



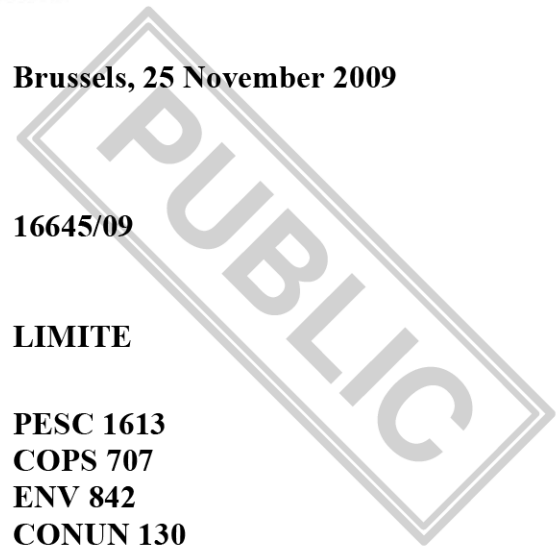
**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 25 November 2009**

**16645/09**

**LIMITE**

**PESC 1613  
COPS 707  
ENV 842  
CONUN 130  
RELEX 1130**



**NOTE**

---

from : Secretariat/Cion<sup>1</sup>/Presidency  
to : Council

---

Subject : Joint<sup>2</sup> progress report and follow-up recommendations on climate change and international security (CCIS) to the Council

---

Delegations will find here below the "Joint Progress Report and follow-up recommendations on climate change and international security (CCIS) to the Council".

---

<sup>1</sup> COM Staff

<sup>2</sup> COM Staff/GSC/PRES

## 1. Introduction

Climate change is a global challenge, for our environment, economy and way of life. The security implications are real and already being felt. We must expect more in the future, even if concerted global action can limit temperature increases to below a threshold of 2C. Above this level, the consequences could be serious. In either case, the impact will be magnified by the increasingly interconnected nature of the global system. While the poorer, often more vulnerable countries will be the hardest hit, and will require our support, emerging economies and developed countries will also suffer. Indeed, climate change will affect security in the broadest sense of the term, including the human dimension.

Climate change is thus a major challenge for global governance. Solutions are required on a global level. Identifying and managing the security implications forms part of a broader agenda. This requires a global dialogue which creates the transparency and confidence needed to forge common policies and actions. Indeed, if our response is properly managed, it could provide opportunities for increased multilateral cooperation. A low-carbon and resource efficient economy will create new jobs and industries and will contribute to a more energy secure future. But, if poorly managed, it may exacerbate tensions which already exist, act as a threat multiplier and leave the most vulnerable to fend for themselves.

The EU has taken the lead in shaping that response. Already in 2003, the European Security Strategy noted the implications of climate change for our security. In March 2008, a Joint Paper<sup>3</sup> to the European Council by the High Representative and the Commission, mandated by Council Conclusions in June 2007, analysed the issue in more depth, and set out recommendations for future EU work in the area. The issue was also highlighted in the Review on Implementation of the European Security Strategy, presented in December 2008, and at the same time, the High Representative submitted a report with further recommendations<sup>4</sup> which was welcomed by the Council.

---

<sup>3</sup> S113/08

<sup>4</sup> S412/08

Since then, the EU institutions and Member States have been engaged in translating this agenda into practical action. This report sets out what has been done. Both knowledge and action are needed. As we explore the inter-relationship between climate change and security, we can better target our policies. But, while we should continue to build up our knowledge, we cannot afford to wait from taking action. This should be a combination of *prevention, mitigation, adaptation, and response* to crisis where it occurs.

At the same time, the EU has sought to promote an international response which is now gathering momentum. In June 2009 the UN General Assembly unanimously agreed on resolution A/63/281, which expressed deep concern for the possible security implications of climate change. In September, the UN Secretary General presented the first ever UN report A/64/350 on the issue which initiated a debate in and between UN relevant bodies. Other international institutions are also becoming more engaged on the issue.

In December 2008, the Council requested a further report under the Swedish Presidency. This document fulfils that mandate. It brings the process up to date, by outlining what further action has taken place over the last year, and identifying recommendations for further action in the future.

## 2. Report Card on Work Done<sup>5</sup>

The Joint Paper, along with similar studies, concluded that climate change will be a threat multiplier aggravating existing tensions and insecurities. Climate change compromises the interests and security of the EU and its partners around the world. Therefore, three overarching recommendations were made:

- **Enhancing capacities at the EU level** for early warning, analysis and response to climate-induced implications for security
- **EU multilateral leadership** to build and implement a successful post-2012 international agreement on climate change and to promote global climate security.

---

<sup>5</sup> For a more extended list of activities, see Annex 1. The following bodies contributed to the report; COM: DG Relex, crisis and Response and Peace-Building Unit, Council Secretariat; Policy unit, DG 8 and 9, EUMS, SitCen, SatCen.

- **Cooperation with third countries** to strengthen dialogue, create awareness, and operational response capabilities, carry out scientific cooperation across the many facets of climate change dynamics and its impact, share analysis and cooperatively address the challenges of climate change.

The EU Council welcomed the Paper and requested to operationalise the recommendations further as well as develop a plan of action for implementation. In response, a Roadmap to take action was developed in close collaboration between representatives of European Commission (COM) the Council Secretariat (CS) as well as representatives of the EU Presidency Troika and Member States (MSs). The Roadmap covers the period from March 2008 to December 2009. An informal Steering Group was established with the purpose of implementing the Joint Paper. It also serves as a mechanism for communication between EU bodies and interested Member States and was facilitated jointly by COM and CS. The network of individuals working on CCIS across a number of MSs ministries, as well as civil society, has expanded rapidly since the publication of the Paper.

CCIS activities included the following:

**Promoting CCIS at the UN:** The EU contributed to successfully promoting the CCIS agenda at the global level as shown through the EU's unanimous support for UNGA resolution A/63/281 and the active involvement in the discussions related to the UNSG report on the matter. The EU provided, through the Steering Group and the Presidency, substantial input to the report. With this important step, the way for a global response to CCIS is open. In addition, the EU achieved the following:

- In June 2009, an EU-UN consultation took place to share views and information on security implications of climate change and respective activities with the aim of identifying synergies and linkages for cooperation on CCIS.
- The EU is leading negotiations on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. In addition hosted side-events at major UN conferences, including UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference in Poznan in December 2008, UN Climate Change Summit in New York in September 2009, and planned for the UNFCCC Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.

- The Commission on Climate Change and Development, chaired by the Presidency, pointed in its report “Closing the Gaps: Disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in developing countries”, presented to the UN Secretary General, to the need to focus on local levels and authorities in dealing with the consequences of climate change.

**Initiating and promoting dialogue with third parties:** Despite the novelty of the issue and the reservations of some countries, the EU successfully initiated bilateral and regional dialogue on CCIS. It also succeeded in disseminating information, developing a common understanding and creating platforms for interaction with multiple stakeholders concerning the main threats of climate change. This also highlighted the role of the EU as a global leader on CCIS and its added value as partner and facilitator. Hopefully, based on these activities, it will contribute to formulate common responses on regional and global level. In addition, the EU (MSs, COM and CS) achieved the following:

- The issue has been raised bilaterally with more than 40 countries, including Australia, USA, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel and Russia.
- A transatlantic Dialogue on CCIS for North American and European policy-makers and experts has been launched in February 2009, with two international conferences in the USA and the UK respectively, and three workshops over a period of 2 years;
- A seminar on climate change and its potential security implications was organized within the context of the ASEAN Regional Forum in March 2009 and a follow-up for 2010 was agreed upon.
- CCIS has become a standard item on the agenda of third party meetings in the Mediterranean and Middle East Region at all levels and in a variety of bi- and multilateral formats.
- An informal consultation with the secretariat of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), took place in October 2009. CCIS has also been discussed in the EU-OSCE PSC troika meetings in June and November 2009.

- Water and environment are among the priorities of the EU-Central Asia (CA) Strategy and are addressed by many projects conducted by the EU MSs and the COM, especially under the EU Water Initiative. Trans-boundary water management and its implications for regional security have been one of the main topics in EU-CA meetings and were addressed in multiple high-level meetings in May, July, September and November 2009.
- In regard to Africa, the EU supported the establishment of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) in Addis Ababa, within the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The ACPC is the policy arm of the Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev) programme, which is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission, UNECA and the African Development Bank.
- In regard to Latin America, several research collaborations address climate change issues, existing initiatives will be strengthened through the EUROCLIMA project, and the forthcoming EU-LAC Summit in May 2010 is putting sustainable development and social inclusion on top of the agenda.

**Anchoring climate change and international security in the EU:** The EU CCIS Process succeeded in creating awareness and a joint response on climate change's implications for security. Thus, although CCIS surfaced as major issue on the international agenda just recently which cuts across humanitarian, development, defence, security, environment and other areas, a common platform, voice and set of actions was developed fairly quickly despite the fact that climate change is a cross-cutting and multi-dimensional threat. The process clearly established lines of communication and interaction between key stakeholders within the EU. In addition, the Process achieved the following:

- Climate change was reconfirmed as one major emerging security challenge in the review of the implementation of the European Security Strategy (ESS). Major new EU political documents and strategies of 2008/2009<sup>6</sup> directly refer to the threats created by climate change and provide guidelines to address them.

---

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 1 for references.

- Consultations and briefings with EU civil society members and EU MSs were held in November 2008 and April 2009 in Brussels and June 2009 in Berlin. The June 2009 EU conference on Crisis Response and Peacebuilding, the EU Green Week 2009, the EU-India Forum on Effective Multilateralism and EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) Annual Conference (both in October 2009) featured CCIS.
- To systematise the activities initiated by the EU and MS, an activity mapping on CCIS among EU MSs was initiated in mid 2009.
- Under the aegis of the Swedish EU Presidency, the conference “Environment, Climate Change and Security: Facing the Challenges” was held on October 14-15 2009 with the aim of building knowledge, discussing actions and reinforcing the EU’s institutional ability to manage CCIS.
- At the GAERC on October 26-27 2009, the Presidency reported on the foreign policy efforts that had been made to mobilize political support for a successful deal in Copenhagen.

**Initiating capacity building on CCIS within the EU and abroad:** Climate change challenges conventional thinking and approaches to development, security, disaster response and other areas. The EU CCIS Process initiated the review of existing capacities and tools with a view to identifying the need for additional capacity building measures. Substantial improvements of the knowledge base have already been achieved and the institutional process for further improving capacities initiated. In addition, the Process succeeded in the following:

- CCIS is included in formal training sessions for COM staff members on mainstreaming climate change into development cooperation and disaster risk reduction (DRR). COM has already launched several projects on DRR and will increase its efforts further. CCIS is featured in the curriculum of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC).
- The consultations and dialogues serving the purpose of informing decision-makers in the EU and abroad contribute to a novel way of perceiving climate change and opened up the “policy silos” in which the impacts of climate change are often discussed.
- A concise synopsis was produced, which summarises the state of knowledge in late 2008. A Global Atlas on Natural Resources and Conflicts and a web-based platform on CCIS were initiated in 2009 as communication and simulation tools.

- COM, EU MSs, and other EU bodies such as the Policy Unit (PU) and the Situation Center (SitCen) conducted a series of assessments and analyses on the regional implications of climate change across the world.<sup>7</sup> They identified key risks and vulnerabilities of the respective regions, as well as ways in which climate change could become a threat to traditional and non-traditional concepts of security. Several of them included consultations with regional stakeholders to increase ownership and scope of the studies.
- In early 2009 the COM adopted three Communications on disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness<sup>8</sup> that provide framework and guidelines for building capacities on the matter;
- Climate change was integrated as a factor into the EU Watch List, thus improving the early warning and monitoring capacities of the EU. The EU Satellite Centre, SatCen, and the COM Joint Research Centre have carried out several tasks linked to climate change and security as well as disaster response. Climate change-related activities where satellite imagery analysis bring added value include monitoring Arctic ice-fields to assess the practicability of new Arctic routes, updating coastline changes and monitoring of water as a valuable and scarce asset.
- As a follow up to the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004, a framework and agreed modalities are in place to enable resource to ESDP tools in support to EU disaster response: military owned and military chartered transportation, medical support, and logistics.

### **3. Recommendations**

The EU has a critical role to play in the emerging global response to the security implications of climate change. In order to improve its ability to play a role commensurate with its commitment, more actions are suggested based on the insights gained in the past year.

---

<sup>7</sup> See annex for references.

<sup>8</sup> See annex for references.



**A) EU multilateral leadership on climate change and security:**

- **Driving the global debate on CCIS forwards.** The UNGA resolution A/63/281 on CCIS, the report of the UN Secretary-General A/64/350 and the envisaged UNGA debate on the report on November 16 represent major steps in dealing with the security implications of climate change. The EU will aim to keep the topic regularly on the agenda of relevant UN bodies, in particular the UNGA and where possible the UN Security Council, i.e. by requesting recurrent reports (annual, ad hoc or otherwise) of the Secretary General.
- **Cooperation between EU and UN agencies needs to be enhanced.** Cooperation on analysis sharing, early warning, disaster prevention and crisis management, sharing best practices and lessons learned, between the EU and UN agencies needs to be enhanced. This includes in particular the UN System's Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) and relevant departments of the UN Secretariat (notably the Department of Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO); the Department of Political Affairs (DPA); the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA); the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR); the UN Environment Programme (UNEP); the UN Development Programme (UNDP) the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), building on the Hyogo Framework for Action. Coherence of action between the stakeholders, strengthening of capacities and integrating climate change issues and risks in strategic planning at HQ, regional and country level are key priorities of the ongoing cooperation between the COM and the UN on the Natural Resources and Conflicts agenda for 2010 and beyond.
- **CC negotiations help reducing threats.** The role of UNFCCC and the climate negotiations in reducing threats needs to be highlighted as well: The EU will emphasize in negotiations that the threats of climate change need to be reduced and stress the importance of adaptation strategies in the most vulnerable regions and countries in this context. Other bodies, such as the High-Level Panel on climate change and development which was recently set up by the UN Secretary General complements a synergetic approach in view of promoting low-carbon and resource efficient growth and resilient development in the face of rising temperatures.

- **Regional dialogues and cooperation needs to be intensified.** The EU should deepen and widen the strategic dialogues with third parties, such as regional organizations, countries and stakeholders to identify concrete areas in need of action and cooperation. Besides the dialogue between the EU, ASEAN, AU and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) new dialogues could be initiated, for example with the Andean Community of Nations (ANC). These dialogues will use research results to inform analyses and critical choices. Best practices on CCIS will be shared through the EU's regular dialogues with different parts in the world. In 2010, there will be follow-up actions on the basis of the regional consultations and assessments that have conducted in 2008-2009. All EU dialogue should be developed based on existing platforms and proliferation of new stand-alone initiatives should be avoided. Efforts will be made to co-ordinate better UN activities with those of regional organisations in the context of the EU-UN partnership.

**B) Reinforce the EU's institutional capacity to work on CCIS:**

- **Strategic Management of the CCIS Process:** The existing strategic management of CCIS should be reviewed in the light of the new EU structures created under the Lisbon Treaty, including the human and financial resources implications thereof.
- The role and function of the Steering Group should be further defined. For instance, efforts could be made to include all relevant COM services and Council working groups in the deliberations on CCIS and dialogue established with the envisaged Impact and Adaptation Steering Group (IASG) on EU internal consequences of climate change in order to be in a position to better coordinate the internal and external impact dimension of climate change. To avoid duplication, increase transparency and identify synergy potentials, the tracking of activities of EU bodies and MS could be continued. The Steering Group could initiate an EU-wide process to develop a CCIS strategy that serves as a strategic reference document for action until 2020 and beyond.

- **Development cooperation and external support:** Based on the regional studies foundational work, evidence-based local-level analysis of hot spots should be conducted. Building from this analysis, tools and frameworks should be improved and security aspects of climate change integrated to EU development assistance in accordance with relevant EU and international frameworks<sup>9</sup> with a special focus on adaptation in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. In providing support, special attention should be paid to gender equality and women’s empowerment. The results should inform the next EU budgetary cycle on linking mitigation, adaptation and crisis prevention in a conflict-sensitive way. The findings should be integrated into EU regional strategies and the budgetary implications properly assessed. Documents such as the Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and the communication on the Arctic Region provide strategic guidelines and concrete activities to facilitate the integration of climate change into external policies.
- **Research and science need to close knowledge gaps:** The organisations within the EU’s humanitarian, environment, research, development, security communities working on analysis, early warning and capability tools should (1) exchange views and information; (2) identify common threats; and (3) highlight key gaps in analysis and knowledge with regard to climate change. International scientific cooperation, already in place with many with many regions and countries should be further strengthened to support these communities. COM, and in particular its Joint Research Centre (JRC), and CS could jointly facilitate the process. Based on the results, the EU’s substantial scientific capacity should be mobilised by engaging further notably the EU research framework programmes to continue filling in gaps regarding knowledge on the linkage between climate change and conflict dynamics and better understanding of differentiated impact in different parts of the world at scales that are relevant to operational capacities in these regions. In particular, there is a need to further identify the interconnection between global trends and how current and potential future food, energy, water, demographic and climate change crises are linked and may mutually aggravate – or mitigate – each other. The EU should continue to exert its leadership in the GEOSS initiative (Global Earth Observation System of Systems) in order to facilitate the sustained operation of the global climate observing system as foreseen in the GEO 2015 target.

---

<sup>9</sup> Principles established by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

- **Further capacity development is necessary:** Besides analysis and development cooperation, it is necessary to further hone and sharpen the EU's crisis management capabilities in the areas of prevention and preparedness (e.g. early warning on hotspots; the EU's Watchlist; monitoring and surveillance) and response and recovery (e.g. disaster management capabilities; humanitarian assistance; civil protection; early recovery) as well as supporting capacity development in partner countries and regions. Existing equipment and tools as crisis response will take place in increasingly varying climate conditions and will need to be reviewed and potentially adjusted through strategic and conceptual planning. The Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) could be further used to enhance the EU's capacities in several of the areas and tasks mentioned above. Linkages to the UN and other global systems need to be further explored and improved.

**Follow-up:** Elaborate, based on the recommendations above, possible actions for relevant EU bodies. Keep a report card on the EU's progress in the area of climate change and security and submit a report to the Council by the end of 2010 on work done and proposals to be made for the future.

---

EU Documents in Chronological Order

“Climate Change and International Security. Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council”, S113/08, 14 March 2008.

“The European Union and the Arctic Region. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council”, COM(2008) 763 Final, 20 November 2008.

“Review on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy. Providing Security in a Changing World”, S407/08, 11 December 2008.

“Climate Change and Security: Recommendations of the High Representative on follow-up to the High Representative and Commission report on Climate Change and International Security”, S412/08, 18 December 2008.

“Community approach on the prevention of natural and man-made disasters. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council”, COM(2009)218, 23 February 2009

“Reinforcing the Union Disaster response capacity. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council”, COM(2009)219, 23 February 2009

“EU Strategy for supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament”, COM(2009) 84 Final, 23 February 2009.

White paper - Adapting to climate change: towards a European framework for action, April 2009.

## Consultations, Conferences and Dialogues in Chronological Order

Joint Madariaga/Folke Bernadotte conference on climate change and conflict prevention conducted on 25/26 April 2008 in Brussels (Belgium)

“Climate Change as a Security Threat – Strategies for Policy-Makers, Science and Business” international conference conducted in Freiburg (Germany) on 5/6 November 2008.

Roundtable discussion between EU institutions and civil society organizations on Climate Change and International Security, conducted in Brussels (Belgium) on 26 November 2008.

“Climate Change and Security: The Next Steps”, side-event organized at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Poznan (Poland) on 8 December 2008.

International Institute for Strategic Studies conference on “Transatlantic Dialogue on Climate Change and International Security” conducted in Washington DC on 23 February 2009.

“8<sup>th</sup> Informal Nordic African Foreign Ministers Meeting”, climate change and security in Africa is point 6 on agenda, held in Helsingør, Denmark, 11-12 March 2009

“New Chances and New Responsibilities in the Arctic”, international conference of the German Federal Foreign Office in cooperation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Denmark and Norway, conducted in Berlin on 11-13 March 2009.

“Information Meeting on Climate Change and International Security”, consultation with EU Member States on the Roadmap Process, conducted in Brussels (Belgium) on 27 April 2009.

“International Security Implications of Climate-Related Events and Trends”, seminar conducted by the EU and the ASEAN Regional Forum in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) on 19 March 2009.

“Making the difference – strengthening capacities to respond to crisis and security threats”, biannual conference conducted in Brussels on 3/4 June 2009.

“Climate Change and its Security Implications”, consultation between EU and the United Nations System, conducted in New York on 10 June 2009.

“The Impact of Climate Change on Global and Regional Security: Empirical Evidence, Emerging Strategies”, policy forum conducted in New York with UN Member States on 10 June 2009.

“The EU Green Week” held in Brussels on 23/26 June 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security. Towards a European Activity Mapping and Strategy Development”, executive briefing conducted in Berlin on 25/26 June 2009.

“Climate Change: The Impact on National Security”, debate held with US National Intelligence Council in July 2009 in Brussels.

“Climate Change and International Security in South East Asia”, technical workshop conducted in Bangkok on 3 September 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security in the Pacific”, technical workshop conducted in Suva on 10 September 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security. The Middle Eastern and African Cases”, international seminar conducted in Copenhagen on 17 September 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security: High-level dialogue hosted by the Government of Denmark and the International Peace Institute”, New York, 22 September 2009

“Environment, Climate Change and Security: Facing the Challenges”, EU presidency conference conducted in Stockholm on 14/15 October 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security”, informal consultation between European Commission/Council Secretariat and OSCE staff in Vienna (Austria), on 19 October 2009.

“Selected Natural Hazards research projects in FP6 and FP7 environment research programmes – Putting science results into practice”, International Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction jointly organised by the EC and UN-ISDR in Brussels, 29-30 October 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security in South America”, technical workshop conducted in Quito (Ecuador) on 4 November 2009.

“Climate Change and International Security in the Pacific”, technical workshop conducted in Beirut on 18 November 2009

#### Capacity Building Activities at EU level

Training session organised on climate change including security aspects for COM HQ and delegations staff in June 2009 in Brussels (Belgium).

Initiating a Global Atlas on Natural Resources and Conflicts by the COM’s Joint Research Centre’ in Ispra (Italy) in June 2009.

Training session organised on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development cooperation for COM HQ and delegations staff, on 17 November 2009 in Brussels (Belgium).

Initiating a web-based information/early warning platform on climate change and security, hosted by the COM Joint Research Centre’ October 2009.



“European Research Framework Programme – Research on Climate Change”. EUR 23609, September 2009

2009 Call for Proposals on 'Climate induced changes in water resources in Southern Europe and neighbouring countries as a threat to security', leading to three research projects starting on 1st January 2010

Reports commissioned by EU bodies and Member States

Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit 2008: “Climate Change and International Security: Recommendations of the High-Representative on follow-up to the High-Representative and Commission Report on CCIS”, Brussels: General Secretariat of the Council.

Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit 2008a: “Climate Change and Security: Regional Profile Central Asia”, Brussels: General Secretariat of the Council.

Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit 2008b: “Climate Change and Security: Regional Profile Middle East”, Brussels: General Secretariat of the Council.

Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit 2008c: “Climate Change and Security: Regional Profile Africa”, Brussels: General Secretariat of the Council.

European Commission 2009a: Climate Change and International Security –Regional Scenario for South East Asia. Brussels: DG RELEX.

European Commission 2009b: Climate Change and International Security –Regional Scenario for Indian-Pacific Ocean Island States: Brussels DG RELEX.

European Commission 2009c: Climate Change and International Security –Regional Scenario for South West Asia. Brussels: DG RELEX.

European Commission 2009d: Climate Change and International Security –Regional Scenario for Middle America. Brussels: DG RELEX.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies “The Transatlantic Dialogue on CCIS: Conflict and Competition over Changing Water Resources”, London. Project funded by the European Commission.

Brown, Oli and Alec Crawford 2008: “Assessing the security implications of climate change for West Africa. Country case studies of Ghana and Burkina Faso”, Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development.

Brown, Oli and Alec Crawford 2009: “Climate Change and Security in Africa. A Study for the Nordic-African Foreign Ministers Meeting”, Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development.

Brown, Oli and Alec Crawford 2009a: “Rising Temperatures, Rising Tensions. Climate Change and the Risk of Violent Conflict in the Middle East”, Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development.

Carius, Alexander, Dennis Tänzler and Achim Maas 2008: “Climate Change and Security. Challenges for German Development Cooperation”, Eschborn: GTZ.

Maas, Achim and Dennis Tänzler 2009: “Regional Security Implications of Climate Change. A Synopsis”, conducted for DG External Relations of the European Commission under a contract for the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety, Adelphi Report 01/09, Berlin: Adelphi Consult.

## ANNEX 2: List of Abbreviations

ANC	Andean Community of Nations
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCIS	Climate Change and International Security
CEB	UN Chief Board for Coordination
COM	European Commission
CPDM	Crisis Management Planning Department
CS	Council Secretariat
DPA	UN Department for Political Affairs
DPKO	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EEAS	EU External Action Service
ESDC	European Security and Defence College
ESS	European Security Strategy
EU	European Union
EUISS	European Union <i>Institute for Security Studies</i>
GAERC	EU General Affairs and External Relations Council
GMES	EU Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GCOS	Global Climate Observation System
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
IASG	EU Impact and Adaptation Steering Group
JRC	Joint Research Center
MS	EU Member States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
SatCen	EU Satellite Centre
SitCen	EU Joint Situation Centre
UN	United Nations

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSG	UN Secretary-General
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

---