

Novelty and Added Value

A Clearer Definition

- Conceptualising “Climate Socio-Economic Hazard (CSEH)” as systemic socio-economic disturbances occurring outside conventional adaptation frameworks
- Climate Security is defined as “measures to address climate risks raising from CSEH”.
- Comprehensively encompassing climate risks previously addressed in “climate security” discourse, while excluding those manageable through existing policy frameworks such as adaptation measures = the “residuals”

Necessity of Introducing (New) Policy Frameworks

- Clarify what the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement can and cannot address
 - Since climate security is out of the scope of the current UNFCCC/Paris Agreement (= the “residuals”), specific countermeasures (policies, institutions, governance) are required.
- The CSEH-based climate security concept can address the “Everything is Security” syndrome, by providing the rationales for why the concept of climate security is necessary.

Questions

Why do the “Residuals” exist?

Probably because,

- ✓ They are new, emerging issues that the current policy framework cannot tackle.
- ✓ They are the issues that are politically difficult to tackle.
 - e.g., response measures and loss and damage

→ If and how can the CSEH-based climate security tackle them?

What specific policy frameworks are necessary for addressing CSEH-based climate security?

- ✓ Can it be addressed under the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement?
- ✓ If not, Global? Regional? Bilateral? And comprehensive? or theme-specific?