

Climate change and security: OSCE's work

SIDE EVENT

Security Implications of Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe
Contributions to the region's climate resilience by the OSCE as well as by
Czechia

30th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum

Thursday, 8 September 2022, 13:45 – 14:45

Esra Buttanri

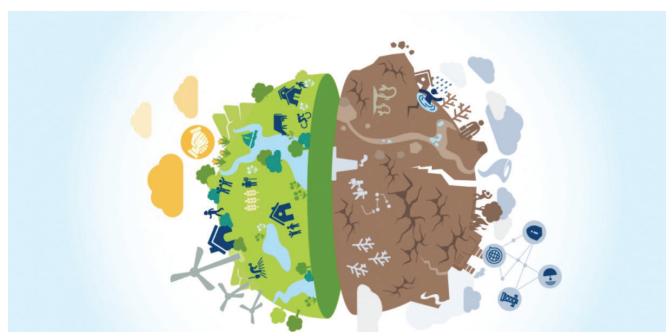
Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities



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OSCE and climate change

- Climate change can act as a **threat multiplier**
- Climate change co-operation can contribute to **good neighbourly relations, conflict prevention and confidence-building**



OSCE and climate change



Offers **a platform** for political dialogue

Implements **activities on the ground**



OSCE and climate change

Political commitments

- 1975 Helsinki Final Act
- 2003 Maastricht Strategy Document for the **Economic and Environmental Dimension**
- 2007 Madrid Ministerial Declaration on **Environment and Security**
- 2009 Athens Ministerial Council Decision on **Migration Management**
- 2013 Kiev Ministerial Council Decision on Improving the **Environmental Footprint of Energy-related Activities** in the OSCE Region
- 2014 Basel Ministerial Council Decision on Enhancing **Disaster Risk Reduction**
- 2021 Stockholm Ministerial Council Decision on **Strengthening Co-operation to Address the Challenges Caused by Climate Change**



OSCE and climate change

Activities on the ground

2010-2013: Climate Change and Security in the OSCE Region- Scenarios for Action and Co-operation

OSCE, European Environment Agency, adelphi



adelphi

2013-2017: Climate Change and Security in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus

OSCE, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, and REC



2019-2024: Strengthening Responses to Security Risks from Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia

OSCE, adelphi, Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)

adelphi



Project: Strengthening responses to security risks from climate change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus, and Central Asia **2019-2024**

Objective:

To reduce climate change-related security risks in the four project regions by:

- raising awareness
- building capacities
- implementing joint climate adaptation measures in shared hotspots
- sharing knowledge within and across project regions

Intended Project Results:

1. Enhanced understanding of how climate change-related security risks play out in project regions
2. Increased co-operation among regional stakeholders to jointly address climate-related security risks
3. Increased awareness and capacities for an integrated approach on climate change and security

Project Budget:

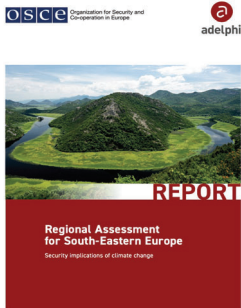
≈ 3 million € (funding gap ≈ 1 million €)

Project Donors:

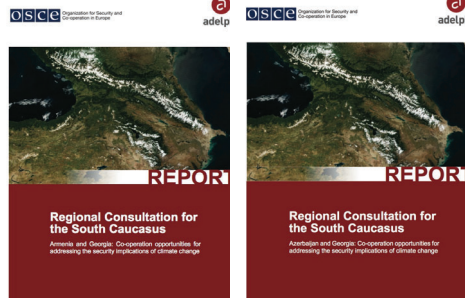
Andorra, Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and the United States

Project outputs so far...

Regional consultation process on climate change and security in **South-Eastern Europe** and its follow-up



Bilateral consultation processes in the **South Caucasus** to identify co-operation opportunities and their follow-up



Regional consultation process in **Central Asia** to identify co-operation opportunities and its follow-up



Capacity-building activities targeting **youth**



A briefing for **Parliamentarians**



Project work in **South-Eastern Europe**

Phase 1: January 2020-April 2021

Regional consultation process on climate change and security

Interactive hotspot mapping workshops



Three surveys



Overview of the identification and prioritization process

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Desk research and expert input

Thematic hotspots

- 3 river basin hotspots
- 5 air pollution hotspots
- 3 degradation/soil pollution hotspots
- 3 marine hotspots
- 2 agricultural hotspots
- 6 biodiversity hotspots
- 10 crime-related hotspots
- 5 migration hotspots

Interactive mapping workshops

Geographical hotspots

- Drin/Drim River Basin
- Drina Valley – Tara Mountain
- Lojane chromium, arsenic and antimony mine
- Orjen-Snjeznica area
- Pčinja Valley
- Prokletije/Bjeshket e Nemuna
- Sava River Basin
- Shar/Sara Mountains and Korab Massif area
- Sutjeska – Durmitor – Tara River Canyon area
- Zajača, Zvornik, Krupanj, Veliki Majdan, Srebrenica lead and zinc mines

Regional challenges

- Air pollution
- Emigration and mixed movements

Prioritization by stakeholders

Prioritized hotspots

- Shar/Sara Mountains and Korab Massif area
- Drin/Drim River Basin
- Zajača, Zvornik, Krupanj, Veliki Majdan, Srebrenica lead and zinc mines
- Drina Valley – Tara Mountain area
- Lojane chromium, arsenic and antimony mine
- Sava River Basin
- Sutjeska – Durmitor – Tara River Canyon area

Regional challenges as additional priorities

- Air pollution
- Emigration and mixed movements

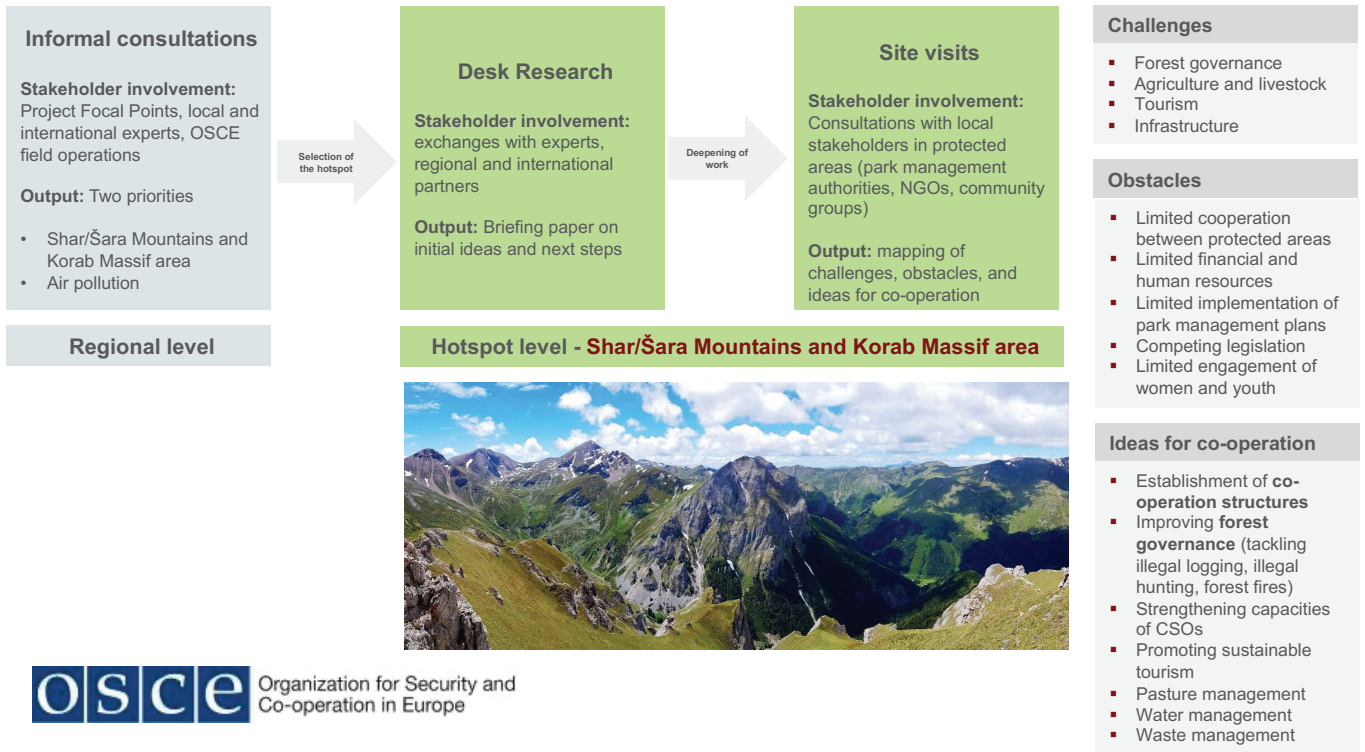
Prioritization by stakeholders

- Top four cooperation opportunities and related hotspots/regional challenges
- Air pollution
 - Drin/Drim River Basin
 - Shar/Sara Mountains and Korab Massif area
 - Drina Valley – Tara Mountain area



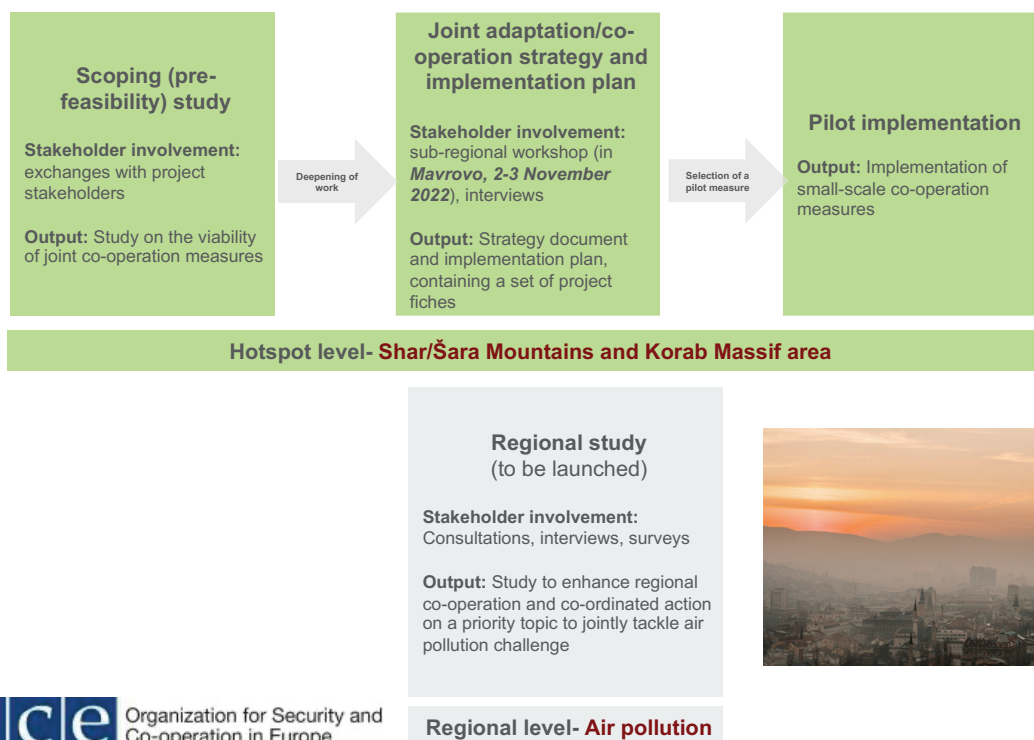
Project work in South-Eastern Europe

Phase 2: July 2021- April 2022



Project work in South-Eastern Europe

Phase 3: July 2022 – December 2024



Project work in South-Eastern Europe

Synergies with global and regional processes



Priority 2: Disaster risk governance

Priority 3: Investing in resilience



THANK YOU

For further information:

OSCE and climate change

<https://www.osce.org/oceea/446296>

Project “Strengthening Responses to Security Risks from Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia”

<https://www.osce.org/node/521965>

Regional Assessment for South-Eastern Europe: Security implications of climate change

<https://www.osce.org/secretariat/484148>

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