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

4. OUTREACH

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

KNOWLEDGE-SHARING NETWORKS
Establish roundtables, region-specific workshops, Communities of Interest (COIs) and Communities of Practice (COPs), digital repositories, thematic conferences, and joint exercises.

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS
Develop joint research projects, promote cross-sectoral work, capacity-building programmes, and technology-transfer agreements to leverage specialised expertise.

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

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 CO_2 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CLIMATE CHANGE & SECURITY
NATO CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

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