

March 29, 2022

Achieving Climate Security





Instead of paving Russia's path to greatness, invading Ukraine would ensure Mr. Putin's infamy by leaving his country diplomatically isolated, economically crippled and strategically vulnerable in the face of a stronger, more united Western alliance."

Madeleine K. Albright, New York Times, February 23, 2022



ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Climate Change 2022

Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Summary for Policymakers



Today's IPCC report is an atlas of human suffering and a damning indictment of failed climate leadership.

António Guterres, UN Secretary General, February 28, 2022





What is Climate Security?

50 USC § 3060(e)(1) (the FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act) defines climate security as the effects of climate change on:

- ❖ The national security of the United States, including national security infrastructure.
- ❖ Subnational, national, and regional political stability.
- ❖ The security of allies and partners of the United States.
- ❖ Ongoing or potential political violence, including unrest, rioting, guerilla warfare, insurgency, terrorism, rebellion, revolution, civil war, and interstate war.

BUT...

It's really so much more – and not something the armed forces can provide.

Climate Security:

War



QUARTZ

CARBON FOOTPRINT

The US military is a bigger polluter than more than 100 countries combined

A photograph of a military helicopter in flight, viewed from a low angle. The helicopter is dark in color and has its rotors spinning. The background is a clear sky.

EARTH.ORG

US Military Pollution: The World's Biggest Climate Change Enabler

BY JANGIRA LEWIS | AMERICAS | NOV 12TH 2021 | 8 MINS

A photograph of a military convoy of Humvees in a desert. The vehicles are lined up on a road, and there are soldiers visible. The background shows a desert landscape with some buildings in the distance.

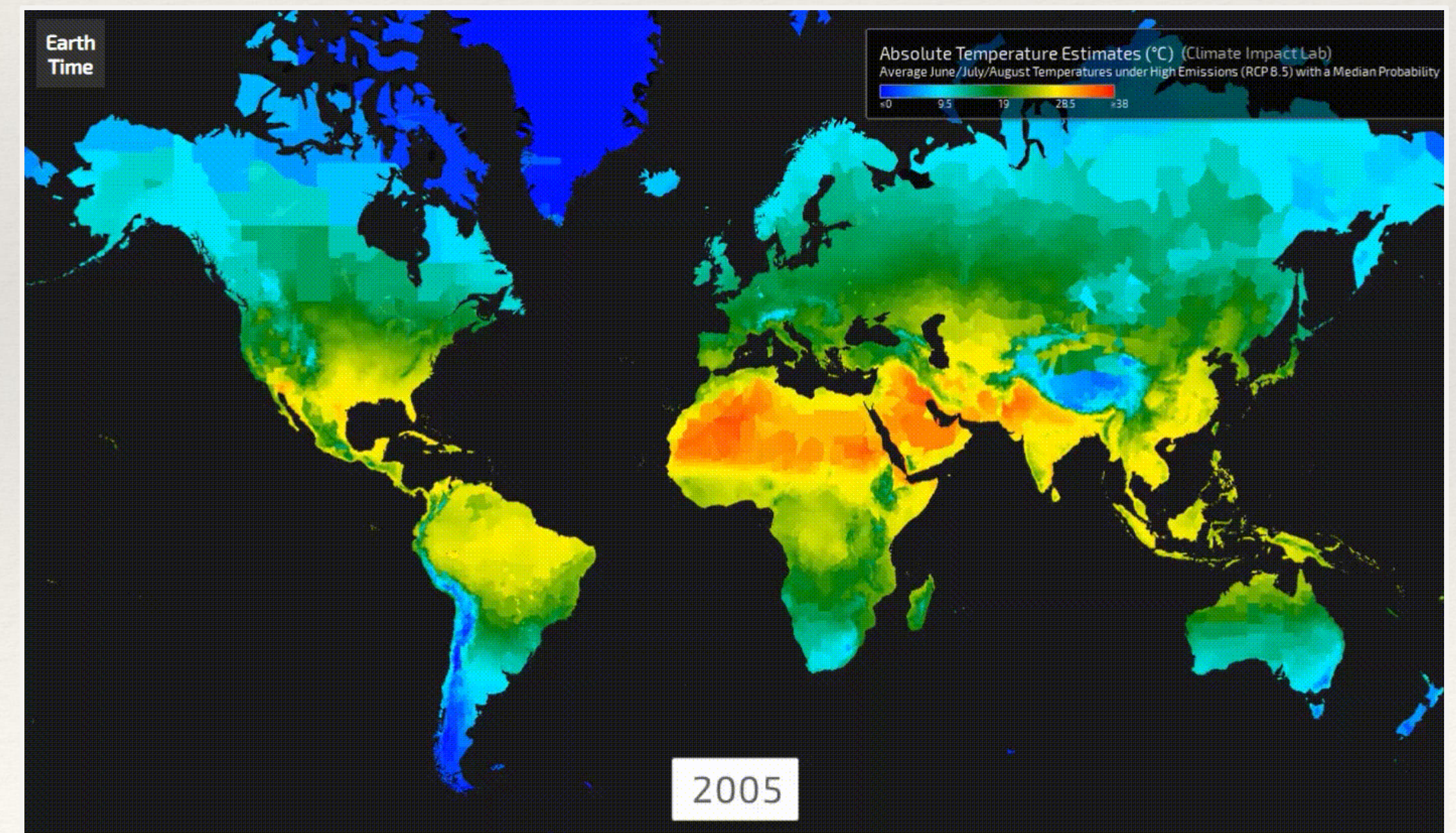
Defense Infrastructure, Operations & Missions

- ❖ Invest in resilience or pay more for response and repairs
- ❖ Strategic foresight over strategic surprise
- ❖ Climate-informed decision making, from M&S to UFC to logistics planning factors
- ❖ Innovation, RDT&E
- ❖ Investment in resilient infrastructure and communities
- ❖ Electrification of fleet
- ❖ GHG reporting (RFIs in July 2021 and January 2022).
- ❖ Acquisition, supply chain
- ❖ Risk assessment, scenario exercises
- ❖ Incorporation into 30 different decision points

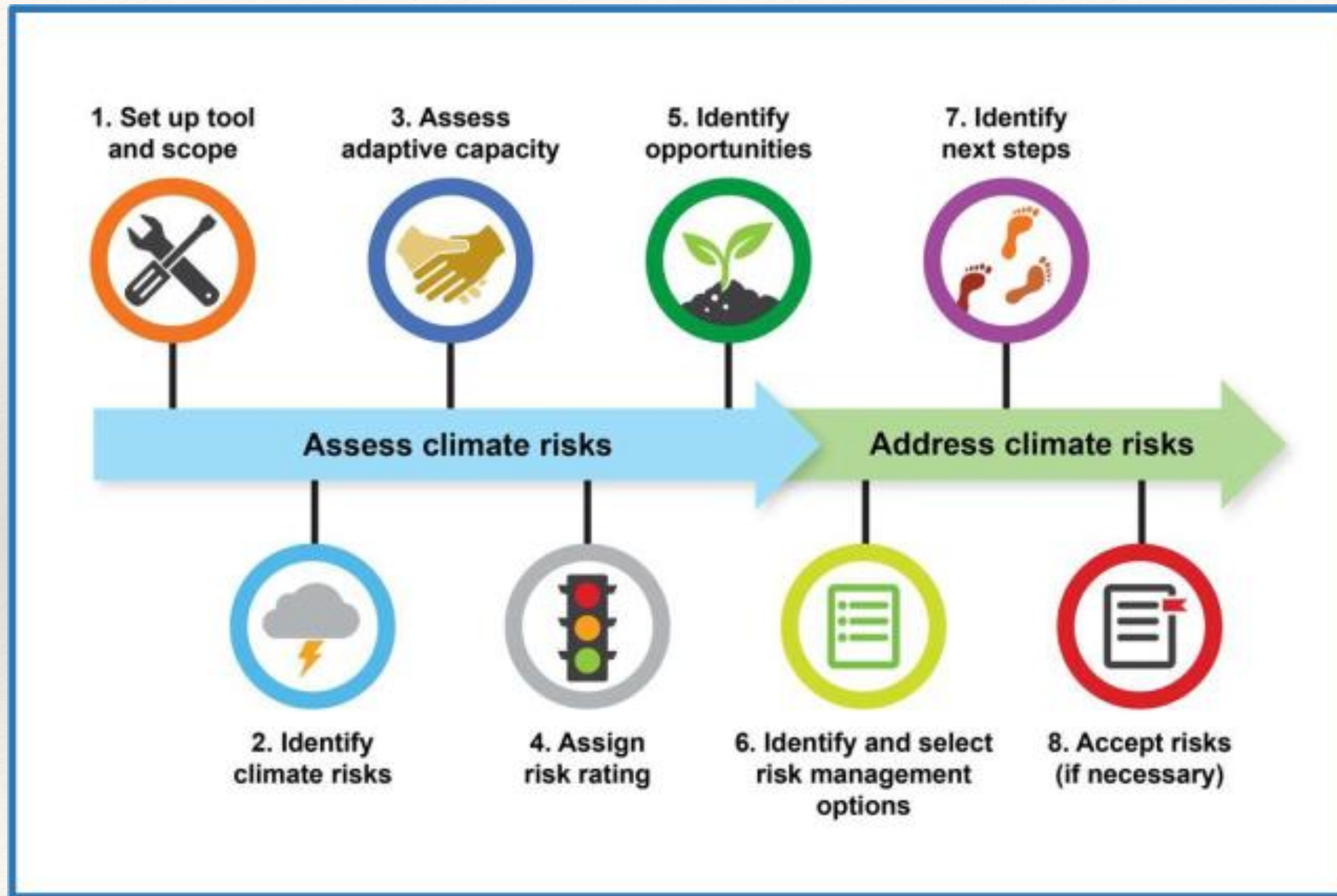


Climate Security: Peace

	Fragile States Index	ND-Gain (Climate Vulnerability - Poor Readiness)
1	Yemen	Chad
2	Somalia	Central African Republic
3	Syria	Eritrea
4	South Sudan	Guinea-Bissau
5	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
6	Central African Republic	Sudan
7	Chad	Niger
8	Sudan	Afghanistan
9	Afghanistan	Liberia
10	Zimbabwe	Somalia
11	Ethiopia	Yemen
12	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
13	Haiti	Mali
14	Guinea	Haiti
15	Cameroon	Burundi
16	Burundi	Uganda
17	Libya	Congo
18	Eritrea (tied)	Madagascar
19	Mali	Bangladesh
20	Iraq	Malawi



Development, Diplomacy, Science & Trade

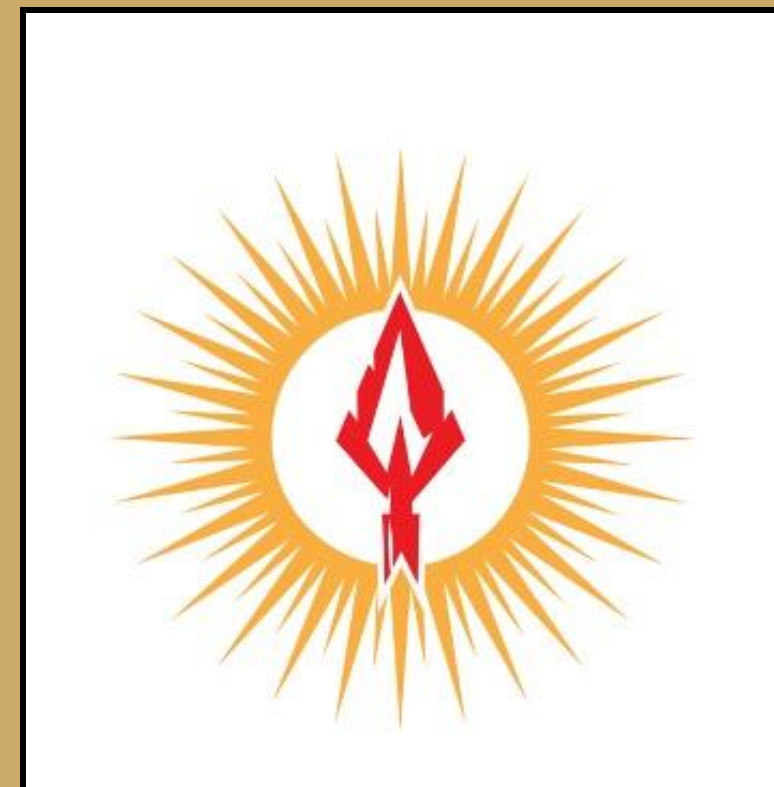


Climate Security: Existential





www.ecospherics.org



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