Curriculum

To be reviewed by *February 2023*	Activity number *52*	**Climate Change and Security**	ECTS **2**

Target audience

Participants would normally be mid- to senior-level staff from Member States (MS) and EU institutions and agencies. Priority will be given to:

- Personnel from MS that are or will be taking part in climate change mainstreaming policy development and implementation at national or EEAS/EUMS, ECHO, CLIMA, NEAR or INTPA level (including EU Delegations), EDA
- Personnel involved in conflict mediation and risk reduction, civil protection/ disaster relief, and humanitarian assistance
- Education and training experts, faculty advisers, professors, consultants, analysts, etc.

The course is also open to participants from Third Countries, International Organisations and NGOs, depending on the number of places available and the decision of the MS offering the course.

Aim

The aim of this course is to enhance awareness of climate change security implications through the acquisition of basic knowledge related to global warming as a phenomenon and as a security threat multiplier, and to the impact of climate change on international, regional and local peace and security. The course also introduces the main instruments available to reduce the risk of climate change having security implications, and address them.

It will increase the level of expertise in this field and will support the identification of climate-change-related hazards and threats by civil and military decision-makers, the capability development/improvement process, the planning and conduct of missions/operations and development of climate change adaptation activities that also contribute to building peace and security.

The course will address future challenges and assess the EU strategic documents in this field. The training aims to foster the network of future civilian and military experts in climate change diplomacy, disaster relief and mitigation/adaptation policy development and implementation.

Learning outcomes

Knowledge

- Describe key climate change trends – causes, risks/hazards, impacts (both direct and indirect), scenarios;
- Identify entry points/measures to avoid, minimise and address impacts;
- Describe a sample of security implications of climate change, such as climate-fragility risks and the risks to livelihoods/human security, institutional and governance weakening, the potential implications of climate change on international, regional or local peace and security, natural hazards and the implications for civilian and military activities;
- Describe the main international fora, agreements, frameworks, strategies, policies and stakeholders in climate change and climate security;
- Highlight the main EU strategies, policies and stakeholders in climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Link the main direct and indirect impacts (and their avoidance, minimisation, addressing) with CSDP/CFSP
- Describe the EU's organisational structures, mechanisms and instruments for international cooperation in humanitarian and disaster response, and climate change adaptation, including the role of line-DGs;
- Outline the EU's integrated approach to early warning and building resilience;
- Explain the relevance of cooperation and networking with the various stakeholders in the field.

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	Skills	• Based on the latest research, analyse and formulate independent and well-informed opinions on the nexus between climate change and security and its concrete implications on the ground; • Give an accurate picture of the institutional set-up of the EU and the relevant operating procedures for disaster relief; • Propose possible responses to improve the coping capacity in order to assist in prevention, building resilience to climate change and planning, including within peace-keeping/peace-building operations; • Address future challenges and assess the EU strategic documents in this field.
	Competencies	• Foster the network of future civilian and military experts in climate change and security; • Pursue more effectively comprehensive action through cooperative problem-solving; • Contribute to climate change mainstreaming policy development and implementation.

Evaluation and verification of learning outcomes

The course is evaluated according to the Kirkpatrick model: it makes use of *level 1 evaluation* (*based on participants' satisfaction with the course*).

In order to complete the course, participants have to accomplish all learning objectives, which are evaluated based on their active contribution in the residential module, including the syndicate session and practical activities, as well as on their completion of the eLearning phases: course participants finalise the autonomous knowledge units (AKUs) and pass the tests (*mandatory*), scoring at least 80 % in the incorporated out-test/quiz. Active observation by the course director/lead instructor and a feedback questionnaire filled in by course participants at the end of the course are also used.

However, no formal verification of learning outcomes is foreseen; the proposed European credit transfer system (ECTS) score is based on participants' workload only.

Course structure		
Main topic	**Recommended Working Hours (of which eLearning)**	**Contents**
Climate change (CC) characteristics and impact on selected regions	5(3)	• Weather, climate, climate system, climate change, hazards, global warming, greenhouse gases (GHG) and their various warming properties, etc. • Main causes of climate change • GHG data by period, country, region, etc. • Climate and weather related loss data • Vulnerabilities, hazards, exposure and their risk • Main impacts globally – physical, biological, and human systems • Vulnerability in Europe: European Economic Area Report, European Environment Agency Report on Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016
Main international CC policies and instruments and major international stakeholders	3	• Main tasks of and strategic documents published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the USA, China, the EU, with relevance to climate change and security • The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, the Copenhagen Accord, and the Paris Agreement • Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans • Key international players e.g. UN System, NATO.
Impact on security – climate change as a threat multiplier	6(1)	• Climate change as a threat multiplier: climate-fragility risks and their implications for human security and geopolitics/national security and regional implications • Climate change impact on the security nexus through effects on natural resources, climate-related migrations, energy and raw materials and civil unrest. • Long-term impacts of climate change on security and opportunities of climate change adaptation in enhancing security/peace • Main political fora to address climate security (e.g. the UN system, the EU, the IPCC, NATO, the US DoD, the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and Agenda 2030) and

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		• developments • Armed forces; adaptation to climate change • Assessment of countries and/or regions running the greatest risk of conflict and instability, which could be exacerbated by climate change: Sahel, the Arctic, some parts of Latin America, Middle East, Antarctica etc.
Resilience policies and instruments	14(2)	• European Union Global Strategy and strategic Compass • Strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action • The role of sub-national actors, of resilience and adaptation related initiatives such as the Global Covenant of Mayors. • The New EU strategy on adaptation to climate change • Integrated Arctic policy • EU Climate Action and European Green Deal • Global Conflict Risk Index (and its climate dimension) • Climate sensitivity of development, humanitarian and peacebuilding policies (including EU interventions) • Conflict sensitivity of climate policies (especially regarding EU/donor funding in third countries and particularly fragile situations) • Define, plan, assess main categories of adaptation options • Climate Change mitigation policies, such as Climate Diplomacy, Energy Diplomacy as part of the EU integrated approach. • Case studies and lessons learned from specific actions taken by relevant stakeholders (illustrating failures and good practices)
Climate change & military capability development	4(1)	• Military capabilities and tasks • Use of military assets in the framework of CSDP • EU Climate Change and Defence Roadmap • Military role in preparedness, early warning, contribution to humanitarian aid & disaster relief • Deployment of technical assistance and support teams • Interoperability between civilian and military capabilities (in terms of both personnel and equipment) • European Defence Agency (EDA) energy and environment programme
EU Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid Operations	2(1)	• Climate change as a humanitarian problem; increasing humanitarian needs and linkages with forced displacement • EU Civil Protection Mechanism: main elements • EU and global disaster preparedness & response • Effective Civil-Military Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
TOTAL	**36(8)**	

Materials	
Essential eLearning: AKU 2: EU Global Strategy AKU 9: The security implications of climate change **Recommended eLearning** AKU 4: CSDP crisis management structures and chain of command AKU 6: CSDP decision shaping/making AKU 25: EU Mutual Assistance Clause **Essential reading** • Adelphi, 10 Insights on Climate Impacts and Peace, 2020 • Climate Change and Security – The Handbook (2020) • 21st Century Diplomacy: Foreign Policy Is Climate Policy **Recommended reading** • Communication on the European Green Deal, 2019 • Paris Agreement, 2015 • New EU Adaptation to Climate Change strategy, 2021 • European Council Conclusions on Climate Diplomacy, 2021 • EU Climate Change and Defence Roadmap, 2020 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 • Climate Change 2018 - Fifth Synthesis Report, IPCC; • Sendai Framework for DRR, 2015; • Adelphi, *A New Climate for Peace*, 2015; • EU White Paper on adapting to climate change, 2009; • EU Green Paper on adapting to climate change, 2013; • Energy Union Package, 2015; • Overview of natural and man-made disaster risks the European Union may face, 2020 • EU Civil Protection Mechanism • The post 2015 Hyogo Framework for Action: Managing risks to achieve resilience, Commission, 2014 • The Arctic environment: European perspectives on a changing Arctic, 2017; • Climate Change Adaptation and DRR in EU, 2017; • Joint Africa-EU Strategy, 2010; • Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016 – an indicator-based report; • Integrated EU policy for the Arctic, 2016; • The European Agenda on Security, 2015; • EU Global Strategy, 2016; • CSDP Handbook; • EU Concept on Effective CIVMIL Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief 2019 • Solana reflection paper on climate security, 2009.	**Additional information** A pre-course questionnaire on learning expectations and possible briefing topic from the specific area of expertise may be used. All course participants must prepare for the residential module by completing the relevant eLearning preparatory phase, which is mandatory. In order to facilitate discussion between course participants and trainers/experts/guest speakers, the **Chatham House Rule** is used during the residential module: '*participants in the course are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed*'**.**

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