

Committee: Disarmament and International Security (GA1)

Issue: Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change on International Security

Student Officer: Giannis Malavazos

Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Giannis Malavazos, I am 17 years old, and I am currently in my first year of the IB at Campion school. This is the second DSTMUN I have participated in, and I am pleased to be serving as a Co-Chair in the Disarmament and International Security Committee.

I first became a part of the MUN community in 2018, which sparked my interest in participating in multiple other conferences, this one marking my 14th conference. Model United Nations has allowed me to further proliferate my knowledge on global issues and international relations. For many of you, MUN started off as a simple extracurricular activity that was recommended to you by your advisors; nonetheless, a once fleeting conference has flourished into a beautiful source of knowledge and socializing.

This study guide contains an introduction to the topic; it does not clarify each individual countries policies and where they stand on this topic. I urge you all to further research the issue on your own in order to pinpoint your countries' policies and find possible solutions for the problem at hand. I have no doubt that the topics chosen this year for our committee will bring about a fruitful and interesting debate. I urge you to participate and socialize as much as possible, and I hope I can provide an experience as good as I have experienced in DSTMUN.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions you have at : gmalavazos@campion.edu.gr. I look forward to meeting you all.

Sincerely,

Giannis Malavazos

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

In recent years, organizations like the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have rung the alarm bells for climate change, since it has taken an unprecedented form, noting that heat-trapping gas emissions have warmed the climate by two degrees Fahrenheit. The issue is now a threat, which escapes national boundaries and affects international stability.

Human activity is a major stakeholder in this problem, with overconsumption, deforestation, the burning of fossil fuels, the unrestrained use of energy, and the lack of respect towards the environment leading gradually to today's framed picture of climate change. Yet, the problem is more than an unusual term. The situation has escaped the environmental approach and takes on a political, economic, social, and security aspect. The effects of climate change have affected how international security is safeguarded. Weaponry used in the past has left a devastating environmental impact, such as the atomic bomb in Japan, and the use of Agent Orange in the Vietnam War.

It is undeniable that the actions of the existing active Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been crucial. What remains to be seen is whether nations can protect themselves from the environmental harm. This effort is expected to be guided and coordinated by the United Nations and the collaboration of the United Nations' Member States. As British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett stated back in 2007, "climate change is a threat that can bring us together if we are wise enough to stop it from driving us apart."¹ The means maintaining international security are facing the challenge to be reconceptualized in a way that climate-induced conflicts and crisis are avoided, taking into account the benefits of possible use of renewable energy instead of carbon emitting defense forces.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Climate Change

"Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas."²

Climate Change Mitigation

"Mitigating climate change means reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. This involves cutting greenhouse gases from

¹ "The Greatest Threat To Global Security: Climate Change Is Not Merely An Environmental Problem." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/greatest-threat-global-security-climate-change-not-merely-environmental-problem>.

² United Nations. "What Is Climate Change?" *Climate Action*, United Nations, 2023, www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change.

main sources such as power plants, factories, cars, and farms. Forests, oceans, and soil also absorb and store these gasses, and are an important part of the solution.”³

Climate Migration

“Climate migration refers to ‘the movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border’.”⁴

Energy sufficiency

“‘Energy sufficiency’ involves reducing consumption of energy services in order to minimise the associated environmental impacts.”⁵

Global Security

“Global security includes military and diplomatic measures that nations and international organizations such as the United Nations and NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] take to ensure mutual safety and security.”⁶

Greenhouse gases

“Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases.”⁷

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WWII and Nuclear Energy

The development and use of atomic bombs during World War II marked a turning point in human history. The United States' Manhattan Project led to the successful development of two atomic bombs, which were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August of 1945. These bombings had a profound impact on international security and the subsequent introduction of nuclear energy. Albert Einstein's warning to President Franklin D. Roosevelt about the possible militarization of nuclear power sparked the creation of the Manhattan Project in 1939.⁸ This secretive venture was born in the shadow of a looming conflict and

³ “Climate Change Mitigation: Reducing Emissions.” www.eea.europa.eu, www.eea.europa.eu/en/topics/in-depth/climate-change-mitigation-reducing-emissions.

⁴ *Environmental Migration | IOM, UN Migration | Environmental Migration Portal*. <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/environmental-migration>.

⁵ Sorrell, Steve, et al. “The Limits of Energy Sufficiency: A Review of the Evidence for Rebound Effects and Negative Spillovers from Behavioural Change.” *Energy Research & Social Science*, vol. 64, June 2020, p. 101439. *ScienceDirect*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2020.101439>.

⁶ “Global Security.” *RAND Corporation*. <https://www.rand.org/topics/global-security.html>. Accessed 28 Oct. 2023.

⁷ US EPA, OAR. *Overview of Greenhouse Gases*. 23 Dec. 2015, <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases>.

⁸ *Manhattan Project: Einstein's Letter, 1939*. https://www.osti.gov/opennet/manhattan-project-history/Events/1939-1942/einstein_letter.htm.

brought together some of the world's brightest scientific minds to harness the hidden power of the atom.

On August 6 and 9, 1945, two deadly atomic bomb attacks took place in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.⁹ The atomic bombs were dropped by the USA and in this way the second world war ended. With the dropping of the bombs, 135,000 people died in Hiroshima and another 64,000 in Nagasaki.¹⁰ Though tragic, the effects were not limited to the damage done to the population of those two cities but put as much of a strain on the environment.

Effects on the environment and population

The effects of the two bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively had a massive toll on the environment. The radioactive isotopes from the attack infiltrated the soil and water (sources and systems), rendering them hazardous and altering their chemical composition. The contamination on those areas' environments disrupted agricultural practices, risked aquatic life and compromised the safety of humans in those areas. The exposure of extreme levels of radiation on flora and fauna in those areas caused genetic mutations which altered the genetic makeup of various species, which affected biodiversity and potentially disrupting the ecosystems balance. In addition, the displacement and migration caused by the contamination and the unlivable conditions that came hand in hand with international security threats, such as the difficulty to provide shelter to the majority victims of the aftermath in the cities they migrated to. This relates to international security in the way that the influx of refugees in shelters and areas could lead to the endangerment of the citizens of those cities.

Global Warming and Climate Change

Most electricity is still generated by burning coal, oil, or gas, which produces carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide – powerful greenhouse gases that blanket the Earth and trap the sun's heat. Globally, a bit more than a quarter of electricity comes from wind, solar and other renewable sources which, as opposed to fossil fuels, emit little to no greenhouse gasses or pollutants into the air. The main reason for the sudden changes in the temperature and subsequently in the climate of the planet are human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels.

Disasters caused by climate change, such as strong hurricanes and devastating floods, pose unprecedented humanitarian problems. Following such occurrences, overburdened response systems may struggle to offer sufficient assistance, resulting in breakdowns in governance and social cohesion. Political and security issues may arise as a result of these crises' wider effects. Additionally, the spread of diseases is

⁹ *Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki | Date, Significance, Timeline, Deaths, & Aftermath | Britannica.* <https://www.britannica.com/event/atomic-bombings-of-Hiroshima-and-Nagasaki>.

¹⁰ *Total Casualties | The Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki | Historical Documents | Atomicarchive.Com.* https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/documents/med/med_chp10.html.

impacted by shifting climatic patterns, increasing vulnerability in already vulnerable regions and aggravating health risks. The overlap of health risks and humanitarian crises highlights the complex web of security implications of climate change. The various effects of climate change on populations and ecosystems can cause various issues analyzed below.

Resource scarcity and competition

Climate change's consequences go beyond changes in temperature and precipitation. Nations can become locked in competition for scarce resources such as water, farmland, and energy sources as climate change impacts the availability of traditional resources. As nations compete for control of scarce resources, the resulting rivalry can escalate into overt and covert conflict. These dynamics show how climate change could exacerbate current security concerns and encourage the emergence of new ones, increasing geopolitical tensions and increasing the likelihood of conflict.

Water scarcity

Water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change-related droughts and changing rainfall patterns, is one of the most pressing challenges. According to the United Nations, by 2050, around 5.7 billion people could be living in areas where water is scarce for at least one month a year.¹¹ Countries using transboundary water sources such as rivers could face increased competition for access, leading to diplomatic tensions and even conflict. The potential for "water warfare" is becoming more tangible as access to freshwater becomes more important for agricultural, industrial, and domestic applications.

Arable Land depletion

Yields are lower and arable land is shrinking due to changing climate conditions, which are also disrupting traditional farming practices. As demand for food continues to rise due to population growth, this poses a serious threat to global food security. As countries struggle to secure their national food supplies, competition for fertile land may intensify. Climate-related land degradation and desertification make already scarce arable land even scarcer, which can lead to migration and displacement of people.

Displacement and migration

Rising global temperatures coupled with the intensification of extreme weather events are forcing communities to flee their homes in search of safety. The phenomenon of climate-induced displacement, stretching from national borders to cross-border migration, illustrates the complex link between climate change and international security. As climatic impacts render regions uninhabitable, vulnerable populations are displaced, putting enormous

¹¹*The Challenges of Water Scarcity amid Climate Change: Problems and Solutions.* <https://www.activesustainability.com/water/adaptation-water-scarcity/>.

pressure on host communities and potentially fueling civil unrest. The environmental movement is redefining sovereignty and challenging the stability of nations and regions.

The rise of sea levels due to climate change puts coastal communities and maritime transportation routes in danger. In addition to disrupting trade and commerce, this issue also exposes vulnerable populations to eviction, frequently forcing them to look for safer areas inland. Overland transit routes may become impassable as climate-related disasters like droughts, floods, and storms worsen. As a result, populations are compelled to relocate in search of safer areas, placing a strain on the infrastructure and resources already in place.

Competition over access to and control over energy resources

Conflict over resources in the polar regions, particularly the Arctic, has gained increasing attention due to the changing climate, which has made previously inaccessible resources more available.¹² This competition for resources has several implications for international security, as seen with the American Willow Project.

The Arctic region is believed to hold substantial oil and natural gas reserves. As ice melts, previously untapped resources become accessible. The competition among nations for drilling rights and access to these reserves has the potential to escalate into geopolitical conflicts. Access to Arctic energy resources could enhance energy security for some countries and reduce dependence on politically unstable regions. However, it may also exacerbate energy competition and contribute to global energy security challenges.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

India

India has played a crucial role in the issue of environmental risks and their implications on international security. India's carbon emissions have been increasing due to industrialization and a growing energy demand. However, India has also made significant strides in embracing renewable energy sources, as it has set a target of 500 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity for 2030.¹³ This dual role reflects India's challenge in balancing its economic growth with climate mitigation efforts. The consequences of climate change for India have an impact on international security. A

¹² "Geopolitical Competition in The Arctic Circle." *Harvard International Review*, 2 Dec. 2020, <https://hir.harvard.edu/the-arctic-circle/>.

¹³ "India to Achieve 500 GW Renewables Target before 2030 Deadline: RK Singh." *The Economic Times*, 25 Sept. 2023. *The Economic Times - The Times of India*, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/renewables/india-to-achieve-500-gw-renewables-target-before-2030-deadline-rk-singh/articleshow/103936965.cms>.

variety of climate-related risks confront the nation, including increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, water scarcity, and risks to the security of food and energy. These difficulties may result in migration, internal discontent, and increased hostilities with surrounding nations. India's development aspirations shape its position in global climate negotiations. It frequently promotes an equitable burden-sharing system that takes previous emissions and the requirement for economic growth into account. Its initiatives, including the International Solar Alliance, are beneficial to the fight against global warming.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The UAE, after joining the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in 2019 have been repeatedly trying to mitigate climate change's consequences, since they are directly affected by them, being a nation with warmer weather, droughts, high sea levels, and frequent dust and sand storms. One of the nation's major attempts has been its effort to avoid short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) emissions. In December 2020, the UAE announced the ambitious plan for greenhouse gas reduction of 23.5% by 2030 and then this decision was renewed in September 2022 with the estimated percentage reaching 31%.¹⁴ The highlight of the UAE's effort has been the launch of the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate) initiative, the target of which is to invest more in climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation to enable solutions to global hunger and the climate crisis. One other branch of their environment-related work has been the construction work on the Dubai Waste Management Centre (DWMC), which started in 2020 and is meant to be complete by 2024. Lastly, the UAE has also been active in the matter of agriculture, especially when it announced its focus on adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, including organic and hydroponic farming, new technologies and climate-adaptive crops in line with its effort to minimize gas emissions.

United Kingdom (UK)

The UK has had a major impact on international security energy-wise. The United Kingdom had the opportunity in 2021 to set the climate change agenda, an action of major significance. The strategy was to take into consideration the security issues posed by climate change and go on to resolve most environmental issues such as extreme weather conditions, which often lead to even worse security risks, leading to a vicious cycle. Necessary qualifications for such a mission have been leadership, diplomacy and dedication and the key solutions: mitigation and adaptation. However, before this initiative, the UK's performance on the climate and security scene has been quite inconsistent. This is estimated to have happened due to the UK's lack of understanding regarding climate change's effect on geopolitical stability. Regardless, the UK's attempt has been promising, but are currently unclear.

¹⁴ "United Arab Emirates | Climate & Clean Air Coalition." *Www.ccacoalition.org*, www.ccacoalition.org/partners/united-arab-emirates. Accessed 3 Aug. 2023.

United States of America (USA)

The USA has been involved in the issue of global security and the effects of climate change on it. Historically, the USA has been one of the largest contributors to global CO₂ emissions.¹⁵ In 2017, the Trump administration withdrew from the Paris Agreement. However, the Biden administration reversed this decision, reaffirming American commitment to climate change mitigation. The USA has previously fostered international cooperation to mitigate these risks and promote climate resilience, such as the Clean Power Plan enacted under the Obama administration.¹⁶ However, the American Congress initiative, namely the Willow Project, aimed at enhancing energy security through oil drilling in Alaska, has potential international security implications. If successful, it could impact global energy markets and create geopolitical rifts with energy-producing nations, potentially affecting international security. With the current Russo-Ukrainian war, which has endangered international security and has created rifts in the energy market, the Willow Project can further destabilize international security.

European Union (EU)

The EU has been one of the major stakeholders regarding humanitarian issues caused by climate change. Especially via the European Commission, the EU has been really active on the issue. The Commission has been trying to ensure stability, prosperity, and well-being for its citizens, both on a European and international level. The Commission's report mentions that 2022 has been a tough year concerning energy consumption and adaptation to the new energy conditions.¹⁷ The major achievement of their work has been that they managed to reach an agreement in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030.¹⁸ Furthermore, the EU, taking into consideration the security risks provoked by climate change which have now also affected Europe's armed forces, adopted a Joint Communication, laying out how it will address the growing impact of climate change and environmental degradation in the fields of peace, security, and defense.¹⁹ Its main aim is to give climate, peace and security a better understanding of the EU's external policies, missions and defense tactics. The Union needs to make sure that the impacts of climate change are accounted for at all levels of external policymaking, planning and operations.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

¹⁵ European Commission. Joint Research Centre. *CO₂ Emissions of All World Countries :JRC/IEA/PBL 2022 Report*. Publications Office, 2022, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/730164>.

¹⁶ *What Is the Clean Power Plan?* <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/what-clean-power-plan#>.

¹⁷ "Preliminary 2022 Data for Energy Show Mixed Trends - Products Eurostat News - Eurostat." Ec.europa.eu, ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20230705-2.

¹⁸ "2030 Climate & Energy Framework." *European Commission*, https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/climate-strategies-targets/2030-climate-energy-framework_en. Accessed 28 Oct. 2023.

¹⁹ "New Outlook on Climate-Security Nexus." *European Commission - European Commission*, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3492.

The IPCC is a globally recognized body that plays a pivotal role in assessing the science, risks, and impacts of climate change.²⁰ Established in 1988 with the endorsement of the UN General Assembly (UNGA),²¹ the IPCC's mission is to provide policymakers with impartial, comprehensive, and up-to-date information about climate change. While the primary focus of the IPCC is on the scientific aspects of climate change, its assessments have increasingly highlighted the link between climate change and international security. The IPCC's reports underscore that climate change can heighten a wide range of security challenges, including resource scarcity, displacement, and conflict over vital resources like water and arable land. It emphasizes the need for global cooperation to address these security implications effectively. These assessments have been critical in driving the integration of climate considerations into national and international security strategies and discussions. Consequently, the IPCC's work not only shapes climate policy but also helps issue responses to the security threats posed by a changing climate, contributing to global efforts to address this complex and multifaceted challenge.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is also one of the main stakeholders regarding action against climate change and in favor of international security. One of its proposals has been the release of the Agency Climate Strategy.²² The point of the strategy is to understand that there needs to be coordination between scientific evolution and the climate’s evolution, and therefore, move on to the strategy’s major goals which are to “innovate, inform, aspire, and partner.”²³ Especially as far as the innovative aspect is concerned, one of NASA’s plans is to make their work as sustainable as possible by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impact of climate change.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1938	First tangible proof that temperatures are rising by amateur scientist Guy Callendar. ²⁴
6 and 9 August 1945	Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

²⁰ IPCC — Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <https://www.ipcc.ch/>.

²¹ History — IPCC. <https://www.ipcc.ch/about/history/>.

²² “NASA Releases Agency Climate Strategy.” *Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet*, <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3260/nasa-releases-agency-climate-strategy>.

²³ “NASA Releases Agency Climate Strategy.” *Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet*, <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3260/nasa-releases-agency-climate-strategy>.

²⁴ UK Research and Innovation. “A Brief History of Climate Change Discoveries.” www.discover.ukri.org, 2023, www.discover.ukri.org/a-brief-history-of-climate-change-discoveries/index.html.

1958	CO ₂ levels are rising, and fossil fuels are to blame.
21 March 1994	The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is established (UNFCCC).
17 April 2007	Climate change is recognized as a multiplying factor for threats by the Security Council. ²⁵
12 December 2015	Signing of the Paris Agreement.
6-18 November 2022	Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP27).

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Resolution 2349 (S/RES/2349)

Resolution 2349 was adopted on March 31, 2017, by the Security Council (SC),²⁶ on the topic of the humanitarian and security crisis in the Lake Chad Basin region, encompassing Chad, Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon. This resolution is especially important as the SC recognized the interconnection between the effects of climate change and the security and stability of the region. While Resolution 2349 is not the only instance of the SC recognizing the exacerbating character of environmental factors on international security, it is the first resolution recognizing this link.

The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, signed by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on December 12, 2015,²⁷ is a legally binding international treaty on climate change which requires economic and social transformation, whose main aim is to combat climate change, through an international effort. What it includes is the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), where countries decide upon actions to be taken in order to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Its framework provides for financial, technical and capacity building support to the countries in need of it. Financial assistance is aimed at mitigating climate change, in the form of investments. What the Paris Agreement has already achieved are low-carbon solutions and new markets in the energy field, with carbon neutrality being the guide for all decisions.

²⁵ *Climate Change Recognized as 'Threat Multiplier', UN Security Council Debates Its Impact on Peace / PEACEBUILDING.* <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/news/climate-change-recognized-%E2%80%98threat-multiplier%E2%80%99-un-security-council-debates-its-impact-peace>.

²⁶ S/RES/2349(2017), United Nations, [https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2349\(2017\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2349(2017)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False).

²⁷ *The Paris Agreement | UNFCCC.* <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

The European Union's Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP)

The EU has made clear that in its multidimensional Common Security and Defense Policy, climate action is also included in its agenda of issues. Under the CSDP policy, the EU has a leading role in the military “peacekeeping operations, conflict prevention and the strengthening of international security” noting 21 missions operated in January 2023.²⁸ One of the signs of progress is the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), a field of collaboration for the States so that security and peace amongst them is ensured, as part of their collective effort, which is also supported by the European Defense Fund (EDF). Lastly, the EU makes sure to found collaborative relationships with all the other leading organizations of nowadays such as NATO, the UN, and the African Union (AU). Taking into account that African countries like Mali with desertification and the loss of livelihoods heavily suffer from the climate change's effect on security, the Union's part is significant.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Investing in renewable energy

Renewable energy has been one of the most tangible solutions to climate change and its effects, both via short-term and long-term means. It is the most direct response to the issue, since the top benefit of renewable energy is the lack of emissions. Renewable energy appears in several forms such as that of hydropower, wind power, solar power, and biomass. Renewable energy's upsides also appear in the security field, as it reduces the risks associated with fossil fuels and mitigates climate change at the same time. It also tackles the issue of energy shortage in developing countries, since it facilitates access to energy sources and it contributes to lower energy bills.²⁹ Renewable energy can also help reduce geopolitical tensions created over fossil fuels, by allowing nations to develop self-sufficiency on purely renewable energy.

Policy Alteration

There needs to be a shift in the approach to mitigating issues of international security, by acknowledging the impact of factors related to climate change, which in turn contribute to heightened instability in regions across the globe. In general, mitigating climate change in order to maintain international security is an issue that requires a lot of effort and coordination in order to be resolved, including understanding that combating climate change cannot be done without unity and communication between international stakeholders. Measures need to be taken and mechanisms should be put in place to safeguard international security from the effects

²⁹ Higgins, Trevor. “Clean Energy Will Lower Household Energy Costs.” Center for American Progress, 21 Oct. 2021, www.americanprogress.org/article/clean-energy-will-lower-household-energy-costs/.

of climate change. International peacekeeping operations should not only protect citizens and secure the prevention of further harm, but also assist in the disarmament, demobilization, and support of climate mitigation measures on a national and regional level.

Developing warning systems

Reducing the impact of climate-related disasters on international security requires the development and issue of warnings through established systems. Rapid information and readiness can assist nations in lessening the consequences of natural disasters. Efficient warning systems may facilitate prompt action and minimize relocation, thereby averting instability stemming from climate-related risks. However, the warnings issued, and the action recommended to the nations affected by pending climate disasters must be approved by the nation itself. Considering whether climate disaster warnings fall under the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) could create implications for a UN-led support structures for nations alerted by such a system.

International research database

Research efforts are essential to advance our scientific understanding of climate change's effects on international security. Scientists study the impacts of climate change on resource availability, food security, migration patterns, and the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events. These studies provide empirical evidence to support policy decisions, which can be concentrated in a regulated database under the authority of the UNFCCC and GA1, in order for all nations to reach a level of preparedness in light of any conflict, especially if they are disproportionately affected by climate change. Research will also allow for risk-assessment, which can be detailed to individual member-states' needs in collaboration with national climate agencies. Prioritizing areas of higher risk may also be a subject of the database. Researchers can create models that predict the potential effects of climate change on security issues by examining historical data and contemporary trends. These models can offer information for early intervention and preventive measures.

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