

**Report to G7 Foreign Ministers**  
**by the G7 Working Group on Climate and Fragility**

**April 7, 2016**

## Executive Summary

G8 Foreign Ministers have, in their joint statement in April 2013, recognized climate change “as a contributing factor to increased economic and security risks globally”. They agreed to consider means to better respond to this challenge and its associated risks, recalling that international climate policy and sustainable economic development are mutually reinforcing.

Following this up, G7 foreign ministries in early 2014 commissioned an independent study to assess the risks posed by climate change to the stability of fragile states and to develop proposals for how these risks should be addressed.

The study was submitted to G7 Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Lübeck in Germany on April 15, 2015. The study’s authors, a group of think tanks from different G7 countries, assessed the existing evidence on climate change’s conflict and fragility risks, identified lessons learned from existing policies and offered recommendations for foreign policy makers on addressing this global strategic threat.

In their Lübeck communiqué, G7 Foreign Ministers welcomed the study and tasked a working group of their ministries with evaluating the study’s recommendations in time for their next meeting in 2016. Over the course of 2015, this Working Group on Climate and Fragility had three formal interactions under its German G7 chairmanship. Two questionnaires were circulated to solicit information from G7 partners. In addition, the study was presented by the German G7 Presidency at international events related to foreign policy aspects of climate change in Vienna, The Hague and Paris (during COP 21).

The Working Group agreed that the study contains some recommendations that G7 foreign ministries should strive to implement. Given the large number of proposed actions in the study and the inter-departmental coordination required for many of them, the Working Group recommends a step-wise, longer-term engagement to implement Ministers’ commitment to better respond to the security risks of climate change.

The present report suggests a new mandate of two years for the Working Group in order to implement selected action proposals from the study. The report comments on the study’s four headline recommendations and submits 12 specific actions for approval by Ministers. These actions incorporate elements from all four headline recommendations of the study, yet specific emphasis is put on intra-G7 work and on risk assessments as initial priorities. Looking further ahead, the Working Group agreed that the G7 should engage with relevant international organizations to enhance preparedness for security risks stemming from climate change and to plan for concrete pilot projects with selected international non-G7 partners.

The report is supplemented by two annexes: The first annex collects the risk assessments which G7 partners are currently undertaking individually; the second annex lists risk assessments by non-G7 institutions which the Working Group considers relevant for future G7 work in this area.

## **I. The G7 and Foreign Policy Consequences of Climate Change**

In their joint statement in London on April 11, 2013, G8 Foreign Ministers recognized climate change as a contributing factor to increased economic and security risks globally. They agreed to consider means to better respond to this challenge and its associated risks, recalling that international climate policy and sustainable economic development are mutually reinforcing. They tasked officials from interested G8 countries to meet and:

*“consider the potential consequences of climate change and associated environmental and resource stresses as a contributing factor to increased security risks globally, and report to Foreign Ministers”.*

Ministers’ views on climate risks were shared by G8 leaders who, in their summit declaration at Lough Erne on June 18, 2013, stated that:

*“We recognise climate change as a contributing factor in increased economic and security risks globally. The G8 has agreed to consider means to better respond to this challenge and its associated risks, recalling that international climate policy and sustainable economic development are mutually reinforcing.”*

Mandated by the Foreign Ministers, officials of interested G8 countries met for two days in July 2013 and considered the above subjects. They identified a number of specific action areas and looked at possible mechanisms required to deliver action. With a view to moving towards a menu of policy options for Ministers, the officials agreed on two initial steps:

- Commissioning an independent study to assess and analyze data on the impacts of climate change on fragile states and how these impacts are being or might be addressed through effective adaptation.
- Establishing a knowledge platform to enable interested parties to share analysis, research and emerging thinking on climate change impacts and climate change responses in fragile states and what actions are needed to build resilience and stability.

In early 2014, G7 foreign ministries commissioned an international consortium of think tanks to both conduct the study and develop the platform. The consortium consisted of adelphi (Berlin), International Alert (London), the Woodrow Wilson Center (Washington DC) and the EU Institute for Security Studies (Paris). Costs were borne by the German Foreign Office, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the US Agency for International Development, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union.

The study was formally presented to Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, representing the German G7 presidency, in Berlin on April 14, 2015, and tabled at the G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting on the following day in Lübeck, Germany.

Titled “A New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks”, the study is described by its authors as an effort “to assess the existing evidence and research on climate change’s conflict and fragility risks, identify lessons learned from policies designed to address these risks, and offer recommendations for foreign policy makers on addressing this global

strategic threat”. As such, it is not intended to represent the opinion of the G7 but provide input to G7 decision making.

G7 Foreign Ministers, in the Communiqué of their Lübeck meeting, reiterated that:

*“Climate change is among the most serious challenges facing our world. It poses a threat to the environment, to global security and economic prosperity. It has the potential to reverse the progress that has been made in the past decades in tackling global poverty. Without adequate mitigation and adaptation efforts, the impacts of rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns heighten the risk of instability and conflict. We must effectively address this challenge.”*

With respect to the above study, G7 Foreign Ministers stated:

*“We therefore welcome the external study, commissioned by the G7 Foreign Ministries in 2014 and now submitted to us under the title “An New Climate for Peace: Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks” by an international consortium of think tanks, which analyses the compound risks of climate change on fragile states and regions, identifies critical pathways through which climate change is likely to have significant interactions with the stability and fragility of states and societies, and recommends that G7 governments should align their efforts toward the common goal of increasing resilience and reducing fragility in the face of global climate change.*

*We agree on the need to better understand, identify, monitor and address the compound risks associated with climate change and fragility. Integrating climate-fragility considerations across foreign policy portfolios will allow G7 countries to better assess climate-related security challenges and to assist other countries in preparing for and responding to these risks.*

*We have decided to set up and task a working group with evaluating the study’s recommendations up to the end of 2015 in order for it to report back to us regarding possible implementation in time for our meeting in 2016. For this purpose, the group will consider the need to, inter alia, facilitate the exchange of information and views, including with interested partners affected by situations of fragility, to better work in cooperation with interested partners affected by situations of fragility, to better understand and respond to climate-fragility risks, to work with existing institutions to make better use of and conduct integrated climate and fragility risk assessments, and to develop operational guidance materials.”*

The study was made available to the public in May 2015. It is available online (along with the knowledge platform, at [www.newclimateforpeace.org](http://www.newclimateforpeace.org)) and in printed form.

The knowledge platform was presented in several G7 capitals during the second half of 2015 and combines the study, a blog and a searchable database of more than 100 case studies which provides texts, figures and graphs on the role of environmental factors in shaping conflicts within and between countries, and how policy makers have responded in the past or might respond to them in future.

## **II. Brief Overview of the Study's Recommendations**

The study observes that current government responses to climate change are mostly reactive, aimed at specific threats and lacking effective international coordination. The authors therefore advocate a more pro-active attitude, fewer piece-meal reactions, better integration of climate adaptation, development and peace-building actions at the national level, as well as a strengthening of international cooperation. They see the G7 as uniquely qualified to set a positive example due to the breadth of its policy remit and its shared commitment to address climate-fragility risks. The overall aim of the study is to provide a framework for guiding policymakers to effectively tackle climate-fragility risks and thereby increase the resilience of vulnerable societies to these risks.

The study identifies seven compound climate-fragility risks that pose threats to the stability of states and societies in the decades ahead: Local resource competition, livelihood insecurity and migration, extreme weather events and disasters, volatile food prices and provision, transboundary water management, sea-level rise and coastal degradation, and unintended effects of climate policies. The study also analyzes three key policy sectors that address these risks: Climate change adaptation programs, development and humanitarian aid, and peacebuilding and conflict prevention programs.

The study spells out four general recommendations, targeting (1) the national level in G7 countries, (2) the intra-G7 level and (with recommendations (3) and (4)) G7 outreach at the international level:

- (1) Integration begins at home: Make climate-fragility risks a central foreign policy priority*
- (2) Come together for a new dialogue: Enhance G7 cooperation*
- (3) Set the global resilience agenda: G7 task force informs global and multilateral processes and structures*
- (4) Partner for resilience: Engage a wide range of partners to ensure (that) global actions produce local results*

The study elaborates upon these broad recommendations and includes two to three priorities for each recommendation along with possible starting points.

Moving from this more institutional or procedural approach to the actual compound risks which were identified in the first part of the study, the authors then propose five “action” (i.e. subject) areas for future cooperation, namely:

- (a) Global risk assessment*
- (b) Food security*
- (c) Disaster risk reduction*
- (d) Transboundary water disputes settlement*
- (e) Building local resilience*

### **III. Activities of the Working Group**

The Working Group mandated by the G7 Foreign Ministers has been composed of representatives from G7 foreign ministries, the European External Action Service and the European Commission, with some representatives joining from line ministries such as development, environment and defense. A member of the consortium authoring the study was invited to a section of one of the Working Group meetings to brief on the knowledge platform.

Over the course of 2015, the Working Group had three formal interactions under the chairmanship of Mr. Peter Fischer, Deputy Director General for Globalisation, Energy and Climate Policy in the German Foreign Office. These included a full-day meeting on July 17 in Berlin, a tele-conference on November 23 and a meeting on December 10 in Paris, on the sidelines of the UNFCCC COP21.

Two questionnaires were circulated by the German chairmanship to solicit information from G7 partners on a) current climate-relevant national risk assessments (see annex) and b) comments on specific recommendations in the study (which have informed this report).

In addition, the study was presented by the German G7 presidency at the OSCE Security Day devoted to “Climate Change and Security: Unprecedented Impacts, Unpredictable Risks” on October 28 in Vienna, at the conference on “Planetary Security: Peace and Cooperation in Times of Climate Change and Global Environmental Challenges” at The Hague on November 2 and at a German-hosted side event on “Climate Security and Resilience – The Way Forward” at the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris on December 11.

In line with the Ministers’ mandate, the Working Group considered the four recommendations of the study. It agrees with the study’s authors that while action is doubtlessly needed, “the necessary integrated responses are complex and will take considerable time to put in place”. This is all the more appropriate in view of the study’s advocacy for an all-of-government approach, i.e. action that goes beyond the remit of foreign ministries. The Working Group therefore proposes (see below under IV.) a longer-term engagement and a step-wise approach which takes up elements of all four recommendations, yet prioritizes the intra-G7 work. With respect to the five action areas, the Working Group suggests to initially focus on risk assessments, though on better understanding and utilizing existing assessments and their methodologies rather than trying to create a single global risk methodology as had been recommended by the study.

Given this suggested initial focus, two annexes of risk assessments are attached to this report with a view to identifying and sharing best practices during future G7 work in this area: The first annex describes the type of climate and fragility-related risk assessment tools which G7 countries are currently using and the second annex lists relevant risk assessments and methodologies used by non-G7 institutions.



#### **IV. Possible Implementation of the Study's Recommendations**

The Working Group herewith submits to G7 Foreign Ministers the following implementation suggestions regarding the study's recommendations:

*Recommendation 1 in the Study: "Integration begins at home: Make climate-fragility risks a central foreign policy priority"*

**Comments:** G7 Foreign Ministers have recognized the need to address the compound risks associated with climate change and fragility, but most G7 governments do not yet practice inter-ministerial coordination regarding these risks. In the US, a Taskforce on Climate Resilience and Security has been established in January 2016, led by the State Department and including USAID as well as other departments within the US Administration. In the UK, a cross-departmental group has been formed in 2015 to discuss the G7 work on climate and fragility, while climate is also factored into the UK's annual, cross-departmental country risk assessment led by the Cabinet Office.

- **Suggestion 1:** Build capacity within foreign ministries to respond to the challenge of climate-fragility risks and strengthen cross-departmental coordination on these risks within national governments and agencies by, for example, promoting further information sharing within national governments and agencies, setting up/continuing a cross-ministerial working group, conducting trainings and/or developing guidance materials.

*Recommendation 2 in the Study: "Come together for a new dialogue: Enhance G7 cooperation"*

**Comments:** The risk of instability, particularly in places already affected by conflict and fragility, is going to increase as the climate continues to change – and these risks will only be amplified if adequate efforts to address climate change are not pursued. Political commitment for enhanced G7 cooperation on this front has been provided by G7 Foreign Ministers in 2013 and 2015, as described above. The commissioning of the study and the knowledge platform, followed by the establishment of the Working Group, have been first steps towards future G7 cooperation. To move from commitment and analysis to operation, and to better align the efforts of G7 member states in this area, the Working Group will require a new mandate.

- **Suggestion 2:** Task the Working Group to implement selected recommendations (as listed above and below) from the study for a period of two years. The new mandate of the Group would commence and end with the respective G7 Foreign Ministers' meeting.
- **Suggestion 3:** Submit draft terms of reference for the Working Group in time for the G7 Foreign Ministers' meeting in 2017. These terms should cover, at a minimum, the type and frequency of meetings, the role of the chair and of G7 partners as well as reporting by the Group. Meetings of the Working Group will preferably be held on the margins of other, related meetings.
- **Suggestion 4:** Task the Working Group to submit periodic reports to G7 Foreign Ministers, including, for example, information on progress by G7 governments, lessons

learned, best practices and, in particular, identification of next steps with respect to effectively addressing the impacts of compound climate-fragility risks. These reports should be concise, with the aims of sustaining momentum and generating concrete action, exhibiting G7 leadership and providing transparency on actions taken. Reports may be supplemented by external contributions commissioned by the Working Group on an as-needed basis.

- **Suggestion 5:** Task the Working Group to continue the intra-G7 information exchange on climate-fragility risks in order to: (1) mainstream these risk considerations across G7 governments, (2) jointly analyze current and potential climate-fragility hot spots, (3) review prevention and response actions and (4) identify gaps and opportunities.
- **Suggestion 6:** Task the Working Group to discuss and compare risk assessments and their methodologies, including assessment findings related to particularly vulnerable regions and/or countries. This dialogue should not exclude consideration of the possible need for developing additional assessments, tools and methodologies. As the starting point, existing risk assessments, methodologies and tools are listed in the annex to this report and entry points for discussion listed in chapter V below.
- **Suggestion 7:** Task the Working Group to convene expert meetings on specific topics as identified by the study. This would commence with an initial meeting financed by and taking place in Germany in 2016, focused on best practices and lessons learned from managing one or more of the seven compound risks identified in the study. These expert meetings may be held back-to-back with or separately from Working Group meetings and may seek to encourage cross-fertilization of organizations and sector discussions by being held in conjunction with meetings of other relevant fora, but should in all cases feed into Working Group discussions.
- **Suggestion 8:** Task the Working Group to advise the authors of the knowledge platform on climate and fragility, commissioned by G7 foreign ministries in 2014 and established in 2015, on future development of the knowledge platform, and to consider its future funding and usage by G7 Foreign Ministries. The platform is available at [www.newclimateforpeace.org](http://www.newclimateforpeace.org).

*Recommendation 3 in the Study: "Set the global resilience agenda: G7 task force informs global and multilateral processes and structures"*

**Comments:** The Working Group agrees with the study's authors on the assumption underlying this recommendation, namely that action on climate-fragility risks must also be considered and taken beyond the circle of G7 partners. A focused effort for G7 outreach to promote this conviction does not at present exist, though the German G7 Presidency has begun to conduct outreach at international events in 2015 (see section III above). The Working Group is of the view, however, that a targeted G7 outreach to multilateral institutions and sector organizations (see list below) will be credible only if G7 partners have done their homework first, both nationally and within the G7. The Working Group is also cognizant that, given limited human and financial resources, investment in broad outreach



efforts could inadvertently hamper work in other areas of G7 climate-fragility action. On the other hand, a complete lack of outreach would mean that the G7 miss out on learning from climate-fragility work already happening elsewhere – with the exception of the expert meetings envisaged in Suggestion 7. The Working Group therefore proposes to conduct joint outreach to a single UN organization or agency initially, supplemented where possible by outreach of individual G7 partners to other UN organizations. Priority should be given to organizations which can bring in the views of countries and regions affected by climate-fragility risks, their priorities for adapting to climate change and to associated security risks, as well as their expectations from the G7. Candidate organizations mentioned in discussions of the Working Group included UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, the FAO, the Green Climate Fund, the IOM and UNCCD. Non-UN organizations were also considered, namely the G7+ group and the OECD-DAC (for regional organizations considered, see below under Recommendation 4). Independent of the choice of organization, the Working Group notes with interest that the study points to the possibility of co-benefits between climate adaptation, development cooperation work and peacebuilding efforts. The Paris Agreement has strengthened the importance of adaptation to climate change, i.a. by including approaches to address displacement related to climate change. Also worth further investigation is the “do no harm” approach to the design and implementation of climate-related policies and activities which seeks to ensure that adaptation measures undertaken in fragile contexts are conflict-sensitive.

- **Suggestion 9:** Mandate the Working Group to conduct initial outreach to a single UN organization, to be agreed within the Working Group or, lacking such agreement, decided by the current G7 Presidency, and based on an agreed specific purpose, while also exploring the benefits of working with further UN organizations and the best way to engage with them. The outreach could take the form of a demarche, a technical meeting or participation of UN representatives at a Working Group meeting. The purpose could be (alternatively or in combination) to support this organization in conducting climate-fragility risk assessments, capturing of lessons learned, development of best practice principles and corresponding operational guidance for relevant programs, policies and sectors. G7 partners are invited to supplement this activity with individual outreach to other UN and/or non-UN organizations and inform the Working Group on such outreach.
- **Suggestion 10:** Task the Working Group to study, to the extent feasible, the possibility of co-benefits from integrating climate risk screening and climate adaptation aspects into peacebuilding programs.

*Recommendation 4 in the Study: “Partner for resilience: Engage a wide range of partners to ensure (that) global actions produce local results”*

**Comments:** As explained with respect to Recommendation 3 above, the Working Group agrees that action must extend beyond the circle of G7 countries, but cautions that a broad outreach effort would be more effective once the G7 have undertaken domestic and intra-G7 action and would need to consider available capacities, given that the G7 is not an implementation agency. The Working Group observes that the G7 will be able to build on a

large number of resilience-related projects by G7 member states and on a multitude of resilience-related initiatives in which G7 member states already take part. As under Recommendation 3, the Working Group would suggest a targeted (rather than broad) pilot learning approach. Regional candidates for outreach mentioned in Working Group discussions included the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Horn of Africa, ASEAN, the OSCE and NATO. Apart from the institutional and geographic outreach, the Working Group also sees substantial value in continuing the 2015 practice of ad-hoc outreach by the Working Group chairmanship at international events related to climate-fragility issues.

- **Suggestion 11:** Mandate the Working Group to further explore the idea of conducting outreach to one regional organization and one country, based on an agreed specific purpose. The future outreach could take the form of, for example, a demarche, a technical meeting, a training workshop, participation of regional/country representatives at a Working Group meeting or the development of a joint project. The purpose could be (alternatively or in combination) to support this organization/country in conducting climate-fragility risk assessments, capturing of lessons learned, development of best practice principles and corresponding operational guidance for relevant programs, policies and sectors.
- **Suggestion 12:** Mandate the Working Group members to conduct, after consultation with its chairperson, ad-hoc outreach on climate-fragility risks at existing international fora and at international conferences related to climate-fragility issues and interests. This could take the form of key-note speeches, panel participation and, finances permitting, dedicated side events supported inter alia by the think tanks involved in the study.

## **V. Stocktaking of Assessments on Climate and Fragility Risks**

The study recommended that G7 governments could “*improve and make better use of global assessments of climate-fragility risks*” and “*develop a unified, shared, and accessible risk methodology covering all segments of the problem and directed towards producing actionable conclusions*”. As a first step towards better use of these assessments and to assess the feasibility of these recommendations, the Working Group initiated a stocktaking of relevant risk assessments and related methodologies that G7 governments have conducted or are regularly conducting, and whose approach could potentially be used for the above mentioned purposes. Table 1 below lists all the risk assessments that were reported in alphabetical order of G7 members. Details on all the risk assessments, as well as a brief summary for each of them, may be found in annex 1.

Table 1 shows that most G7 governments have sector-specific methodologies that assess either conflict-fragility or environmental and climate risks. Only a small number of assessments, notably those used by USAID, seek to systematically integrate both. Moreover, some of the reported assessments do not have a global scope (e.g. due to the focus on risks to

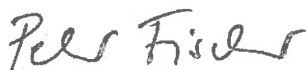
G7 members themselves). The above table is illustrative but not yet comprehensive for all G7 countries.

Table 1

Name of Risk Assessment	G7 Member	Environmental risk factors systematically taken into account?	Conflict/fragility risks systematically taken into account?
Risk Monitor	Canada	Partially	Yes
Country Tracking and Forecasting Tool	Canada	Yes	Yes
Projection of Economic impacts of climate change in Sectors of the European Union based on bottom-up Analysis	European Union	Yes	No
EU Climate-ADAPT Portal	European Union	Yes	No
Climate resilient development index: theoretical framework, selection criteria and fit-for-purpose indicators	European Union	Yes	No
Global Climate Change Alliance vulnerability index	European Union	Yes	No
Vulnerability to Climate Change in African Cities	France	Yes	No
Urban Planning and Climate Change Resilience Philippines	France	Yes	No
Summary Note on AFD Experiences in Fragile States	France	Partially	Yes
Policy Paper on Fragile States	France	Partially	Yes
AFD Experiences with Microfinance in Fragile States	France	No	Yes
Presentation: AFD in Fragile States	France	Partially	Yes
Crisis Early Warning System	Germany	No	Yes
National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change	Italy	Yes	No
Climate Finance Impact Tool for Adaptation JICA Climate-FIT (Adaptation)	Japan	Yes	No
Joint Analysis of Conflict and Stability (JACS)	UK	No	Yes
UK Food Security Assessment (UK FSA)	UK	Yes	Partially
Alert List Methodology	USA	No	Yes
USAID Climate Change and Conflict Assessment Framework	USA	Yes	Yes
USAID Climate Risk Management Process	USA	Yes	Partially
USAID Conflict Assessment Framework (CAF 2.0)	USA	Yes	Yes
Climate Change and Conflict Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework	USA	Yes	Yes

The scope and the focus of the assessment methodologies vary considerably. It may be possible to extend the existing sector-specific methodologies across the sectorial divide and to better cover climate-fragility risks specifically. To this end, it would be helpful to collect more details on the vulnerability indices with respect to their – existing or potential – recognition of conflict-related drivers.

The results of the stocktaking exercise present a number of possible next steps for addressing risk assessment in the Working Group, in line with Suggestion 6 listed above. First, the Group could discuss the lessons learned from the implementation of these methodologies and any existing or planned (pilot) projects. Second, the Group could identify additional methodologies and experiences, including at lower (e.g. project) scale and, in particular, within G7 members' development assistance programs since the bulk of practical experience lies in that domain. Third, the Group could explore to what extent such existing climate-fragility risk assessment 'prototypes' could be amalgamated with their existing national assessments that do not yet cover climate-fragility risks in their full scope. Fourth, the Working Group could discuss whether a shared assessment methodology is feasible, what scope and objective(s) such a common risk assessment methodology would have, what methodologies it could build on and which governments would be interested in participating. Alternatively, there might be a preference for keeping distinct national approaches that may nonetheless draw inspiration from cross-national comparisons and learning.



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# G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

## Annex 1

### Risk Assessments undertaken by G7 Countries, relevant to future G7 Climate-Fragility Work

#### Overview

**Canada** reported that its Global Affairs Department produces a quarterly *Risk Monitor* and risk map to alert Canadian authorities of evolving global risk trends. The Risk Monitor outlines risk of destabilization in the short to medium term. The Risk Map provides an overview of emerging stabilization trends in fragile states. These documents do not currently factor in long term environmental risks. The methodology and the findings are not publically available, but may be shared with G7 partners on a case by case basis.

Canada also reported its *Country Tracking and Forecasting Tool (CTFT)*, which is used to conduct an annual risk triage and assessment exercise. This exercise assigns a country specific level of risk for human rights and state protection, level of democracy and the ability of regimes to deal with political changes. The objective of the risk assessment is to enable Canada uphold its commitment to non-refoulement under the Protecting Canada's Immigration System Act (PCISA). The methodology of the CTFT aligns with regulatory obligations. The methodology may be shared with G7 partners and the findings shared with G7 partners upon request.

The **European Union** reported four assessments, two that focus on Europe itself and two that have a global focus. All are publically accessible in terms of methodology and findings.

With respect to European climate change vulnerability assessments, the Joint Research Center's (JRC) *Projection of Economic impacts of climate change in Sectors of the European Union based on bottom-up Analysis (PESETA II)* project focuses on a multi-sectoral assessment of climate change impacts on Europe for the 2071-2100 timeframe.

A second assessment is found at the *EU Climate-ADAPT portal* which contains a page dedicated to climate change vulnerability and risks in Europe and includes both background information and indicators.

For the global level, the JRC in 2015 published a report titled '*Climate resilient development index: theoretical framework, selection criteria and fit-for-purpose indicators*' that seeks to improve the understanding of the implications of climate aid financing. Emphasizing the economic aspects of climate risk, it identifies 102 indicators for climate resilient development. It proposes three indices for climate resilient development and argues that there is no single approach for building a global index for climate resilient development.

Second, the EU's *Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)* uses a vulnerability ranking whose underlying indicators the JRC regularly updates and which is publically available. The



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GCCA program focuses on collaboration with countries particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and identifies them partly on the basis of this ranking.

**France** reported six documents relating to development cooperation policies, projects and lessons learned. Two of them focus on building resilience to climate change (one in African cities, the other in Philippine cities), though not assessing security-related risks systematically. Four documents deal with state fragility and comprise a strategy-level policy paper on the issue, a reflection on experiences of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) with micro-finance in fragile states, as well as a paper and a presentation on AFD's general experiences and approach in such situations. All are publically available in English, except for the presentation which is publically available, but in French only.

**Germany** reported its annual *Crisis Early Warning* system, which assesses the conflict potential in countries in which German bilateral development cooperation is active, as well as in countries of special interest. Looking at ten so-called analysis sectors, it groups countries according to a 'traffic light system' (green, yellow, or red). According to this classification, certain requirements regarding conflict-sensitivity have to be fulfilled by German development cooperation actors. The analysis sectors do not systematically include environmental risk factors, but contain many of the intermediate factors that link these risks to state fragility. The methodology and the findings are not published, but the methodology may be shared with G7 partners.

**Italy** reported its *National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change* which assesses the key impacts and vulnerabilities related to climate change every five years to ensure appropriate adaptation measures. The current assessment was completed in 2014 and formally adopted in 2015. Italy will draft a National Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change including conflict-fragility risk analysis, with a first draft expected by the end of 2016. The current *Strategy* is publicly available, but at present only in Italian.

**Japan** reported its *Climate Finance Impact Tool for Adaptation (JICA Climate-FIT)*, which guides planning on adaptation-related projects. Published in 2011, it systematically covers environmental risks but does not include conflict / fragility risks. It is publicly available, also in English.

The **United Kingdom** reported two assessments. Its *Joint Analysis of Conflict and Stability (JACS)* assessment supports integrated planning, policy and resource allocation, creating synergies between the UK's diplomatic, development and defence analytical processes. It is demand-driven in terms of regularity, geographic scale, and thematic scope and does not systematically take environmental risks into account. However, the UK is piloting an approach to integrate climate change and tries to include it more systematically. Both the methodology and the findings are publically available.

The *UK Food Security Assessment (UK FSA)* analyses global resource availability and sustainability with respect to future food security in the UK itself. The assessment, last reviewed in 2010, includes both climate change and fragility risks in the supply chain, is publicly available. It will be reviewed within the next five years.

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The **United States** reported five assessments, all of them led by USAID. USAID's *Alert List Methodology* annually assesses country level fragility and instability risks, based on a set of standard indicators. Environmental risks are not specifically included as unique indicators. Country level fragility/instability risks can be overlaid with climate risk data to obtain a picture of combined risk. The analytical methodology can be shared publicly, but the annual assessment report findings cannot be shared outside the U.S. Government.

The *Conflict Assessment Framework 2.0* (CAF 2.0) comprises USAID's methodology for conflict assessments to support missions and operating units in evaluating conflict risks and peace-building opportunities. Environmental risks are integrated into the assessment, and the methodology is publicly available. Findings may or may not be shared with other G7 governments, depending on the context.

The *Climate Change and Conflict Assessment Framework (CCCAF)* is based on USAID's *CAF 2.0* methodology and is modified to provide specific analysis of climate change-related vulnerability and conflict/fragility risks. The CCCAF has been applied in five case studies in seven countries between 2010 and 2015. The studies were conducted in Africa (Horn of Africa and Sahel regions as well as Lagos and Accra) and the (Peruvian) Andes region. The CCCAF methodology and country case study reports are publicly available.

The *USAID Climate Risk Management Process* requires climate risk screening during the drafting of each USAID Regional/Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (R/CDCS). R/CDCS are typically five-year strategies. Starting October 1, 2016, USAID will conduct additional climate risk assessment to inform the design of programs and projects in areas of high climate risk. USAID has produced a Climate Risk Screening Tool to support this process. This optional tool analyses "potential climate impacts, adaptive capacity and opportunities and trade-offs by sector" and includes a module on governance, peace and security. The tool is not yet publicly available, but USAID hopes to make it available in the future. The results will be available as part of the publically available regional / country development cooperation strategies.

The *Climate Change and Conflict Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Guide* is a tool to support USAID field officers and other development practitioners in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating climate change assistance programs conducted in fragile and conflict-affected environments. It provides programmatic guidance to support assessment of climate-fragility risks and implementation of conflict-sensitive climate change programs and activities. The Guide and Annex are publicly available.

### Detail

See following pages.

## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

Canada	
Name of the Assessment	Risk Monitor
Lead ministry or agency	Global Affairs Canada (GAC)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	GAC may choose to incorporate data from other government departments moving forward.
How often is the assessment conducted?	Quarterly.
What regions or countries are covered?	Global.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	The assessment focuses on the root causes of instability (e.g., last three months) and seeks to identify potential triggers of instability (e.g. next three months).
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Short-term potential environmental risk factors are taken into account. Long-term environmental risk factors, including climate change, are not taken into account.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Yes.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	It may be shared among the G7, but GAC will examine each request on a case-by-case basis. It is not to be shared with a public audience.
Relevant assessment Links	Fund for Peace's Fragile States Index ( <a href="http://www.fsi.fundforpeace.org">www.fsi.fundforpeace.org</a> )

Canada	
Name of the Assessment	Country Tracking and Forecasting Tool (CTFT)
Lead ministry or agency	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada



## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	Refugee Affairs conducts the risk assessments based on open source information. Ministries consulted on country reviews and recommendations following yearly risk assessments are Canada Border Services Agency and Global Affairs Canada.
How often is the assessment conducted?	Annually.
What regions or countries are covered?	All countries except for 42 safe countries, mostly European Union countries. Geographic areas covered include: Asia: South, Central, South East and South Pacific Africa: South, East and West Africa Americas: North, Central, South America and the Caribbean Europe: Western and Eastern Europe MENA: Middle East and North Africa
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	Risk assessments focus on level of risk for human rights and state protection, level of democracy and the ability of regimes to deal with political changes. The risk analysis of country conditions is based on indicators such as: state fragility; political transition; regime change; and political instability in the face of upcoming elections.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Environmental risk factors are built into the indices on which the risk assessment tool is based. Fragile States Index 2015: <a href="http://library.fundforpeace.org/library/fragilestatesindex-2015.pdf">http://library.fundforpeace.org/library/fragilestatesindex-2015.pdf</a> Polity IV Index: <a href="http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm">http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm</a> World Elections Calendar: <a href="http://www.electionguide.org/calendar.php">http://www.electionguide.org/calendar.php</a>
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Yes. If yes, which factors and how? The following factors are taken into account: State fragility; political transition; regime change; and political instability in the face of upcoming elections. Once a risk ranking is assigned to countries, they are monitored for sudden and significant changes in laws, policies, practices and government sanctions that may pose personal risks (i.e. risks to life, of torture, and of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment) to nationals of those countries in order to mitigate risks of removals of failed refugee claimants.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	Yes/Partially (upon request)
Relevant assessment Links	Not available.

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European Union	
Name of the Assessment	<p>This fiche summarises two deliverables on climate change assessments used covering Europe, and two which are global:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Projection of Economic impacts of climate change in Sectors of the European Union based on bottom-up Analysis</b></li> <li>• <b>EU Climate-ADAPT portal</b></li> <li>• <b>Climate resilient development index: theoretical framework, selection criteria and fit-for-purpose indicators</b></li> <li>• <b>Global Climate Change Alliance vulnerability index</b></li> </ul>
Lead ministry or agency	EU (European Commission and EEAS)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	DG CLIMA, DG ECHO, DG DEVCO European Environment Agency Joint Research Centre (JRC)
How often is the assessment conducted?	2014, 2015, and ongoing
What regions or countries are covered?	Europe +Global
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	<p>Vulnerability assessments (<b>Europe</b>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objective of the JRC PESETA II project (<b>Projection of Economic impacts of climate change in Sectors of the European Union based on bottom-up Analysis</b>) is to make a consistent multi-sectoral assessment of the impacts of climate change in Europe for the 2071-2100 time horizon.</li> <li>• The <b>EU Climate-ADAPT portal</b> has a page dedicated to climate change vulnerability and risks, mainly on background information to determine those risks (indicators, links to other info portals etc)</li> </ul> <p><b>Global:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The JRC report "<b>Climate resilient development index: theoretical framework, selection criteria and fit-for-purpose indicators</b>" reviews the main theoretical concepts that characterise the scientific literature on climate risk and</li> </ul>



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	<p>vulnerability assessments, and identifies climate resilient fit-for-purpose indicators accordingly. This makes it possible to build the theoretical foundations to improve understanding of the implications of climate aid financing. The novelty of this report lies in the emphasis given to economic aspects of climate risk, most notably: the concepts of loss and damage, the understanding of factors that enhance economic resilience, the links between climate change policies and development (besides economic growth) and the acknowledgment of the role of natural capital in pursuing development policies. By reviewing grey and peer-reviewed literature, 102 suitable indicators are identified and grouped into six components. A case study is proposed which involves building three climate resilient development indices. The three indices are built for climate resilient development using the same components and indicators but adopting different political perspectives. Our case study demonstrates that although there is some agreement on which indicators should be included in an index for climate resilient development, a single approach to building a global index for climate resilient development does not exist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EU's <b>Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)</b> works primarily with partner countries most vulnerable to climate change. Among the criteria used to select countries every year, the GCCA uses a 'ranking' based on a vulnerability index. This index was developed in 2008 and now needs to be updated. Work on that is ongoing at the JRC, where indicators used are freely available and regularly updated, which will allow setting up an open-access web-based platform for anyone interested in getting data on climate vulnerability.</li> </ul>
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Not systematically.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	Yes
Relevant assessment Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/vulnerabilities-and-risks">http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/vulnerabilities-and-risks</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://peseta.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.html">http://peseta.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.html</a></li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/sites/default/files/ReqNo_JRC94771_lb-na-27126-en-n.pdf?search">https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/sites/default/files/ReqNo_JRC94771_lb-na-27126-en-n.pdf?search</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/event/workshop/indicators-and-data-climate-resilient-development">https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/event/workshop/indicators-and-data-climate-resilient-development</a></li> </ul> <p>(And related information/links referred to in these documents).</p>
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France	
Name of the Assessment	French risk assessments
Lead ministry or agency	Foreign Affairs – with inter-ministerial coordination – Internal Affairs, Ecology, Defence, Agence française de développement (AFD).
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	Internal Affairs, Ecology, Defence, Agence française de développement (AFD), sometimes think tanks and universities.
How often is the assessment conducted?	Varies, depending on the risks discussed.
What regions or countries are covered?	See below, but particularly Sub-Saharan Africa.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	Risk assessment is being conducted for each project that AFD is implementing (in the instruction phase).  Specifically, climate vulnerability assessment is being tested by the Agence Française de Développement, for pilot projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tunisia, Benin and Haiti.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes  Several factors, geography, vulnerability, resilience, GDP and income  See AFD summary note on experiences in fragile states: <a href="http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Evaluations/Notes-synthese/09-VA-Notes-synthese.pdf">http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Evaluations/Notes-synthese/09-VA-Notes-synthese.pdf</a>
Does the assessment systematically take into account	Yes  If yes, which factors and how?

## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

<p>conflict/fragility /instability risk factors?</p>	<p>Political and economic factors.</p>
<p>Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?</p>	<p>Yes/Partially</p>
<p>Relevant assessment Links</p>	<p>Research paper by AFD on “Understanding the Assessment and Reduction of Vulnerability to Climate Change in African Cities: A Focus on Low-Income and Informal Settlements”:  <a href="http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Scientifiques/Serie-grise/Serie-Grise-Understanding-Assessment-Reduction-Vulnerability.pdf">http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Scientifiques/Serie-grise/Serie-Grise-Understanding-Assessment-Reduction-Vulnerability.pdf</a></p> <p>Summary by AFD on “Philippines - Strengthening urban planning and improving resilience to climate change”:  <a href="http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PORTAILS/SECTEURS/CLIMAT/fiches-2015-va/PHILLIPINES_urban.pdf">http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PORTAILS/SECTEURS/CLIMAT/fiches-2015-va/PHILLIPINES_urban.pdf</a></p> <p>Summary note by AFD on experiences in fragile states:  <a href="http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Evaluations/Notes-synthese/09-VA-Notes-synthese.pdf">http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Evaluations/Notes-synthese/09-VA-Notes-synthese.pdf</a></p> <p>Strategy document agreed by the Interministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development: “Fragile States and Situations of Fragility: France’s Policy Paper”  <a href="http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/EtatsFragiles-2.pdf">http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/EtatsFragiles-2.pdf</a></p> <p>Research / lessons learned paper by AFD on micro-finance in fragile countries:  <a href="http://www.e-mfp.eu/sites/default/files/resources/2014/02/4a%20AFD,%20Microfinance%20Interventions%20in%20Fragile%20and%20Post-Crisis%20States.pdf">http://www.e-mfp.eu/sites/default/files/resources/2014/02/4a%20AFD,%20Microfinance%20Interventions%20in%20Fragile%20and%20Post-Crisis%20States.pdf</a></p> <p>Presentation by AFD on its experiences and approach in fragile states (in French):  <a href="http://www.u-clermont1.fr/uploads/sfCmsContent/html/1115/Situations%20de%20fragilit%C3%A9%20-%20Pr%C3%A9sentation%20ED%20UDA%20-%20%2031%20janvier%202013%20%5BMode%20de%20compatibilit%C3%A9%5D.pdf">http://www.u-clermont1.fr/uploads/sfCmsContent/html/1115/Situations%20de%20fragilit%C3%A9%20-%20Pr%C3%A9sentation%20ED%20UDA%20-%20%2031%20janvier%202013%20%5BMode%20de%20compatibilit%C3%A9%5D.pdf</a></p>

## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

GERMANY	
Name of the Assessment	<b>Crisis Early Warning</b>
Lead ministry or agency	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA).
How often is the assessment conducted?	Annually.
What regions or countries are covered?	All partner countries of German bilateral development cooperation worldwide, plus countries of special interest.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	<p>The Crisis Early Warning System aims at measuring the conflict potential in a given country/society by answering a list of weighted multiple-choice questions on structural causes of conflict.</p> <p>The goal of the crisis early warning system is to provide the BMZ with a basis for decisions on preventive action, i.e. to identify those countries where there is a need for crisis prevention.</p>
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	No.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The questionnaire focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- structural conflict factors;</li> <li>- processes fuelling conflict;</li> <li>- strategies for conflict management and use of force;</li> <li>- classifying the conflict phase.</li> </ul>
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	<p>Yes, the methodology can be shared among the G7 (the findings cannot be shared as some of the content might be politically sensitive):</p> <p>Partner countries are grouped into three categories (green = "low", yellow = "high" or red = "acute potential for escalation"). The focus is not so much on short-term "crisis early warning" but on capturing long-term trends. To determine which category each country will be assigned to, a country expert commissioned by the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) is asked to answer 39 indicator questions for every country, using a multiple choice procedure. The main focus is on current events and trends, particularly recent conflict dynamics. The indicator questions are grouped into ten analysis sectors:</p>



## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- structural disparities;</li> <li>- ways of pursuing conflict;</li> <li>- capacity and legitimacy of political institutions;</li> <li>- transformation and modernization processes;</li> <li>- external influences;</li> <li>- collective threat perceptions;</li> <li>- tendencies of intra-societal polarization;</li> <li>- changes in political strategy of relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>- increase in use of force;</li> <li>- conflict phase.</li> </ul> <p>To measure the potential for escalation, the responses to the 39 multiple-choice questions are weighted using a clearly defined methodology. As a general rule, a score (numeric value) is attributed to each response and determines its specific weighting. The total score determines the potential for escalation. The questionnaires are analyzed for deviations compared to the previous year. Using this data, GIGA produces a forecast for the following year showing conflicts that might potentially escalate, and presents an initial proposal for the country classification.</p> <p>As a next step, the findings of GIGA are discussed within the BMZ and compared with further information and assessments available at the Ministry (for example data from other national and international sources for crisis early warning). If necessary, adjustments are made. This leads to the final classification of countries. The crisis early warning results are made available internally to the German government and the official implementing organizations (GIZ and KfW) every year. They are not published, however, as they might contain politically sensitive data.</p> <p>The "traffic light system" is used as an internal management instrument for official German development cooperation: in the "yellow" and "red" countries, portfolios and projects have to meet certain requirements with regard to conflict-sensitive planning: conducting a context analysis, outlining the risks, conflict-sensitive monitoring of impacts/do-no-harm.</p>
<p>Relevant assessment Links</p>	<p>Not available.</p>

Italy	
<p><b>Name of the Assessment</b></p>	<p><b>National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change</b></p>
<p>Lead ministry or agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment (DG Climate and Energy)</p>
<p>Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved</p>	<p>Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Food Policies, Health, Culture, Infrastructures and Transport, Education, Economic Development, Regional Affairs, Tourism.</p>



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How often is the assessment conducted?	Every 5 years. Furthermore, Italy is going to draft a National Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change. The first draft will be completed at the end of 2016.
What regions or countries are covered?	Italy.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	<p>The assessment is aimed at identifying the main impacts and vulnerabilities related to climate change and to ensure that adaptation initiatives and actions are delivered in a timely and coherent manner.</p> <p>The Strategy includes a number of coordinated adaptation actions for key sectors (such as water resources, desertification and soil degradation, hydrogeological risk, biodiversity and ecosystems, infrastructures, urban settlements, health, forestry, agriculture, coastal zones, tourism, mountain areas), in order to reduce risks and help protect the natural, social and economic systems. Three different categories of actions are used to address the risk: soft, green (ecosystemic approach) and grey (infrastructural and technologic actions)</p>
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes. The assessment revolves around the impact of climate change on the national environment and a number of economic sectors.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/institutionality risk factors?	No These factors could be included in other risk analysis that is currently being developed for the National Plan.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	Yes
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/clima/documento_SNAC.pdf">http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/clima/documento_SNAC.pdf</a> (at present available only in Italian)

### Japan

<b>Name of the Assessment</b>	<b>Climate Finance Impact Tool for Adaptation JICA Climate-FIT (Adaptation)</b>
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## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

Lead ministry or agency	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	
How often is the assessment conducted?	Project-level assessments are conducted in reference to this tool when and as required.
What regions or countries are covered?	The tool does not specify any region or country. It can be applied in all developing countries where JICA projects are planned and implemented.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	The tool is a guidance material with which JICA conducts the assessments in the planning stage of adaptation-related projects.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, which factors and how? All aspects that could be caused by climate change.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/ instability risk factors?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/climate_change/adaptation.html">http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/climate_change/adaptation.html</a>

### UK

Name of the Assessment	Joint Analysis of Conflict and Stability (JACS)
Lead ministry or agency	Normally: Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Other ministries,	DFID, MoD, Research Organisations, Stabilisation Unit

## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

agencies, or institutions involved	
How often is the assessment conducted?	As and when required.
What regions or countries are covered?	A JACS can be applied to a part of a country, whole country or region.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	<p>The purpose of JACS is to provide a basis to support integrated planning, policy and resource allocation, creating synergies between the UK's diplomatic, development and defence analytical processes. The JACS approach is not pre-defined and can be used to give a generic understanding of conflict and stability in a given context, or to explore a specific aspect of that context (for example, cross-border issues, drivers of radicalisation, etc). It answers a clearly-defined question or set of questions, agreed cross-departmentally, that will inform future decision-making on resources and policy. The process can be a "light touch" or "in-depth", depending on available timescales and customer needs, and is focused at the strategic level.</p> <p>It normally does not include special features such as confidence levels, scenario mapping or quantified information.</p>
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	No but we are piloting an approach at integrating climate change which we would like to make more systematic.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Yes, but depends on the context - looks at risks more widely, but also looks at forces which promote positive change.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	Yes. All.
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="http://sclr.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/publications/what-works-series/489-what-works-analysis">http://sclr.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/publications/what-works-series/489-what-works-analysis</a>

### UK

<b>Name of the Assessment</b>	<b>UK Food Security Assessment (UK FSA)</b>
<b>Lead ministry</b>	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

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or agency	
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	
How often is the assessment conducted?	2009, Revised 2010. A review will take place within the next 5 years.
What regions or countries are covered?	UK (but see below).
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	The FSA methodology uses a broad range of indicators, both domestic and global, to make assessments.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes. If yes, which factors and how? The UK FSA looks at global resource availability and global resource sustainability. Climate change is included in both these alongside a number of other factors including fragility and instability in the supply chain.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	The assessment does not take fragility and instability in the supply chain into account. It does not consider conflict. The report notes that climate change, bio-fuels expansion and economic and demographic change are likely to place greater strains on world food production and the natural environment, and could lead to more expensive and more volatile food prices. This could in turn exacerbate short-term problems and food insecurity in poorer countries if major players restrict trade. Any deterioration in global availability, or associated increases in prices, will necessarily have a greater adverse impact on developing countries.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	Yes, it is a publically available document.
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402151656/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/food/security/index.htm">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402151656/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/food/security/index.htm</a>



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United States	
Name of the Assessment	Alert List Methodology
Lead ministry or agency	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	Other USG agencies as applicable.
How often is the assessment conducted?	Annually.
What regions or countries are covered?	Global.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	Methodology used to develop worldwide rankings of fragility and risk of instability.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	No, however assessment results (rankings) may be overlaid with data on climate risk factors.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/ fragility/ instability risk factors?	Yes. The methodology contains a set of indicators that serve as proxies for government effectiveness and legitimacy within four domains of government activity including economic, political, security, and social.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	The Alert Lists annual report and ranking are not publicly available. The methodology, however, can be shared publicly.
Relevant assessment Links	N/A

United States	
Name of the Assessment	Climate Change and Conflict Assessment Framework (Annex 1 to 'Climate Change and Conflict: Findings and Lessons Learned



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	from Seven Case Studies in Five Countries')
Lead ministry or agency	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	Other USG agencies or host country governments/ministries, as applicable.
How often is the assessment conducted?	This methodology was used in five case studies in seven countries between 2010-2015
What regions or countries are covered?	Greater Horn of Africa (Uganda & Ethiopia); The Sahel (Niger Burkina Faso); West African Cities (Lagos, Accra); Peruvian Andes
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	The methodology includes a seven step approach to analyze the climate change and conflict nexus in a country, including a series of questions designed to collect qualitative data on the climate change and conflict nexus of issues including social, economic, and sustainability considerations.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes. The methodology considers a range of environmental risk factors, including climate impacts on water availability and quality, agriculture, land use, forests, energy, and natural hazards.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/ fragility/ instability risk factors?	Yes. The methodology provides a framework for considering the interaction between climate risks and the dynamics of conflict, fragility, instability, and peace in a given country.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	Yes. The methodology is publicly available as Annex 1 to USAID's 'Climate Change and Conflict: Findings and Lessons Learned from Seven Case Studies in Five Countries' publication (July 2014)
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="http://www.fess-global.org/index.cfm">http://www.fess-global.org/index.cfm</a>

### United States

<b>Name of the Assessment</b>	<b>USAID Climate Risk Screening Management Process</b>
Lead ministry or agency	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

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Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	As applicable, other U.S. government agencies and host-country government ministries or institutions
How often is the assessment conducted?	USAID requires climate risk screening during the drafting of each USAID Regional/Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (R/CDCS). R/CDCS are typically five-year strategies. Starting October 1, 2016, USAID will conduct additional climate risk assessment to inform the design of programs and projects in areas of high climate risk. USAID has produced a Climate Risk Screening Tool to support this process.
What regions or countries are covered?	Climate risk management is applied when a bilateral or regional USAID mission drafts their R/CDCS and, starting October 1, 2016, when programs and activities deemed to have potentially high climate risk are designed. USAID missions span the globe.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	The optional screening tool looks at potential climate impacts, adaptive capacity and opportunities and tradeoffs by sector at the country level in order to assess climate risk. The tool draws on a short fact sheet that summarizes current and future climate change in the country. In-country technical experts also provide their expertise. Teams that decide not to use the optional tool must perform assessments of equal rigor.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes. If yes, how and which factors? The tool includes temperature, precipitation and flooding, drought, sea level rise and storm surge, winds and other storms.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Partially. The tool includes a module to support assessment of climate risk for programming related to Governance and Peace and Security, which includes Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reforms, Transnational Crime, Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation, Rule of Law and Human Rights, Good Governance, and Civil Society.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	USAID's climate risk management requirements at the strategy level are available here: <a href="https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/201mat.pdf">https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/201mat.pdf</a> . The requirements for the program and project level will be publicly available in advance of October 1, 2016, when they come into effect. The tool is not yet publicly available, but USAID hopes to make it available in the future. Each R/CDCS will screen the sectors relevant to their in-country efforts. The results of the screening will be reflected in the R/CDCS, which are publicly available.
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="https://www.climatelinks.org/integration/climate-risk-management">https://www.climatelinks.org/integration/climate-risk-management</a>

## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

United States	
<b>Name of the Assessment</b>	<b>Conflict Assessment Framework 2.0</b>
Lead ministry or agency	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	Other USG agencies and host country governments/ministries, as applicable. CAF 2.0 is complementary to the Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework (ICAF). ICAF is an analytical tool designed to enable a team comprised of a variety of U.S. Government (USG) agency representatives (the "interagency") to assess conflict situations systematically and collaboratively and to prepare for interagency planning for conflict prevention, mitigation, and stabilization. Although adapted to different purposes, ICAF and various other USG frameworks all work from fundamentally similar diagnostic premises, models, and terminology.
How often is the assessment conducted?	Annually
What regions or countries are covered?	Global
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	CAF 2.0 represents USAID's methodological approach for implementing a conflict assessment to help USAID Missions and operating units better evaluate risks for armed conflict, the peace and security goals that are most important in a given country context, how existing development programs interact with these factors, how programs may (inadvertently) be doing harm, and where and how development and humanitarian assistance can most effectively support local efforts to manage conflict and build peace.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	Yes. The assessment methodology considers both contextual factors and trends and trajectories in a given country. Risk factors related to climate change should be considered as applicable to the country context and trends and trajectories as they relate to the dynamics of conflict, fragility, and peace in the country.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Yes. The CAF 2.0 is a comprehensive methodology for understanding and analyzing the dynamics of conflict, fragility, instability, and peace in a given country.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	The assessment methodology is publicly available. Assessment findings for specific countries may or may not be shared publicly, depending on the specific country context.
Relevant assessment	<a href="https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-">https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-</a>



## G7 Climate and Fragility - Stocktaking of Risk Assessments

Links	conflict/technical-publications
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United States	
Name of the Assessment	Climate Change and Conflict Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework
Lead ministry or agency	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Other ministries, agencies, or institutions involved	Other USG agencies or host country governments/ministries, as applicable.
How often is the assessment conducted?	The Annex is designed to be used by USAID field officers to assist with the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of climate change development assistance programs.
What regions or countries are covered?	The Annex may be used by any USAID field Mission around the globe.
What is the content and thematic focus of the assessment?	The Annex provides a set of guidelines for USAID and its partners to employ in planning, designing, implementing, and learning from programs where climate change and conflict have the potential to interact. It is a complement to USAID's Climate-Resilient Development Framework, which outlines an approach for helping USAID and its partners achieve development objectives in the face of climate variability and change. It presents a framework for analysis, illustrates how this framework can be applied, and discusses ways to understand conflict dynamics and be attuned to opportunities for peacebuilding through climate-related activities.
Does the assessment systematically take into account environmental risk factors including climate change?	<p>Yes. The Annex helps field officers consider climate change as an important influence leading to complex changes in politics, society, the environment, the economy – and in some cases the security situation. It provides information on common pathways through which climate change and conflict intersect including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct resource competition</b> in which climate change results in greater relative scarcity or abundance of a specific natural resource.</li> <li>• <b>Increased grievances over relative deprivation</b> in which climate change-induced resource scarcity or abundance (and the ensuing competition) leads to changes in relative prosperity that can reinforce existing feelings of grievance or mistrust between groups.</li> <li>• <b>Complex crisis and human insecurity</b> in which climate change contributes to or intensifies natural disasters, such as floods or droughts, which can have socio-economic impacts.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Annex is designed as a companion resource to USAID's Climate-Resilient Development Framework, which</p>



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	provides a detailed framework for analyzing climate change vulnerability.
Does the assessment systematically take into account conflict/fragility/instability risk factors?	Yes. The Annex provides a simple framework for understanding how climate might influence basic elements of conflict dynamics including context, institutional performance (identity groups, grievances, and societal patterns), and key actors' interests, resources, and strategies.
Can the assessment methodology and/or findings be shared among the G7? With a public audience?	The Climate Change and Conflict Annex is publicly available.
Relevant assessment Links	<a href="https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/technical-publications">https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/technical-publications</a>

### Annex 2

#### Non-G7 Risk Assessments relevant to future G7 Climate-Fragility Work

As regards non-G7 institutions completing climate and/or fragility-related risk assessments, the Working Group noted the following tools as useful for future G7 work on climate and fragility (without claiming this to be a complete list):

- a) the INFORM risk index which has been developed by the EU, UN organizations and the OECD, is based on open data sources and could possibly become a more standard global tool. However, the study points out that INFORM does not include climate change related trends except for drought. The index is available at: <http://www.inform-index.org/>;
- b) the Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Financing Methodological Framework by the G20/OECD (2012) (<http://www.oecd.org/gov/risk/G20disasterriskmanagement.pdf>);
- c) seasonal (i.e. multi-month) forecasts and early-action advice provided by the International Federation of the Red Cross Climate Centre (<http://www.climatecentre.org/climate-info-forecasts>);
- d) *a Civil Protection Index compiled by the EU which includes climate aspects; [not available on the internet]*
- e) the Global Climate Risk Index compiled annually on the basis of historical natural disaster data, by the German NGO Germanwatch (<https://germanwatch.org/de/11366>);
- f) a summary of risk assessments and data available in the EU, published by the EU Joint Research Centre in 2013 ("Overview of Disaster Risks that the EU faces"; <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC79415>);

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- g) climate risk methodologies currently under development at the World Bank, though not completed yet;
- h) assessments conducted by the World Bank to identify conflict-related obstacles to development, based on the Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF);
- i) the (US NGO) Fund for Peace's yearly Fragile States Index ([www.fsi.fundforpeace.org](http://www.fsi.fundforpeace.org));
- j) the ACLED project (public) databank which collects and reports political violence data for Africa, South Asia and South East Asia and is run by the University of Sussex (UK) ([www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com));
- k) post-crisis environmental assessments, environmental peacebuilding assessments and disaster risk reduction assessments conducted by UNEP's Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch ([www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts/](http://www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts/));
- l) guidance on relevant indicators produced by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding under "Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Indicators – Progress, Interim List and Next Steps" in April 2013  
([http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/media/filer\\_public/a1/52/a152494f-0bb0-4ff3-8908-14bb007abd25/psg\\_indicators\\_en.pdf](http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/media/filer_public/a1/52/a152494f-0bb0-4ff3-8908-14bb007abd25/psg_indicators_en.pdf))
- m) USAID report on "Climate Change and Conflict: An Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework" in February 2015  
([https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/ClimateChangeConflictAnnex\\_2015%2002%2025,%20Final%20with%20date%20for%20Web.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/ClimateChangeConflictAnnex_2015%2002%2025,%20Final%20with%20date%20for%20Web.pdf))