. Preceding this, a high-level preparatory event at the German House in New York was organised by adelphi in cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office.

Further establishing the topic on the international agenda, the German Foreign Minister highlighted the security implications of climate change and the role of preventive diplomacy at a **side event at the UN General Assembly** in 2012. In February 2013, on the initiative of Pakistan and the United Kingdom, the Security Council again took up the issue of climate and security in an informal **'Arria-formula' meeting**.

Building on the momentum created by the 2011 Security Council Open Debate, a series of **government-initiated international conferences on climate and security** have been held in Berlin in 2011, London in 2012 and Seoul in 2013. This series of global events will likely continue, with other governments invited to explore regional risks and opportunities for enhancing security and development.

“Addressing the problem of climate change must become a core national interest of every UN Member State. It should become embedded in the worldview of all who formulate and execute foreign policy, so it can assume its rightful place at the heart of the conduct of international relations in the 21st century.”

VUK JEREMIĆ
President of the 67th session
of the UN General Assembly



LOCATION

German Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York

DATE

20 May 2011

HOSTS

Permanent Missions of Germany and Portugal to the United Nations

PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Security Council and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), other country representatives, academics, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and media.

PREPARATORY WORKSHOP

The Security Implications of Climate Change

Two months before the Security Council Open Debate on climate change, a preparatory workshop was hosted in collaboration with the German and Portuguese Permanent Missions to the UN to initiate the discussion. More than a hundred diplomats, scientists, policy advisors and civil society representatives from around the world convened to **discuss the potential implications of sea-level rise, food security and migration for global peace and security**. adelphi developed and chaired this preparatory event in May 2011 at the German House in New York (the centre of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations). The debate focused on the need for the Security Council and other UN bodies to consider the security impacts of climate change on a regular basis, as well as possible political strategies to address them.



LOCATION

6587th meeting of the United Nations Security Council, New York

DATE

20 July 2011

PARTICIPANTS

63 UN Member States, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner, President of Nauru Marcus Stephen, Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs of Australia Richard Marles.

SECURITY COUNCIL OPEN DEBATE

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

In recognition of the growing security concerns posed by climate change, the German Presidency of the Security Council for July 2011 took the initiative to **further entrench the topic within the United Nations framework** by calling an Open Debate on the impact of climate change on the maintenance of international peace and security. The main objectives were to **strengthen the profile of climate change on the foreign policy agenda** and to **form and strengthen international alliances to drive the necessary processes** to address the issue. Building on the UN Secretary-General's September 2009 report on climate change and its possible security implications (A/64/350), **the Security Council reaffirmed 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 to address climate impacts is not an issue for the future, but a priority now. The clear statement by the Security Council that climate change is an issue of top international priority sent a strong signal throughout the UN system and reinvigorated 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, organising several preparatory events and developing ideas for the scope of the Security Council's presidential statement.

“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.”

UN SECURITY COUNCIL
 Presidential Statement

LOCATION

German House,
 New York

DATE

28 September 2012

SPEAKERS

Key speakers included German Foreign Minister Dr Guido Westerwelle, Moroccan Foreign Minister Saad-Eddine El Othmani, UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, and Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Dr Rajendra Pachauri.

JAN ELIASSON

UN Deputy Secretary-General

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SIDE EVENT

Climate Change – A Challenge for Preventive Diplomacy

On 28 September 2012, during the General Debate of the 67th Session of the UN General Assembly, the German and Moroccan Permanent Missions to the UN organised a side event on climate change and international security.

Dr Rajendra Pachauri highlighted the **need to manage security risks posed by climate change**. Emphasising the importance of conflict prevention in addressing the security impacts of climate change, Minister Westerwelle drew attention to the efforts of the German Federal Foreign Office in addressing climate change as a “non-traditional security threat”, stressing that climate diplomacy should strongly support resource efficiency, energy transformation and technology cooperation. He also advocated an **enhanced role for the UN**, endorsing the proposal made by some Small Island States and the UK for the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Climate and Security Special Envoy.

Minister El Othmani highlighted multilateralism, robust global governance of sustainable development and technology transfer as ways forward in facing the challenges posed by potential climate-induced migration, water conflicts and diminished agricultural yields.

“The only viable answer to energy security, food security and water security, and long-term geo-political security is a sustainable, low-emissions economy – the economy of the 21st century.”



SECURITY COUNCIL ARRIA-FORMULA MEETING

The Security Dimensions of Climate Change

In February 2013, the Security Council once again took up the issue of climate change. Pakistan and the United Kingdom convened an Arria-formula meeting; a flexible, **informal format designed to allow Security Council members together with other UN Member States to be briefed on the topic by experts in the field and provide space for an open exchange of views**.

Professor Schellnhuber, Head of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impacts Research, presented the latest findings of climate science that warn of numerous potential **‘tipping points’ in the Earth’s climate system** beyond which climate change would be irreversible. While such a process could fundamentally impact international relations from growing cooperation towards increasing competition and conflict, he emphasised the chances for an entirely different scenario. **A ‘social tipping dynamic’, in which states and people, aware of the scale of the danger, embark on a global transformation to a low-carbon sustainable economy, is still attainable.**

Building on the 2011 Security Council Open Debate, the meeting demonstrated the continued engagement of the UN Security Council on climate change and contributed to a **growing understanding among UN Member States** of the complex linkages between climate change and security, as well as the diversity of potential approaches to reduce risks.

“It is not the first time the Council has considered climate change, and it won’t be the last ... Climate change threatens lives, livelihoods, sovereign territory and, in some cases, the existence of states. The situation we face is as dire and serious as civil war, terrorism and nuclear weapons. The degree of imminence may differ, but they amount to the same thing.”

LOCATION

United Nations Security Council, New York

DATE

15 February 2013

PARTICIPANTS

UN Security Council members and other UN Member States, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon; Minister in Assistance to the President of the Marshall Islands Tony de Brum; Head of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impacts Research Professor John Schellnhuber; World Bank Vice-President for Sustainable Development Rachel Kyte; Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States Gyan Acharya; representatives of civil society.

TONY DE BRUM

Minister in Assistance to the President of the Marshall Islands

DATE

10–11 October 2011

SPEAKERS

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

PARTICIPANTS

One hundred policy-makers and experts from academia and civil society from more than 30 countries including developing countries, emerging economies and industrialised countries.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

Climate Diplomacy in Perspective – From Early Warning to Early Action

The process at the UN level generated a sequence of three government-led initiatives between 2011 and 2013. Following the UN Security Council debate, the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi held a conference in Berlin on 10–11 October 2011 to **further build commitment on the topic at the highest levels**. The discussion explored ways to further develop regional cooperation arrangements, as well as allowing dialogue on the design of an appropriate global-level preventive action framework.

The two days of discussions built upon the understanding that regional organisations and actors are well positioned to address climate security risks and engage stakeholders in a long-term policy-making process. Extensive deliberations on foreign policy options were held in working group sessions on three key areas: **water diplomacy, food security and coastal stability**. For each topic, international experts provided the initial inputs around which the discussion developed.

Conference chairs summarised conclusions and helped identify further steps for follow-up by participants. 'Climate Diplomacy in Perspective – From Early Warning to Early Action', a comprehensive volume with a collection of selected output and the common conclusions, was published in 2012. This meeting inspired two follow-up conferences in London and Seoul. These externally organised events are summarised in the following pages. The possibility of holding a fourth government-led conference in Latin America is currently being explored.

“I would like to expressly urge us all to be energetic in our networkbuilding 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
at the Federal Foreign
Office



DATE

22–23 March 2012

SPEAKERS

Key speakers included President Ali Bongo of Gabon; United Kingdom Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Ed Davey; Foreign Minister of Grenada Karl Hood; Netherlands Special Envoy on Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jaime of Bourbon Parma; and UK Special Representative for Climate Change John Ashton.

PARTICIPANTS

Diplomats, members of the security community, Members of Parliament, civil society representatives, and academics from more than 17 countries.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON

A Climate and Resource Security Dialogue for the 21st Century

Building on the 2011 Security Council debate and Berlin Conference, the United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office, in partnership with Wilton Park, organised a conference in London on 22–23 March 2012 to reinforce and develop messages on the threat climate change poses to global security and prosperity. The event aimed to establish **concrete foreign policy recommendations to take forward**.

The conference highlighted the **need for a 'new diplomacy' to tackle the non-traditional threat of climate security**, with broad participation not just of governments, but also NGOs, businesses, and academia, while utilising new media. Participants stressed that climate security does not have a military solution, but rather requires policy action and behaviour change to end 'business as usual' practices. **Regional cooperation was seen as key to building the trust and credibility** necessary for addressing the problems. In addition, there were calls for greater leadership from the UN Security Council and for the Secretary-General to appoint a Climate and Resource Security Envoy.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SEOUL

Climate Security in the Asia-Pacific Region

A year after the London conference, the Republic of Korea organised a third international conference on climate security, from 21–22 March 2013. Building on the conclusions in Berlin and London about the importance of regional cooperation, the **focus was on the Asia-Pacific region**.

Recognising that Asia-Pacific is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, the conference focused on the three areas that present the most significant challenges to the region: **coastal stability, water security and climate-induced migration**. To incorporate the security perspective across government climate policies, the conference recommended establishing a regional mechanism or partnership comprising all stakeholders, along with a regional information platform to improve data sharing. Participants stressed the importance of a **whole-of-society response to the challenges of climate security, calling for bottom-up engagement of local communities and civil society**.

The conference illustrated the growing momentum among countries for continued dialogue on the impacts of climate change on security at the regional level. In this spirit, the Foreign Ministries of Germany, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea are exploring the possibilities for a further conference with a focus on Latin America.

DATE

21–22 March 2013

SPEAKERS

Key speakers included Republic of Korea Vice Minister of the Foreign Ministry Cho Tae-Yul; UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner; UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres; and UNESCAP Executive Secretary Noeleen Heyzer.

PARTICIPANTS

Government officials, members of international organisations, academia, business, media and NGOs.



MAP OF EVENTS

Starting in early 2011, in cooperation with the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi initiated and facilitated the following events around the globe:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

- > Preparatory Workshop
- > Open Debate at the UN Security Council
- > German-Moroccan Side Event at the UN General Assembly
- > Arria-Formula Meeting at the UN Security Council
- > Side event at the 18th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Doha
- > International Conference in Berlin

CLIMATE SECURITY DIALOGUES AT THE FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERLIN

- With focus on four regions:
- > Southern Mediterranean
 - > Central Asia
 - > South Asia
 - > Latin America

EMBASSY POLICY BRIEFINGS

- > Ottawa, Canada
- > Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- > Cairo, Egypt
- > Jakarta, Indonesia
- > Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
- > Wellington, New Zealand
- > Republic of Singapore

EXPERT CONSULTATIONS AT THE FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE

SELECTED PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

- > Brazil: Brasília, Porto Alegre, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, during the Rio+20 Conference
- > Canada: Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg
- > China: Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Jinan, Kunming, Zhuhai
- > Europe: London, The Hague, Barcelona, Bern, Vienna and more than 20 locations in Germany
- > India: New Delhi, Orissa
- > Kenya: Nairobi
- > South Africa: Durban, during the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC

REGIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESSES

- > Regional Roundtable in Bogotá, Colombia
- > Regional Dialogue Event in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- > Scoping Workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- > Regional Roundtable in New Delhi, India
- > Regional Dialogue Event in the Republic of Singapore
- > Regional Roundtable in Pretoria, South Africa
- > Regional Dialogue Event planned in Southeast Asia
- > Regional Dialogue Event planned in the Pacific Region

FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE CLIMATE FUND PROJECTS

In partnership with German Embassies and financed by the Climate Fund of the German Federal Foreign Office, projects on climate and energy have been implemented in more than 40 countries since the end of 2011. New projects will be continuing in 2014.

DEVELOPING CAPACITIES TO MEET THE CHALLENGES

Climate change impacts and their security implications at the global, regional and local levels are complex, dynamic and uncertain. In order to formulate appropriate policies and sound long-term strategies, a thorough grasp of the possible interplay between climate change risks and security, and an **understanding of the characteristics of climate impacts and politics** in each region are necessary.

In this context, the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi have taken on a programme for further developing the capacities and knowledge available to the Federal Foreign Office consisting of a range of capacity building formats. A series of region-specific Climate Security Dialogues for the Foreign Office's senior staff and other German government decision-makers took place in 2011 and allowed for an **ongoing exchange** on the particular linkages between climate and security **with experts from four regions: the Southern Mediterranean, Latin America, South Asia and Central Asia**. Building on the regional knowledge acquired during these sessions, international experts were invited to the German Foreign Office for three consultations on global climate politics. In addition, a series of **policy briefings**, organised for German Embassy staff and representatives of German donor agencies in regions of key political interest, has been undertaken in recent years and a **two-track executive training for diplomats** has been initiated.



LOCATION

German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin

DATES

May – November 2011

PARTICIPANTS

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

CLIMATE SECURITY DIALOGUES AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

The Climate Security Dialogues were created in cooperation with the KlimaCampus and Research Group Climate Change and Security (CLISEC) at the University of Hamburg 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 decision-making, the dialogues aimed to **bridge the science – policy gap**, and promote concrete cooperation at the regional level.

DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN

The Water-Food-Energy-Migration Complex

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

In May 2011, experts on food security, water, energy and applied economics from Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Palestine met to exchange perspectives on the potential effects of climate change on migratory flows, water, food and energy, as well as response mechanisms in the region.

Water scarcity, droughts and inadequate water governance already contribute to conflicts and population displacements. In Tunisia, for example, this causes competition among different parts of the country and between industrial and domestic consumption. Recommendations by the regional experts included encouraging the integration of climate change into existing regional initiatives and agreements on shared water resources, as well as fostering their transparent management.

RAYA STEPHAN
 Water Law Expert,
 UNESCO

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

DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

Addressing Food and Water Security Risks

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 severely. In September 2011, adelphi convened natural scientists in geography, meteorology and hydrology, along with 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 other European countries.

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 exacerbation of existing socio-environmental conflicts seem likely. The key messages by the group of experts focused on the need for more consultation of different social groups and for strengthening the knowledge base for addressing climate change and planning adaptation measures in the region.

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

PABLO LUMERMAN
 Fundación Cambio Democrático in Argentina



DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Interlinkages Between Water and Energy Security Trends

The Central Asian region stretches over Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Central Asia will be severely affected by climate change, **particularly through water scarcity and related impacts on energy security**. Experts from the region on integrated water resource management, transboundary water management and development met with academics and members of the security and foreign policy communities from Germany. The experts highlighted the need to improve resource efficiency and effective coordination to address climate change challenges.

ISKANDAR ABDULLAEV
 Regional Advisor on
 Transboundary Water
 Management, Deutsche
 Gesellschaft für Interna-
 tionale Zusammenarbeit

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

Because the ability of existing institutions to accommodate local disputes over water is limited, these could potentially lead to built-up frictions among the five Central Asian countries. Recommendations included to go beyond a single-sector approach and gradually involve Afghanistan – which plays a key role for water security in Central Asia – in cooperation mechanisms.



DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTH ASIA

Conflict or Cooperation over the Himalayas?

South Asia extends across Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The region – in particular the glacial areas of the Himalayas – 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 insights of regional experts on climate, 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 Himalayan 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 flood warning and protection against floods may be lost.

“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

FORMAT

Executive Briefings

LOCATIONS

Ottawa, Canada
Cairo, Egypt
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Jakarta, Indonesia
Wellington, New Zealand
Port of Spain, Trinidad and
Tobago

PARTICIPANTS

Diplomats from
the German Embassies
in each country, as well
as selected representa-
tives from German
development cooperation,
Chambers of Commerce
and German political
foundations.

EMBASSY POLICY BRIEFINGS

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

The briefings elaborated on climate security risks in the specific regions and provided an introduction to the Federal 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. There was also discussion on 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 the 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 location. 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, the policies and measures needed to tackle climate risks, the kind of international activities that are of key relevance for this topic, and the possible options for German foreign policy in the respective regional settings.



LOCATION

German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin

PARTICIPANTS

Experts and Federal Foreign Office Staff

EXPERTS

Prof. Stacy VanDeveer
Chair of the Department of Political Science
University of New Hampshire, USA

Dr Mari Luomi
Post-Doctoral Fellow
Center for International and Regional Studies
Georgetown University, Qatar

Max Schön
Chairperson, Stiftung 2 Grad, Germany

Dr Marco Grasso
Senior Lecturer in International Environmental Policy
Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Cleo Paskal
Associate Fellow
Chatham House – Royal Institute of International Affairs, UK
Adjunct Professor of Global Change at the School of Geopolitics
Manipal University, India

EXPERT CONSULTATIONS AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Building upon the experience of the region-specific Climate Security Dialogues in 2011, adelphi and the German Federal Foreign Office hosted a series of expert discussions in 2012 and 2013, each focusing on a geopolitical issue related to climate diplomacy.

PERSPECTIVES ON TRANSATLANTIC CLIMATE POLICY

Professor Stacy VanDeveer of the University of New Hampshire (USA) met with German Federal Foreign Office staff to exchange insights on North American approaches to climate policy and identify opportunities for transatlantic cooperation. The discussion highlighted the diverse policies and perspectives of Canadian and United States actors, and the dynamic nature of current discussions over possible energy futures.

THE GULF MONARCHIES IN THE RUN-UP TO COP 18

In preparation for the UNFCCC COP in Qatar, Dr **Mari Luomi** of Georgetown University in Qatar elaborated on the climate and energy policy of the Arab Gulf states and their implications for the international climate negotiations. As their population grows and energy demand increases, the Gulf countries show rising interest in the development of alternative energy sources.

CLIMATE CHALLENGES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Max Schön, Chairperson of Stiftung 2 Grad, an initiative of German corporate directors and family business leaders, briefed Federal Foreign Office staff on business engagement in addressing climate change. He argued that companies are willing to actively engage in the debate on climate change mitigation and to develop and implement possible solutions, if a consistent climate change policy provides a reliable framework for action.

A FAIR COMPROMISE TO BREAK THE CLIMATE IMPASSE

Dr **Marco Grasso**, Senior Lecturer at the Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca (Italy), led an exchange on the upcoming UNFCCC climate conference in Paris in 2015 and elaborated on the requirements for a realistic, fair and effective climate agreement. He emphasised the need to bridge the expectation gap between industrial, emerging and developing countries and suggested to revisit the carbon budgeting approach by looking at CO2 consumption rather than CO2 production.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS ON GEOPOLITICS

Cleo Paskal, Associate Fellow at Chatham House (UK), commented on the current geopolitical, geo-economic and geo-physical changes in worldwide power relations, taking the South Pacific with its high degree of climate vulnerability as an example. She advocated an ambitious climate diplomacy engagement under the leadership of Europe, the US and Canada in the Pacific region.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR DIPLOMATS

In order to enable foreign ministry staff to apply central concepts of climate diplomacy, the German Federal Foreign Office has embarked on a two-track executive training programme for diplomats, which aims to impart key skills and up-to-date knowledge.

The first track is a training programme by the Federal Foreign Office for German diplomats and embassy staff on current and main topics of climate and energy policy. Individual sessions span energy policy as a foreign policy subject, Germany's energy mix, future challenges for energy policy, UN climate change negotiations, and the functioning of the European Emissions Trading System. The training includes lectures, group work and delegation visits to think tanks, advisory bodies and NGOs. Leading experts from ministries, universities and think tanks are invited to provide insights, share their experience in negotiations and contribute ideas for the further development of an ambitious global climate policy. Headquarter and embassy staff exchange their experience in implementing climate and energy diplomacy projects in their host countries, thus disseminating best practices among German foreign missions.

adelphi offers a second training track for diplomats from abroad, which covers an array of foreign policy instruments, as well as approaches and actors' perspectives on climate change. The training programme makes use of innovative methods such as the simulation of UN Security Council sessions on climate security. In 2013, the training implemented on behalf of the German Federal Foreign Office took place in Berlin and was conducted for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean.



REACHING OUT TO SOCIETIES AND DECISION-MAKERS

An appropriate response to the security threats of climate change requires an **international network of strong partnerships with developing countries and emerging economies**. While many of the most significant climate policy challenges occur on the global stage, the key to adequate action in each region is to understand trends and responses to threats at lower levels. The consequences of extreme weather events, floods and droughts, for example, have foremost impacts at the local level, thus **requiring knowledge sharing, open debate and reflection with decision-makers, and wide engagement with a well-informed public**.

In early 2011 the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi initiated such engagement with diverse societal actors through a variety of foreign policy approaches. Broad regional consultations, public exhibitions, and bilateral discussions through innovative projects and an online platform have contributed not only to a better understanding of the characteristics of impacts in each region, but also to the establishment of dialogue between actors with different perspectives on climate change and security.

WITH THE ABOVE PRIORITIES IN MIND, FOUR DIFFERENT APPROACHES WERE IMPLEMENTED:

- > A series of regional consultation processes in **South and Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America** gathered representatives from civil society, academia and the public policy communities to discuss relevant implications in each region. Further events are being planned in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.
- > Region-specific public exhibitions on climate security risks – partly held alongside landmark global events – further deepened the regional focus of outreach activities.
- > An online platform (ecc-platform.org) was established to increase information exchange by creating networks among stakeholders from the environment, foreign and security, development, and economic policy communities worldwide.
- > Bilateral projects funded by the German Federal Foreign Office Climate Fund and implemented through cooperation with more than 40 countries.



LOCATIONS

Africa
Pretoria, South Africa,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Southeast Asia
Republic of Singapore
South Asia
New Delhi, India
Latin America
Bogotá, Colombia

PARTICIPANTS

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

REGIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESSES

The security consequences of climate change will be different in each continent and will interact with social, political and economic processes and capabilities unique to each region. Different ecoregions in **South and Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America** will thus confront diverse challenges.

In order to **build up understanding** of the particularities of each region in the face of climate change and **further develop the engagement** with and between diverse actors in their societies, the Federal Foreign Office carried out a series of dialogues in all these regions. Organised by adelphi in cooperation with local partners, the discussions provided a forum for local partners and experts from different countries in each region to exchange views and network.

The consultation processes were centred on roundtable discussions and scoping seminars in selected regions with stakeholders from governments and civil society. They were complemented by an array of activities including public exhibitions on environment, conflict and cooperation; executive policy briefings for decision-makers; roundtables in universities; and briefings for journalists.



DIALOGUES

Regional Dialogue
Event in 2013, Addis
Ababa, Ethiopia
Regional Scoping
Workshop in 2012, Addis
Ababa, Ethiopia
Roundtable Discussion in
2011, Pretoria,
South Africa

SELECTED EXHIBITIONS

Durban, South Africa
Nairobi, Kenya
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

AFRICA

Severe impacts as a result of climate change are expected on the African continent. Among the major risks are the scarcity of water, food and energy caused by temperature rise, as well as extreme weather events, such as storms, floods and droughts. These impacts have the potential to undermine development and undo progress made in reducing poverty, in attaining the Millennium Development Goals, and in improving the socio-economic well-being of broad sectors of the population.

To better understand the linkages between climate change, resources and conflict in the African context, as well as to develop targeted strategies for preventive action and diplomacy, the Federal Foreign Office and adelphi partnered with specialised local institutions to engage key stakeholders from the government, academia and civil society.

REGIONAL DIALOGUE EVENT

New Approaches for Climate Diplomacy in Africa

The livelihoods of a substantial part of the population in several African countries depend heavily on natural resources. The rates of undernourishment are high in various parts of the continent and by 2025 about 230 million people are expected to face water scarcity in Africa. Although violent conflict over natural resources is by no means inevitable, climate change may increase tensions over scarce resources in regions where urgent development needs meet natural stresses. The absence of fair and effective mechanisms of conflict resolution can increase this risk to peace and stability.

In October 2013, 50 experts from the climate policy and development communities assembled to discuss the impacts of climate change on the African continent. They developed recommendations on future international and regional cooperation and on the role of foreign policy and climate diplomacy in the region.

The African continent needs a honed perspective on climate change and its impacts, as well as strategies on how to cope with the challenges identified, including joint strategies for preventive action and cooperation. Knowledge gaps and the insufficient amount of reliable data were identified as significant obstacles to understanding and predicting region-specific climate change impacts. Knowledge and capacity building within the government, as well as in civil society, were seen as a prerequisite for strengthening regional conflict resolution mechanisms and early warning systems. A new foreign policy approach needs to be implemented to enhance development cooperation and humanitarian assistance while supporting conflict prevention initiatives. The goal is to move from risk analysis of climate-related threats to preventive action.

SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Improve the understanding of climate impacts at all stages of the food production chain by increasing the information exchange on risks for food security and availability through platforms and knowledge hubs. This knowledge should then be integrated into existing agricultural plans.
- › Foster basin-level diplomacy, regional trade initiatives and integrated water management. The river basin organisations in place in Africa should go beyond a strict water policy focus and engage with other ministries that take important water governance decisions, such as ministries of foreign affairs, energy and finance.
- › Cross-sector planning for water-based investments in energy (hydropower), industrial development (mining, food processing), agriculture (irrigation) and livelihoods (farming, fisheries) is a critical success factor in securing water in the region.

“Given the history of resource and political conflicts in Africa, climate change could aggravate territorial and border disputes and complicate conflict resolution and mediation processes.”

DATE

24 October 2013

LOCATION

UN Conference Centre in
Addis Ababa

PARTNERS

African Institute for
Security Studies (ISS),
Addis Ababa
African Climate Policy
Center (ACPC), at the UN
Economic Commission for
Africa in Addis Ababa

PARTICIPANTS

Development and
environmental policy
experts working in
the region. High-level
diplomats, government
representatives from
African countries, the
African Union, Germany
and other development
cooperation partners.

**PROF. KASAIJA
PHILLIP APUULI**

Head of the Conflict
Prevention and Risk
Analysis Programme at
the Institute for Security
Studies (ISS)



DIALOGUES

Regional Dialogue Event
in 2013, Republic of
Singapore
Roundtable Discussion in
2011, New Delhi, India

SELECTED EXHIBITIONS

Beijing, China
Shenzhen, China
New Delhi, India

ASIA

Climate change will have a wide range of repercussions in Asia. Among the major risks are natural disasters such as storms, floods and droughts, and scarcity of water, food and energy. These impacts have the potential to slow economic growth and other progress, hampering development and putting livelihoods at risk. In regions where scarce resources meet natural stresses and socio-economic cleavages, climate change can act as a multiplier of threats to international peace and security.

To better account for differences between the various sub-regions with respect to the linkages between climate change, resources and conflict, and to better develop targeted strategies for preventive action and diplomacy, the German Federal Foreign Office and adelphi have in the past focused on different sub-regions. Southeast Asia is one of the current focus regions.

REGIONAL DIALOGUE EVENT

New Approaches for Climate Diplomacy in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is considered to be one of the regions most vulnerable to long-term climatic changes, which will have potential security implications. Regional warming, glacier melt, sea level rise, changing precipitation patterns, saltwater intrusion and extreme weather events will bring about increased climate risks. Rapid population growth, economic development in coastal areas and increasing resource and energy demands exacerbate these.

adelphi and the Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies gathered representatives from Southeast Asian foreign ministries and think tanks in Singapore to discuss suitable foreign policy strategies in addressing the emerging challenges. At the centre of the debate was the need for enhanced regional cooperation on climate change related challenges, including strengthening the role of ASEAN, but also the need for stronger international cooperation.

SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Existing collaboration in disaster management and relief, the forest sector and green technologies are useful entry points for joint actions in response to climate change.
- › The valuable experience of Southeast Asian coastal cities can be fed into the promotion of green economy and sustainable development initiatives in the region. Singapore, with its unique feature of being a city-state, could be well-positioned to provide much-needed leadership.
- › Climate policy will work best with a multi-level governance approach. Vertical linkages are important to make the best use of initiatives and forums such as the recent ASEAN city mayors' meeting and UN Habitat's Citizens and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI).

“Climate diplomacy is not only about state to state interaction. Cities are important drivers when it comes to formulating national climate change policies, even though [they are] usually not at the [international] negotiating table. Cities have specific adaptation and resilience needs, and significant experience in adapting to climate impacts.”

DATE

29 November 2013

LOCATION

Nanyang Executive
Centre, Nanyang Technical
University

PARTNER

Centre for Non-Traditional
Security Studies (NTS),
Singapore

PARTICIPANTS

Government officials from
Southeast Asian countries
and Germany.
Experts from international
organisations and the
national and international
research community.

LIAM FEE

UN-Habitat CCCI Advisor
for Thailand



DATE

14 April 2011

LOCATION

India Habitat Centre,
New Delhi

PARTNER

The Energy and
Resources Institute (TERI),
New Delhi

PARTICIPANTS

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

REGIONAL ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

South Asian Perspectives on Water, Climate Change and Conflict

South Asia, in particular the glacial areas of the Himalayas, will be significantly affected by climate change. A diminishing availability of natural resources and the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters will be the main challenges.

delphi, in partnership with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), hosted the Roundtable Discussion on "Water, Climate Change and Conflict in South Asia" alongside the India Water Forum. TERI is a longstanding research institute with a focus on earth systems and climate change, among other fields. Its Executive Director, Rajendra K. Pachauri, is also the chairperson of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The event featured prominent speakers from around the South Asian region and was a building block for increased cooperation within the region, as well as engagement between Germany and South Asia on water conflict issues.

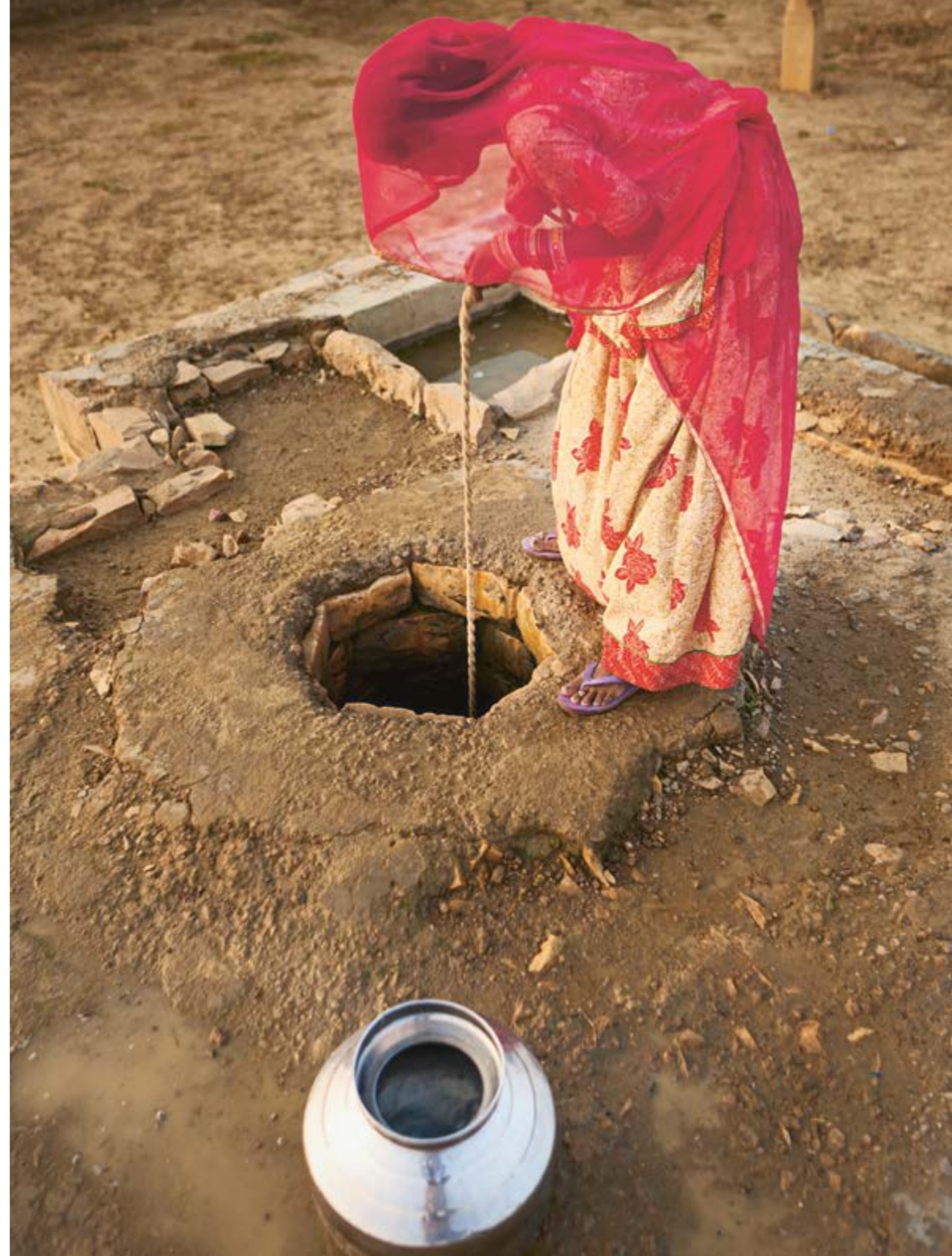
SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS:

- › The scope of current bilateral water dialogue in the region is too limited. In Bangladesh, for example, local conflicts around water cannot be addressed without regional cooperation. Eliminate the primary obstacles to regional cooperation in the water sector by improving efficient water management, working to overcome regional mistrust and minimising the influence of vested interests.
- › South Asia possesses a regional economic and political organisation, but the common concerns around water do not feature on its agenda. Seize opportunities for regional cooperation, for example in jointly addressing water pollution and sharing micro-irrigation technologies.
- › Given the scale of shared water resources in the region, many of the impacts of climate change cannot be studied by any single country alone. This is aggravated by the lack of vertical data sharing and of capacities at local level. Strengthen local capacity and data transfer in South Asian countries, as well as technology transfer and regional data exchange.

**RAJENDRA
K. PACHAURI**

Chairperson of the
Intergovernmental Panel
on Climate Change (IPCC)

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



DIALOGUES

Regional Roundtable
Discussion in 2012,
Bogotá, Colombia

SELECTED EXHIBITIONS

Brasília, Brazil
São Paulo, Brazil
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

PARTNERS

Universidad de los Andes-
Centre for International
Studies (CEI), Bogotá,
Vitae Civilis, Sao Paulo

PARTICIPANTS

Social and natural
scientists with expertise in
Colombia, Bolivia,
Costa Rica, Ecuador
and Peru. Colombian
government officials and
representatives from
the German Federal
Foreign Office and German
development agencies.

LATIN AMERICA

The Latin American region is home to several hotspots of severe climate change impacts. The Caribbean, comprising both the island states and coastal countries, will be afflicted by increased temperatures, intensified and more frequent extreme weather events and increased water stress. Countries in the Amazon Basin will be faced with rising temperatures, increasing droughts, soil degradation and the detrimental consequences these will have on agriculture.

REGIONAL DIALOGUE EVENT

Latin American Perspectives on Climate Change and Security

The Andean region is already facing increased temperatures and rapid glacier melt, and is expected to suffer greater precipitation variability, which will in turn impact on water supply and agriculture. The intense floods experienced in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in recent years demonstrate the significant impacts that climate variability, climate change and intensified natural disasters can have in the Andean ecoregion.

The Regional Dialogue Event aimed to identify specific regional risks and strategies to counter them. The Latin American region will continue to be a focus of climate diplomacy efforts as attention is drawn to the 20th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 2014, which will be held in Lima, Peru.

SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS:

- › Strengthen the Latin American position and identify competitiveness and innovation opportunities by linking discussions around security and climate change with on-going discourses on investment, international aid and trade within the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).
- › In addition to adequate episodic emergency responses, design preventive policies that incorporate the lessons of communities affected by severe flooding and mudslides in recent years in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and elsewhere. Based on these experiences, examine disaster risk management and adaptation strategies in place to weed out detrimental adaptation practices.
- › Prevent large-scale environmental damage by revisiting current practices in mining and oil exploitation activities in the region.

**MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ
BECERRA**
Former Colombian
Environment Minister

“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.”



COMMUNICATION TOOLS: INFORMING THE DEBATE

Engaging the wider public in the debate around climate diplomacy is a strategic objective. adelphi and the German Federal Foreign Office have devised an integrated communication concept that **provides comprehensive information to societies and decision-makers**, with the overall aim of facilitating the debate. Importantly, the structure of the communication products facilitates and supports the formation of regional perspectives, and allows climate diplomacy to be viewed through different lenses to ensure its relevance in various contexts – an essential element of our overall approach.

THE KEY COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS ARE:

- › An annual report on recent project activities, outcomes and policy recommendations
- › An online information platform and newsletter
- › A touring exhibition with accompanying website and brochure
- › A publication series:
 - climate diplomacy briefs focusing on regional and sector climate risks
 - climate diplomacy reports exploring the foreign policy dimension of sector policies in depth
 - climate diplomacy proceedings on regional consultations and briefings

THE HUB OF OUR COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: THE ONLINE PLATFORM

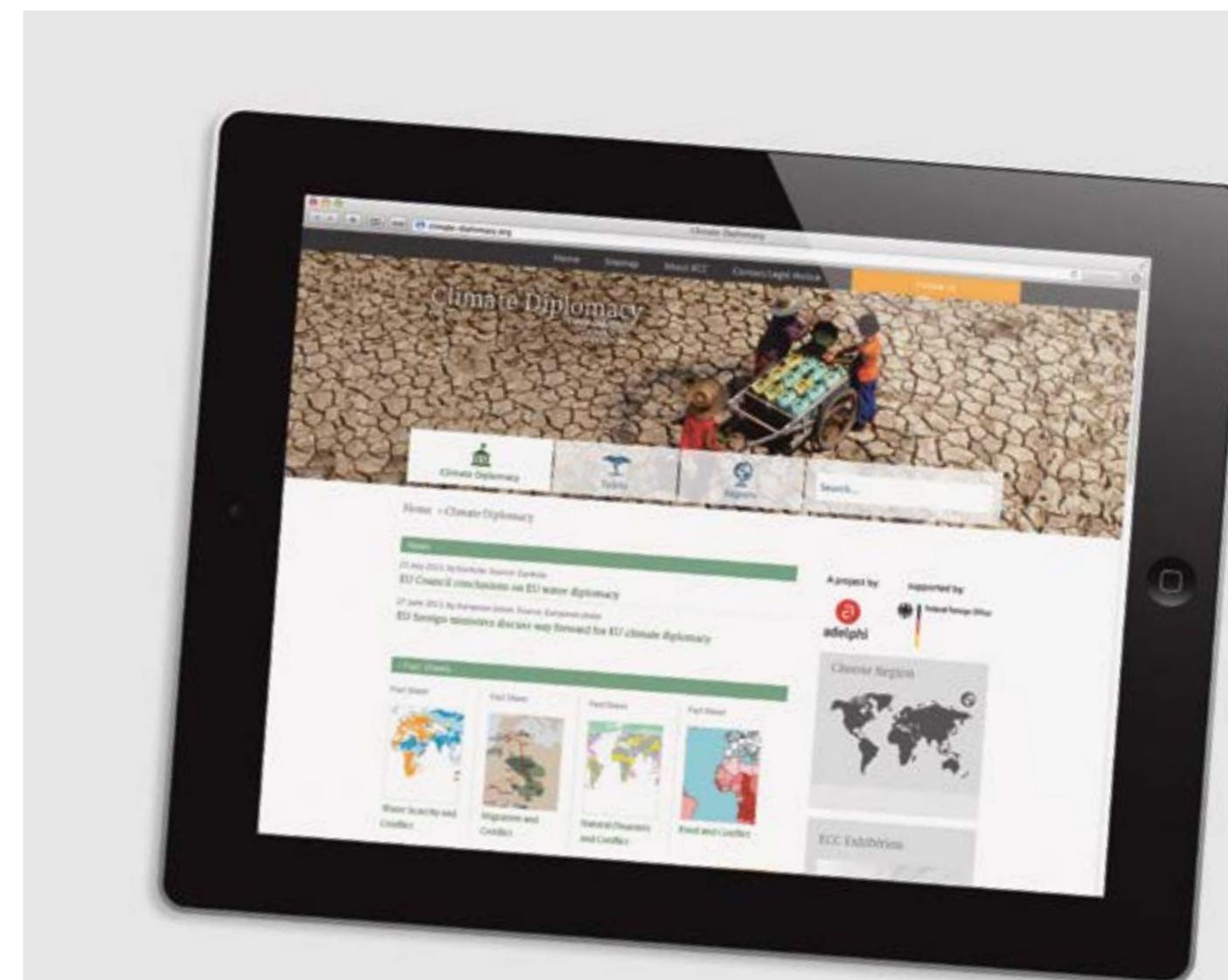
The website www.climate-diplomacy.org comprises information on all of our activities related to **climate diplomacy**, including electronic versions of all booklets, briefs, and documentations. It is embedded within the broader www.ecc-platform.org website, which functions as a **clearing house for resources and exchange on environment, conflict and cooperation** (ECC) theory, policy and practice. In future it will also host an interactive map with a comprehensive underlying database of climate and environmental risks, and means of international cooperation to address them.

Furthermore, the platform supports a regionally focused debate, not only by providing region-specific information, but also by fostering and including a global network of partners with regional expertise – part of a three-pronged approach to cooperation:

- › Institutionalised partnerships with regular contributions to the website from expert organisations around the globe
- › News partnerships with other platforms to exchange knowledge and relevant content
- › Mailing lists that allow for targeted dissemination of information (e.g. regionally)

THE PLATFORM SERVES AS A HUB FOR SEVERAL SPIN-OFF PRODUCTS:

- › A regular newsletter with several thousand subscribers, providing articles and information on interesting current developments, studies, events, and initiatives
- › Video interviews with distinguished experts worldwide
- › A Facebook page (facebook.com/ecc.platform) to keep subscribers posted on current developments around environment, conflict and cooperation
- › A Twitter account (@ClimateDiplo) to inform followers about the latest news with relevance for climate foreign policy



PAST LOCATIONS

Brazil: Porto Alegre, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro during Rio+20 and Brasília

Canada: Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg

China: Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Jinan, Kunming, Zhuhai

Europe: London, The Hague, Barcelona, Bern, Vienna and more than 20 locations in Germany

India: New Delhi, Orissa

Kenya: Nairobi

South Africa: Durban

Ethiopia: Addis Ababa

REGIONAL PARTNERS

Vitae Civilis in Brazil
Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (CSSD) in China

Institute of Security Studies in Ethiopia for future exhibitions

The Energy Research Institute (TERI) in India
OneWorld in South Africa

PARTICIPANTS

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

PUBLIC EXHIBITION: ENVIRONMENT, CONFLICT AND COOPERATION

In 2005, at the initiative of the German Federal Foreign Office, adelphi created a touring exhibition to **increase awareness and understanding of environment, conflict and cooperation linkages and trigger a wider debate** on these issues in the public and political domains. So far, the exhibition has toured more than 40 cities in 13 countries. Informative text, photos, and graphics give concrete examples to help explore the complex interactions between the concepts.

The exhibition illustrates the ways in which environmental change can trigger or exacerbate conflicts and lead to new security threats. Yet in addition, it also shows ways in which environmental cooperation and sustainable development can contribute to peace and stability. Different modules focus on climate change, livelihood security, conflict resources, energy security, water conflicts, environmental peacemaking, and conflict prevention and mitigation.

In 2011, adelphi expanded the exhibition to include **new modules on specific regional challenges, in cooperation with regional partners from China, Brazil, India and South Africa.** The new modules added two new languages – Chinese and Portuguese – to the existing exhibition. Launch events were opened by embassy officials, and accompanied by public panel discussions addressing regional climate security risks. The Chinese exhibition was

showcased in Guangzhou, Kunming, Chongqing, Jinan and Changchun at universities and conferences, as well as in Beijing, Shenzhen and Hunan Province in 2013. The Brazilian public was able to see the exhibition in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. With the kick-off of the German-Brazilian Year in May 2013, the exhibition was showcased in Brasília and Belo Horizonte.

In addition, as part of the “Environment, Conflict and Cooperation” education days in Berlin, the German exhibition was showcased at the Federal Press Office and several school classes took part in guided tours offered by adelphi. The exhibition website, www.ecc-exhibition.org, displays all the information surrounding contents, locations and upcoming dates.

“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 at the Federal Foreign Office



FOREIGN OFFICE CLIMATE FUND PROJECTS

Since its establishment in 2011, the Federal Foreign Office Climate Fund has financed projects in various countries, with the aim of raising awareness of climate change and its consequences, and with a focus on presenting possible solutions.

The long-term goal is to **help build commitment amongst decision-makers, scientists and the general public for the negotiation of a new, globally binding climate protection agreement by 2015** as well as for the development and implementation of **more ambitious national climate policies between today and 2020**.

ENGAGING BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Brazil is the ninth largest energy consumer in the world. Its rising energy consumption is now at a crossroads, as hydropower, fossil fuels, nuclear and renewable sources compete to fuel the booming economy. In this context, Brazil is in a **vigorous search for a sustainable energy system** that can meet present and future challenges. Therefore, the country's leaders are looking for knowledge and insights on innovative technologies for harnessing renewable energies and improving energy efficiency.

Financed by the Climate Fund of the German Federal Foreign Office, Brazilian parliamentarians were invited to Germany to exchange knowledge on the benefits of sustainable energy systems with environmental decision-makers. The knowledge exchange with German experts provided an opportunity to **promote the benefits of renewable energies** and prepare the ground for more **fruitful German-Brazilian cooperation**.

QUIZ AND ART COMPETITION FOR CHILDREN IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has a fast-growing medium-sized economy and is particularly affected by climate change. With 53 percent of its population below the age of 24, Bangladesh seeks to **engage its youngest citizens and generate knowledge and awareness for the protection of the environment, as well as for climate change mitigation and adaptation**. For this purpose, the German Embassy, in cooperation with local partners, carried out an art and quiz competition on the topic of climate change among schools in the capital, Dhaka. During the game, the young participants, ranging from first to ninth class, learned scientific facts about climate change, possible impacts and measures to combat global warming. The results were publicised throughout the quiz competition amongst various stakeholders, including children, their parents, teachers and local media.



TRILATERAL EXCHANGE ON RENEWABLE ENERGIES IN RUSSIA

Economic and industrial cooperation between Germany and the Russian Federation, as well as between European and Russian companies, has been developing dynamically. In order to modernise and diversify its economy, Russia is **giving increasing consideration to renewable energies**. In this context, a **Business Roundtable Conference on Renewable Energies and Climate** in Moscow was co-organised by the German and British Embassies together with a local partner. The conference was co-financed by the Climate Fund of the German Federal Foreign Office and the United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office.

As partners with leading technologies in the area of renewable energies, Germany and the United Kingdom were able to offer **lessons learned and insights for Russian officials, industry leaders, academia and non-governmental organisations**. Furthermore, they highlighted the potential for the use of renewable energies in the Russian Federation.

CAIRO CLIMATE TALKS (CCT)

Building on the strong partnership between Egypt and Germany in the fields of environment and energy, the German Embassy initiated a platform in 2011 to **exchange experiences, raise awareness and foster cooperation between policy-makers, businesses, the scientific community and civil society**. The Cairo Climate Talks are organised jointly by the German Embassy and the Egyptian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Environment. The monthly podium discussions with leading policy-makers and experts from around the world are accompanied by capacity building workshops and roundtable discussions for practitioners from Egypt.

Ongoing talks have touched upon diverse topics, including the **role of the youth** in facing challenges posed by climate change, such as **adaptation of urban communities** and finding **sustainable water solutions** for Egypt. So far, the CCTs have attracted hundreds of participants from civil society, policy-makers, practitioners and experts from academia.

MICHAEL BOCK
German Ambassador
to Egypt

“The international climate negotiations are crucial for the future of Egypt in particular, because we all know that if we do not reach a stop of global warming, there will be catastrophic consequences for this country, for example because of sea level rise. So we have to fight to prevent this from happening and seize the opportunities in our combat against global warming in terms of job creation and sustainable development.”





PARTNERS

AFRICAN CLIMATE POLICY CENTRE (ACPC)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

CENTER FOR NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY STUDIES (NTS)

Singapore, Southeast Asia

CHINESE SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSSD)

Beijing, China

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