GLCb2020 Environmental threats and security

Environmental security in the era of climate change

March 16, 2023 Miriam Matejova, PhD

Agenda

- Climate change: politics
- Climate change and human security
- Climate change and state security

The Greenhouse Effect

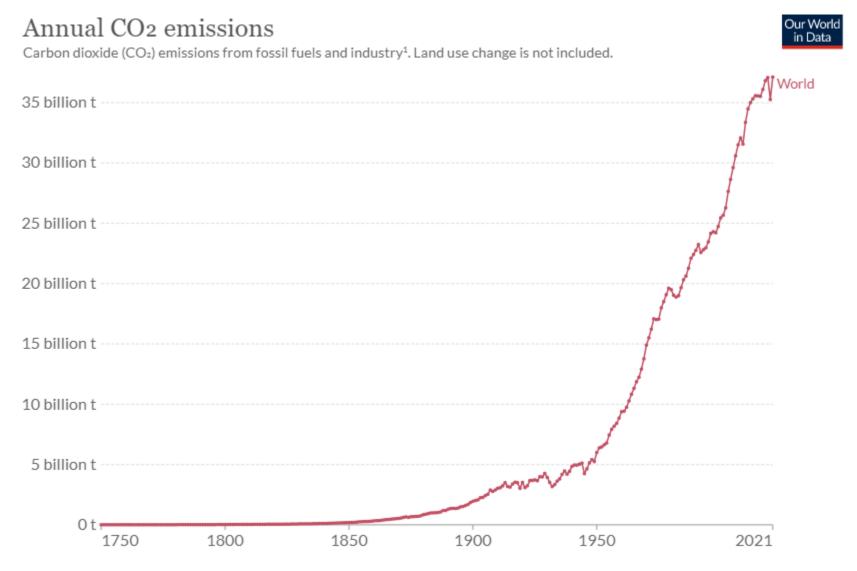
Some sunlight that hits Earth is reflected back into space, while the rest becomes heat

Greenhouse gases absorb and reflect heat radiated by Earth, preventing it from escaping into space

Global climate regime

- UNFCC (1992), Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- Copenhagen Accord (2009), Paris Agreement (2015), Glasgow climate pact (2021)
- Paris: UNFCCC members promised to lower CO2 emission production "as soon as possible" and to do everything possible to keep global warming "well below 2 °C".

Annual CO2 emissions



Impacts of climate change

- Heatwaves, forest fires, droughts,
- Coastal flooding,
- Food security,
- Infectious disease spread,
- Water cycle disruptions,
- Ocean acidification,
- Disasters

Who will suffer the most?

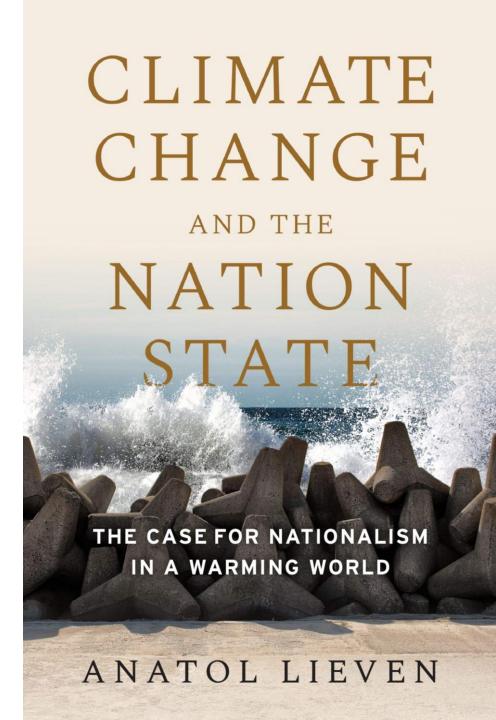
- Low-lying coastal areas: coastlines, megacities
- Arctic: albedo effect, methane
- Vulnerable groups: women, children, elderly, poor people

Climate change: controversy

- Disinformation
- Media
- Political manipulation
- Religion
- Low degree of urgency?



- Climate change impacts equally bad as impacts of war.
- Nationalism will solve it.
- Army as a securitizing agent?



Canada and the Arctic

"The first and highest priority of our northern strategy is the protection of our Arctic sovereignty. [...] And as I have said many times before, the first principle of sovereignty is to use it or lose it."

Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada

"Sovereignty begins at home."

Mary Simons, Inuit leader



Questions?