

4. OUTREACH

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT

Build strategic alliances with partner countries and international organisations to align on climate-security priorities.



3. AWARENESS

GEOPOLITICAL VULNERABILITIES

Understand the impact of climate change on the geopolitical landscape, including the complex and evolving ways in which knowledge of climate-related geopolitical and geostrategic risks is produced.

GENERATION-AFTER-NEXT TECHNOLOGIES

Monitor emerging technologies—currently in early R&D or conceptual phases and expected to be deployed in 10+ years—that may transform warfare, alter strategic balances, and redefine operational requirements.



4. OUTREACH

OPERATIONAL VULNERABILITIES

Assess the rising demand for humanitarian and crisis response, the limits on people platforms under extreme conditions, and the cumulative impact of climate-related events to inform capability development, interoperability, and mission readiness across NATO's area of responsibility and beyond.

OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Ensure defence systems and operations maintain effectiveness while reducing GHGs and enhancing carbon sequestration, so that sustainability efforts do not compromise mission readiness or capability.

INSTITUTIONAL VULNERABILITIES

Identify risks to operational continuity, capability resilience, and the integrity of critical infrastructure, including systemic and less predictable stressors that extend beyond the military domain and affect civilian infrastructure, supply chains, and energy systems.

CRITICAL DEPENDENCIES

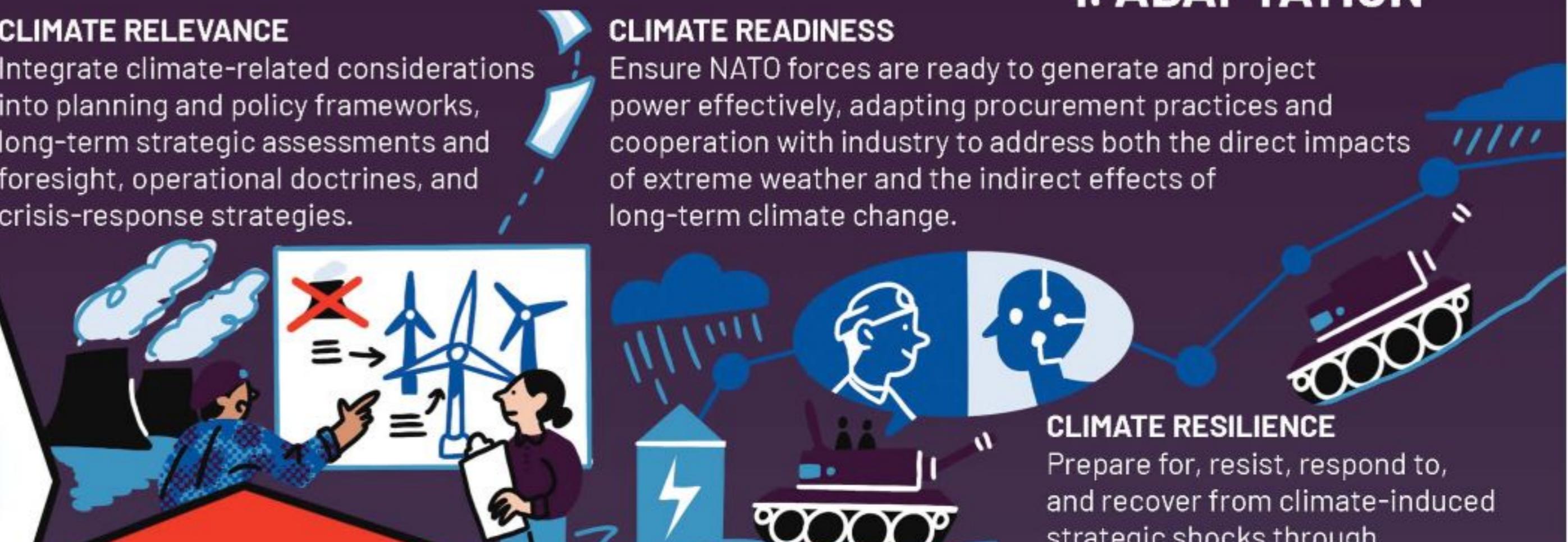
Understand how to manage dependencies on critical minerals and strategic materials without exacerbating climate and environmental challenges, ensuring resilient and responsible supply chains.

The NATO Climate Change and Security Centre of Excellence (CCASCOE)

1. ADAPTATION

CLIMATE RELEVANCE

Integrate climate-related considerations into planning and policy frameworks, long-term strategic assessments and foresight, operational doctrines, and crisis-response strategies.



CLIMATE READINESS

Ensure NATO forces are ready to generate and project power effectively, adapting procurement practices and cooperation with industry to address both the direct impacts of extreme weather and the indirect effects of long-term climate change.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Prepare for, resist, respond to, and recover from climate-induced strategic shocks through an interdependent risk-and-resilience approach, integrating both military and civilian dimensions to ensure NATO's operational continuity.



2. MITIGATION

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GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSION REDUCTION

Reduce emissions from operations, infrastructure, and logistics through energy-efficient systems, low-carbon fuels, electrification of fleets, and improved operational protocols.



CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Pursue nature-based solutions, sustainable land management, and advanced carbon-capture technologies to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere and enhance carbon sinks on military lands.



ENERGY TRANSITION

Ensure reliable and resilient access to energy sources critical to Allied forces, including protection of infrastructure, diversification of supply, and mitigation of vulnerabilities across peacetime, crisis, and conflict.