

DRAFT Briefing about Global Sea Level Rise and Its Impact on Human Security Followed Up by Round-table Discussions about Scaling Up Climate Action

This event is designed to encourage collaboration between industrial sectors with high greenhouse gas emissions such as the fossil fuel sector, the financial sector, governments and the environmental movement to implement large-scale action on climate change. It would include an initial panel session and then discussions amongst stakeholders in smaller round-tables. The initial panel session would include a briefing for the media and key stakeholders, which would be simultaneously broadcast online.

The briefing would outline the expected global sea level rise due to several factors including melting glaciers and the expected impact of this sea level rise on human security as well as some emission mitigation technology that can be implemented on a large-scale. The stakeholders would include senior executives from industrial sectors with high emissions such as the fossil fuel sector, climate-related technology experts, technically-oriented environmentalists, senior government officials, and senior executives from the financial sector. Selected stakeholders would be invited to be physically present at the event and others can participate online.

Given below is an outline of the proposed panel session:

Welcome everyone and Introduce Keynote speaker: Robert Baines, President and CEO, [NATO Association of Canada](#)

Keynote Speech: _____, Director, [NATO Climate Change and Security Centre of Excellence \(CCASCOE\)](#)

Moderator: Robert Baines

Section A - Panel Session

1) Moderator provides an [overview of rising global greenhouse gas \(GHG\) levels](#) and then introduces the first panelist:

[Paul Stevers](#), Founder and CEO of [Think Renewables Group](#) and [Integrated ClimateTech \(iClimateTech\)](#) as well as co-founder of [Climate Solutions Advancement Network \(ClimateSAN\)](#).

2) Overview of rising global Greenhouse Gas Levels and some notable glaciers such as the Thwaites and Pine Island glaciers:

[Dr. Karen Alley](#), Assistant Professor, Centre for Earth Observation Science, University of Manitoba.

3) Expected global sea level rise if notable glaciers collapse such as the Thwaites and Pine Island glaciers (summary of latest computer modeling):

Prof. [Mathieu Morlighem](#), Evans Family Distinguished Professor of Earth Sciences, Dartmouth College

4) Current notable impacts of climate change on human security, such as [conflict and forced migration](#), and how these impacts will be amplified by global sea level rise if one or more of the notable glaciers collapse. Some possible speakers:

- a) [Michael Ruehle](#), Head, Climate and Energy Security Section at NATO.
- b) Prof. [Andrea H. Cameron](#), Military Professor in National Security Affairs at the [U.S. Naval War College](#), a Commander in the U.S. Navy in the National Security Affairs Department and the founding director of the [Climate and Human Security Studies Group](#).
- c) [General Tom Middendorp](#) (Ret.), who is Chair of the International Military Council on Climate and Security ([IMCCS](#)).
- d) [Erin Sikorsky](#), Director, IMCCS.
Deputy Director, Center for Climate and Security.
- e) [Major General ANM Muniruzzaman](#) (Ret.) – Chairman, [Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change \(GMACCC\)](#).
- f) [General Russel Honoré \(Ret.\)](#), who a 37-year army veteran and a global authority on leadership, disaster management, and climate preparedness.
- g) Possible expert on forced migration such as [Filippo Grandi](#), UN High Commissioner for Refugees, [UNHCR](#).

5) [Paul Stevers](#) explains how the expected impacts of notable glaciers collapsing are only one example of why very large-scale action on climate change is needed. He also explains that to accelerate this action, a collaboration between the industrial sectors such as the fossil fuel sector, financial sector, environmental groups and governments is needed to enable sufficient large-scale climate action. For this collaboration to occur, these groups need to invest time to understand key facts about energy demand and each other's views about climate and energy including the following:

- a) Total energy demand is growing faster than new renewable energy supplies. For, example, in July of 2021, IEA reported that [Global electricity demand is growing faster than renewables, driving strong increase in generation from fossil fuels](#). This does not include increased demand for other energy needs such as making cement and concrete.
- b) Why some of the latest information about climate change and its expected impacts that have the environmental groups so alarmed about this issue.
- c) Progress and potential of carbon-related technologies (Carbon Tech) that the fossil fuel sector can implement on a very large-scale.
- d) Main reasons why large-scale emission mitigation projects are not being implemented fast enough.

6) Examples of Carbon Tech that can be implemented on a very large-scale:

[Jason Switzer](#) , Accelerating Canada's Carbon Tech Sector, [Carbon Management Canada](#), Calgary, Alberta.

7) Funding for large-scale implementation of emissions mitigation projects:

[Sean Kidney](#), CEO and Co-founder, [ClimateBonds Initiative](#).

Note: According to the [ClimateBonds Initiative](#), over \$500 billion in Green (Climate) Bonds were issued in 2021. This organization is now leading an initiative to [increase this amount to \\$5 trillion in Green Bonds by 2025](#). There is a large pool of buyers of Green Bonds in the global financial system. For example, the members of [The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero \(GFANZ\)](#), which includes firms that collectively have over US\$130 trillion under management, are likely buyers of this type of bond.

15 minute break

Section B - Round Table Discussions

The next phase of this meeting would be for groups of senior executives from industrial sectors with high emission such as the fossil fuel sector, climate-related technology experts, technically-oriented environmentalists, senior government officials, and senior executives from the financial sector to talk to each other in a set of relatively small round tables. The group of technically-oriented environmentalists would include senior members of relevant research centres in Canada such as the [Waterloo Institute for Sustainable Energy](#) at the University of Waterloo.

Section C - Conclusions and Recommendations for Action

After these round-table discussions, representatives from each table would briefly present their recommendations to significantly accelerate climate action.

Moderator summarizes the current need for large-scale action on climate change and then recommends next steps.

This event is an example of how human security experts can help “[bridge the gap between believers and doubters](#)” on the need for large-scale action on climate change.

Section D: Background Information

1) Given below is a link to a webpage ClimateSAN prepared about increasing collaboration to facilitate large-scale action, which contains an embedded slideshow and associated links to more information:

Draft: [Increasing Collaboration Between Key Stakeholders to Facilitate Large-Scale Climate Action \(ClimateSAN.org/icca\)](#)

2) Given below is a list of relevant documents and webpages:

- a) [Overview webpage about rising global greenhouse gas \(GHG\) levels](#) by [Climate Solutions Advancement Network \(ClimateSAN\)](#).
- b) Webpage about the [Thwaites “Doomsday” Glacier](#) with links to detailed information: [Thwaites “Doomsday” Glacier and Related Information](#).
- c) Webpage about rising sea levels and its expected impact on human security: [Rising Global Sea Levels and Its Impacts on Human Security](#).

- c) Overview of Thwaites Glacier: [Antarctica's Collapse Could Begin Even Sooner Than Anticipated](#), Douglas Fox, Nov. 1, 2022 by [ScientificAmerican](#).
- d) The [World Climate and Security Report 2022](#) by the [Clingendael Institute](#).
- e) The [World Climate and Security Report 2021](#) by the [International Military Council on Climate and Security \(IMCCS\)](#).
- f) [Ecological Threat Report 2022, October 2022](#) - Analyzing the Ecological Threats, Resilience & Peace by the [Institute for Economics & Peace](#).
- g) [UN HCR Global Trends Report 2021](#) - At the end of 2021, 89.3 million individuals worldwide were forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order.
- h) Selected articles from this webpage about [Growth of Violence and Forced Migration Relating to Climate Change](#):
 - i) [Climate change could force 1.2 billion to move by 2050. Is the world even remotely ready?](#) Analysis by [Robert Muggah](#) Published by [Mongabay](#), December 2022.
 - ii) [How Climate Change Helps Violent Nonstate Actors](#), Dec .14, 2022 by the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](#).
 - iii) [Canada Braces for Prospect of Future Climate Refugees](#), February 15, 2022 by [VOA News](#).
 - iv) [Sea level rise poses 'unthinkable' risks for the planet, Security Council hears](#), Feb. 14, 2023 by UN News.
 - v) [Twice as Much Land in Developing Nations Will be Swamped by Rising Seas than Previously Projected](#), February 7, 2023 by [InsideClimateNews](#).
- i) CP: [Climate change threatens Canadian security, prosperity, warns stark spy agency brief](#), March 5, 2023 — Canada's spy service warns that climate change poses a profound, ongoing threat to national security and prosperity, including the possible loss of parts of British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces to rising sea levels.