Council of the European Union

Brussels, 6 July 2022
(OR. en)

11095/22

CIVCOM 133
COPS 325
CFSP/PESC 917
CSDP/PSDC 436
RELEX 967
JAI 1008
ENV 727

COVER NOTE

From:	European External Action Service (EEAS)
To:	Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM)
Subject:	Operational Guidelines for integrating environmental and climate aspects into civilian Common Security and Defence Policy missions

Delegations will find attached document EEAS(2022) 769.

Encl.: EEAS(2022) 769

EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE

Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability – CPCC

Working document of the European External Action Service

of 24/06/2022

EEAS Reference	EEAS (2022)769
Distribution marking	*Public*
To	**CivCom**
Subject	**Operational Guidelines for integrating environmental and climate aspects into civilian Common Security and Defence Policy missions**
[Ref. prev. doc.]	**n/a**

Foreword

For a number of years, the EU has increasingly recognised the links between environmental degradation and potential conflict, particularly in volatile countries with weak institutions and high dependencies on local natural resources. Acknowledging the interconnections between environmental degradation and security, the Climate Change and Defence Roadmap[1] identifies the need to mainstream environmental aspects into the civilian CSDP operations and missions, where operational guidelines is one key action for this purpose.

This set of guidelines provides *a first framework* for integrating environment and climate issues into civilian CSDP missions' internal and external actions. As often is the case, concrete implementation is the key challenge. Hence, the emphasis in this document is on the operational element: *what* to do and *how* to do it. Considering that the topic is new to civilian CSDP, the years ahead will be an explorative phase, where flexibility and adjustments to local contexts are vital. Leading up to 2025, when all civilian CSDP missions need to report on their environmental footprint, we must continue our efforts to develop methodology and define the right level of ambition, particularly for missions that operate in harsh settings. Technical support and further instructions in different areas will hence be developed along the road. The technical appendix for environmental footprint will be annexed to these operational guidelines later this year.

The guidelines are the result of a joint effort by the CPCC and the missions. A working group of environmental advisors have been active in the production, while all missions have contributed with very valuable input throughout the different circulations of the drafts. I would like to thank all the colleagues involved in the production of this document.

At this stage, I am convinced that these guidelines, which **all mission staff** should be aware of, will be a helpful first toolbox taking forward environmental integration in both internal and external operations.

Francisco ESTEBAN PEREZ
Civilian Operations Commander

————————————————

---

[1] European External Action Service, Climate Change and Defence Roadmap, 9 November 2020

EEAS (2022)769

Table of Contents

_____

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Climate change and other forms of environmental degradation are widely acknowledged as posing significant risks to international peace and security, and negatively affect the enjoyment of fundamental human rights.[2] Increased frequency of severe weather events and an increasing global population put mounting pressure on natural resources and ecosystem services across the globe. These developments put livelihood opportunities as well as food, water and energy security at both individual and state levels at risk. Considering that the full effects of carbon emissions on ecosystems materialise over decades, the impacts from climate change will only increase. Civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions usually operate in countries that are particularly vulnerable to changed climate and environmental conditions, due to their strong dependencies on local natural resources, weak institutions and low adaptive capacities. Climate change and environmental degradation may ultimately act as a risk multipliers that can accelerate, deepen or drive instability and conflict at various scales.

One crucial and security sector-related driver of environmental degradation is environmental crime. Environmental crime covers a broad spectrum of criminal activities including wildlife crime, illegal fishing, illegal logging, illegal mining and pollution crime, and is the fourth most lucrative criminal activity in the world. Only drug trafficking, counterfeit crimes and human trafficking generates higher profits. The combination of high profits and weak governance responses attracts organised crime groups, but also non-state armed groups and terrorist networks increasingly thrive on the exploitation of natural resources.[3] Besides feeding threat actors with finance, these crimes may reduce state opportunities to make sustainable use of their own natural resources and generate income. Environmental crime may cause ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, pollution and enhanced risks of climate warming, threatening both the sustainable functioning of our planet, human health and societal well-being. The effects and costs of unresolved environmental crimes are passed on to future generations. An improved law enforcement response could help to address these issues.

The link between environmental degradation and security has gained prominence on the EU agenda and is referred to in number of policy documents, including the 2003 European Security Strategy[4], the 2016 EU Global Strategy[5] and the 2019 European Green Deal[6] as well

---

[2] In October 2021, the UN Human Rights Council recognised for the first time that having a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right, see the Human Rights Council, Resolution 48/13, The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. This means that authorities have clear obligations towards the people in their jurisdiction 'to act'.

[3] UNEP-INTERPOL, The rise of environmental crime, A growing threat to natural resources, peace, development and security: a UNEP-INTERPOL rapid response assessment, 2016

[4] Council of the European Union, European Security Strategy, 8 December 2003

[5] EEAS, Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe - A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign And Security Policy, June 2016

[6] European Commission, The European Green Deal, 11 December 2019

as the Strategic Compass from 2022[7].[8] Acknowledging the growing risks of environmental and climate degradation, the Council agreed on the Climate Change and Defence Roadmap in late 2020. The roadmap demands the integration of environmental and climate aspects into the civilian CSDP missions and operations and sets out several goals, including operational guidelines, for the successful mainstreaming of these aspects. In line with the roadmap, this document provides operational guidelines on environmental footprint, duty of care, training and situational awareness-raising. It also delivers specific guidance on environmental crime for missions that might focus on this area. The integration of environmental and climate issues into civilian CSDP missions should hence be addressed in both internal and external activities of mission activities and operations, where the **internal dimension** includes optimisation of resource and energy use, environmental footprint reporting, duty of care and in mission awareness-raising. The **external dimension** includes analysis and situational awareness of environment related security risks in the host country. Such analysis can assist in mandate development and shape operational deliverables relating to environmental and climate aspects, including combatting environmental crimes.

Acknowledging the complex links between environmental degradation and security in countries of operation, the EU Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises is defined as a suitable framework to address these issues. The approach urges for a coherent and holistic engagement in external conflicts and crises, and requires multidimensional, multiphased, multi-level and multilateral responses to climate change and security. Civilian CSDP missions are asked to do their part in delivering on this approach.[9] This will require co-operation with other relevant EU bodies, including EU delegations and DG ECHO, as well as UNEP, UNDP, NGOs and civil society actors on the ground.[10]

1.2   Aim

These guidelines aim to provide a basic toolkit for the integration of environmental and climate aspects into civilian CSDP missions, and promote a recognisable and standardised CPCC-wide approach relating to EU policies and initiatives in this field. The approach elaborated in this document aims to be as generic as possible to suit all civilian CSDP missions and operations, while acknowledging the need for flexibility to accommodate for local contexts.

The **immediate objective** of integrating environmental and climate aspects into civilian CSDP missions is to raise mission awareness and illustrate the interplay between

---

[7] Council of the European Union, A strategic Compass for Security and Defence - For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to
international peace and security, 21 March 2022

[8] Other documents include European Commission, A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action, 7 June 2017; European Commission, Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, 24 February 2021; and European Commission,
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – Bringing nature back into our lives; 20 May 2020

[9] EEAS, 2016, ibid.; and EEAS, Working Document of the European External Action Service, Concept for an Integrated Approach on Climate Change and Security, 16 September 2021

[10] Collaboration needs to be context-specific and the format for coordination efforts will partly depend on the security situation on the ground.

environmental and security issues. The **medium-term objective**[11] is to optimise resource and energy utilisation aligned with articulated EU ambitions, report on mission's environmental footprint and, when suitable, integrate environment related considerations and activities into mission mandates, where environmental crime could be one area of engagement. Since civilian CSDP missions only have a limited presence on the ground, it is imperative to anchor activities in longer-term ambitions and visions. A **long-term objective** could be to offer best practices to host states on greening the security sector. All civilian CSDP missions shall integrate environmental and climate aspects and considerations into their work.

While certain positions will carry a heavier burden concerning the implementation of the guidelines, all civilian CSDP mission management and staff members should be aware of its content and be obliged to consider environmental and climate aspects in their operations. The environmental advisor, a position that is planned to be deployed to all missions by 2025[12], will guide the implementation.

1.3 Limitations

These guidelines provide a first framework for integrating a new topic into civilian CSDP missions. Considering that different missions operate in diverse and varying settings, it is challenging to provide a level of ambition that fits all. The missions will have to prioritise their efforts with respect to local conditions, host state priorities and mission mandates, also acknowledging the fact that local ownership is a necessary component for efficient capacity building. Some missions might initially put most efforts into the internal aspects, while others might identify entry-points for integrating environmental and climate aspects into operations and external tasks.

Since the environment-climate-security nexus is a comparatively new and fast moving field in both research, policy-making and practice, the integration of these issues into civilian CSDP missions will be an explorative exercise. While much work is ongoing, there is still limited access to best practices and lessons learnt that could add to the hands-on approach these operational guidelines aspire to. With this in mind, the operational guidelines should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

---

[11] Two to three years.
[12] Council of the European Union, 2022, ibid.

2   GUIDING PRINCIPLES

While recognising the mission first prerogative, the following guiding principles shall be adhered to:

- **Lead by example:** Through the EU Green Deal[13] and the adoption of the European Climate Law[14], the EU strives to lead by example and deliver on its obligations to the Paris Agreement[15] by achieving climate neutrality by 2050. As EU representatives abroad, civilian CSDP missions should demonstrate EUs strong commitments to both the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[16], in their context of operation and coloured by the spirit of the European values.

- **Sustainable development[17]:** Civilian CSDP missions shall design their operations, and support the host state in fulfilling its right to development, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- **Reduce-reuse-recycle:** The EU is steering towards a circular economy aiming to keep resource consumption within planetary boundaries.[18] Whenever possible, civilian CSDP mission shall optimise resource use by adopting a reduce-reuse-recycle approach. This implies identifying ways for reducing material consumption, reusing products and materials, and recycling waste or written off material resources.[19]

- **Do-no-harm:** Civilian CSDP missions shall avoid any potential operation with a high or irreversible impact on the environment and demonstrate these efforts in their contexts of operation.

- **Precautionary principle:** In order to protect the environment, Civilian CSDP missions shall apply the precautionary approach. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific uncertainty shall not be used as an excuse for delaying measures to prevent environmental degradation.[20]

- **Human rights and gender mainstreaming:** Civilian CSDP missions should ensure that interventions and actions to address environmental and climate change are gender-responsive, equitable, non-retrogressive, non-discriminatory and sustainable.

---

[13] European Commission, The European Green Deal, 11 December 2019

[14] EUR-LEX, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')

15 United Nations, Paris Agreement, 2015

[16] United Nations, Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, 2015,

[17] United Nations, World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future, 1987

[18] European Commission, Circular Economy Action Plan. For a cleaner and more competitive Europe, March 2020

[19] The EU Waste Framework applies an hierarchical approach to waste, where the main priority is to reduce or prevent waste, the second priority is to prepare for reuse, the third priority is recycling followed by recover and disposal, see picture on the European Commission website, Waste Framework Directive, https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive_en

[20] United Nations, Rio Declaration, Principle 15, 1992

3 MISSION INTERNAL OPERATIONS

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT REPORTING

Human-induced climate change has caused extensive and adverse damage to nature and people, beyond natural climate variability.[21] The Paris Agreement, the EU Green Deal and the Sustainable Development Goals set the direction in which the world should move to mitigate climate change and reduce the negative impact on the environment by optimising resource use, adopting a circular economy systems approach and protecting vulnerable ecosystems. Without compromising on security, duty of care or the mission core mandate, the mission is expected to develop and establish approaches to optimise resource and energy utilisation, and strive towards the set goals.

> ➤ The goal of the Paris Agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. The global ambitions state that climate neutrality shall be reached by 2050.
> ➤ The EU Green Deal sets out ambitions to reduce EU's greenhouse gas emission by at least 50% and towards 55% by 2030, compared with 1990 levels. This requires higher shares of renewable energy and greater energy efficiency.[22]
> ➤ The Sustainable Development Goals provide 17 goals with targets and indicators to be met by 2030, in the fight against poverty and environmental degradation, and for the promotion of peace and prosperity.

3.1.1 Guidance on environmental footprint[23] reporting

In order to monitor its environmental performance, the mission first needs to map the environmental footprint, which is the impact the mission has on the environment through its activities and operations in the host nation. Undertaking a full footprint assessment can be challenging. Not all missions have the capacity to report on their total footprint, but each mission shall use the same standards for footprint calculations and shall follow the process described in these guidelines. The mapping serves as a baseline for the mission's future reporting, facilitates calculations on an aggregate footprint for all civilian CSDP missions and enables the creation of a robust reporting system.

The aim of the environmental footprint assessment is to identify activities and consumption with impact on the environment. Based on the findings, the mission should develop an environmental roadmap, or plan, that outlines priorities, targets and actions in the endeavour to optimise resource and energy utilisation. Given the different conditions and realities in which missions operate, each mission needs to create an individual roadmap with respect to its specific circumstances.

To address the priorities, targets and actions defined in the roadmap, the mission should develop supporting policies, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and outline responsibilities for implementation. The mission should thereafter measure and report on

---

[21] Intergovernmental panel om climate change (IPPC), *Climate Change 2022, Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, Summary for Policy-Makers*, Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022
[22] European Commission website, Delivering on the European Green Deal, 2022
[23] Often referred to as ecological footprint.

progress once a year. Given the overarching aim of continuously improved environmental performance, the annual assessment might result in a need to amend the existing environmental roadmap and related policies. The process, illustrated in Figure 1, is inspired by the environmental management standards ISO 14001:2015[24] and EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)[25].
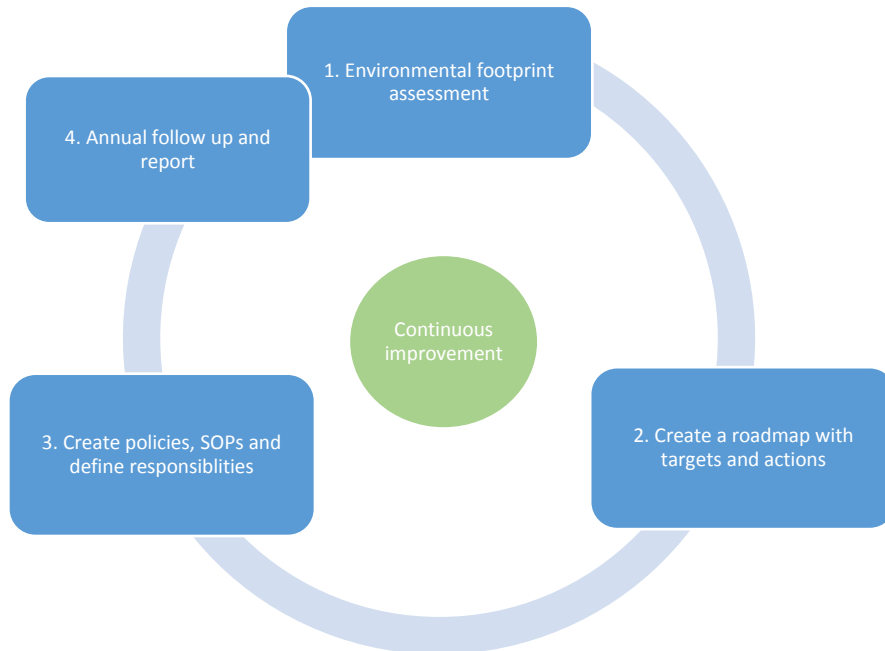
Figure 1: Environmental footprint reporting process

3.1.1.1   *Environmental footprint assessment*

The environmental footprint should include:
- ➢ Carbon footprint
- ➢ Energy use in vehicles and premises (including accommodation, where applicable[26])
- ➢ Water use and waste water
- ➢ Waste
- ➢ Use of material resources (IT-equipment, paper, plastic or other materials)
- ➢ Description on how the mission affects biodiversity and surrounding ecosystems

In addition to the descriptions below, Appendix 6.2 will provide indicators and technical support for reporting.

3.1.1.1.1   Carbon footprint

An important part of the environmental footprint is to calculate the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) from mission activities. Carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) are the major GHG. To make emissions from distinct gases comparable, they are converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e), a metric measure based upon the gases' global warming potential (GWP). All missions should base their climate calculations on the

---

24 ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use, 2015

25 European Commission, EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, 2022

26 This could include on camp accommodation.

same principles and apply the the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[27] (GHGP), which is the most widely used standard for climate reporting.[28] The GHGP defines three scopes of emissions, as visualised in Figure 2.

- **Scope 1 – all direct emissions** are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the organisation. This includes stationary and mobile fuel combustion on site, such as gas boilers, vehicle fleet and air-conditioning leaks.
- **Scope 2 – indirect emissions** are derived from electricity and energy purchased and used by the organisation. These emissions occur during the production and distribution of energy, eventually used by the organisation, for example through being connected to the local electricity grid.
- **Scope 3 – all other indirect emissions** from activities of the organisation, which derive from sources outside of the organisation's ownership or control. These emissions usually constitute the greatest share of the carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, transports, procurement, investments and pensions, waste and water.

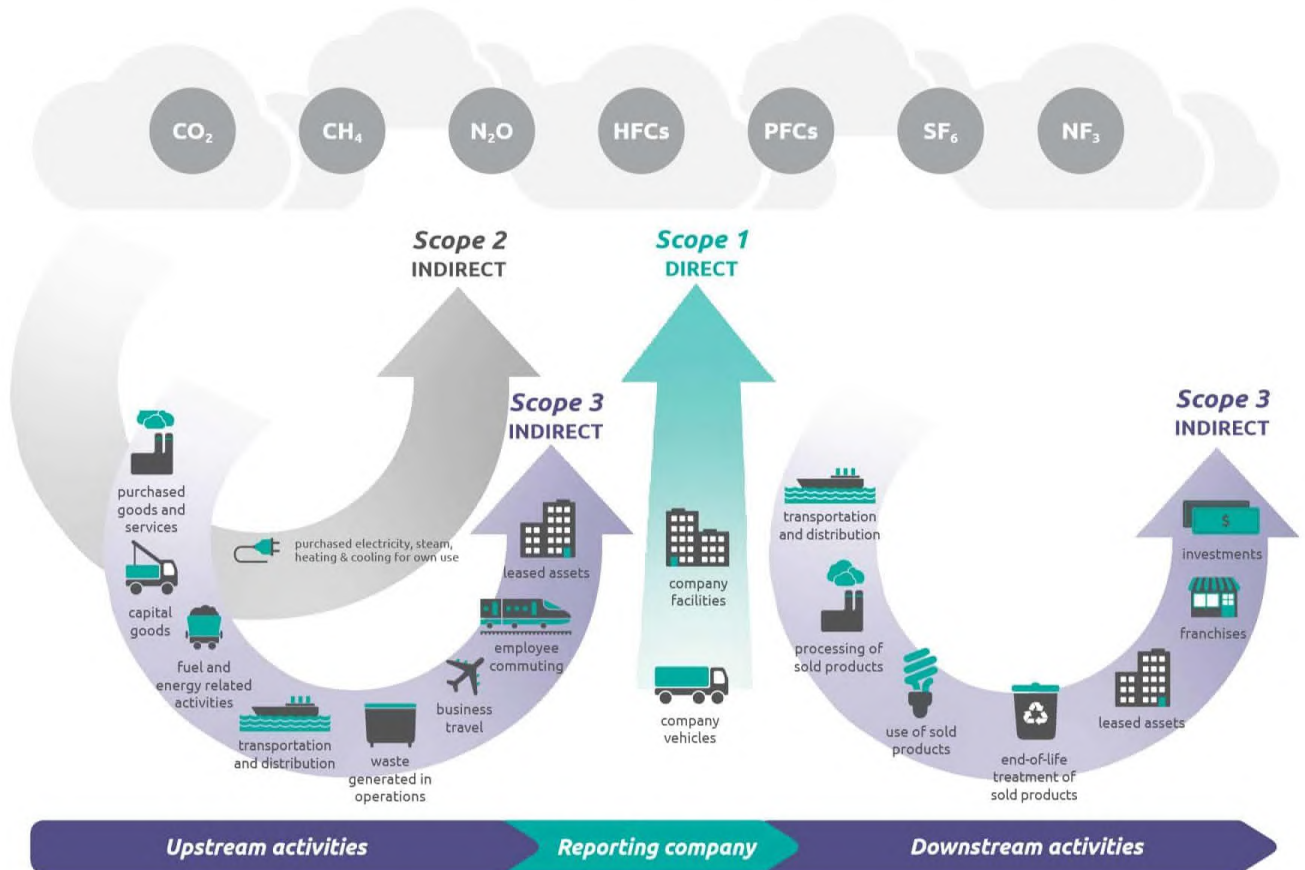*Figure 2: Greenhouse gas protocol (GHGP) reporting categories[29]*

---

[27] Greenhouse gas protocol, 2022

[28] The GHGP is also used by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)

[29] Greenhouse gas protocol, 2022

As visualised in Figure 2, the GHGP includes a number of categories for each scope, but not all of them are relevant for the missions. Appendix 6.2 will contain all scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 categories from the GHGP, with a comment for the categories that are relevant to include.

3.1.1.1.2   Energy use in premises and vehicles

If the climate analysis measures the *effects* from energy use, by calculating the GHG emissions, the footprint assessment should also map the *use* of energy. This mapping should include data on the total amount of energy used in the premises and vehicles, areas of use and the sources of energy. One should aim to get as accurate and detailed information as possible, but missing data may be substituted by estimations. With annual measurements, the gains from any energy optimisation, e.g. insulation of doors and windows or changed behaviours, e.g. by optimising the use of air-conditioning units, should become visible through the results.

3.1.1.1.3   Water use and waste water

Water use refers to the water consumed by different facilities and activities such as showers, water closets, cleaning and drinking. In the reporting, the mission shall separate bottled drinking water from water deriving from other sources. The consumption of water shall also include data on waste water, so called grey water, to the extent possible.

3.1.1.1.4   Waste

Waste refers to all waste generated by the mission, for example cardboard, plastic, aluminium, food and hazardous waste. The missions should report on both quantity and type of waste, as well as waste management systems in the country of operation. In circumstances where national statistics and information about waste management is available, that data can be used to support the mapping. When accurate data is unavailable, the mission can use estimations by for example mapping one month and then scaling up to a year, or qualitatively describe what types of waste are generated and how it is handled.

3.1.1.1.5   Use of material resources (e.g. paper, plastics, IT-equipment)

Material resources refers to all material resources used by the mission. The missions should focus on the most important and relevant resources in the reporting, including IT-equipment, paper, plastics, including bottled water or other relevant areas in the particular mission. The mission should calculate or estimate how much natural resources that go into the mission by the consumption of material resources. For example, if the amount of paper is known, this can be used to calculate the quantity of forest used to produce the paper. One should usually aim to find as much data as possible on the origin and production methods of the product, but estimations and qualitative descriptions may substitute data when this is lacking. This will most likely be the case in civilian CSDP settings.

3.1.1.1.6   Descriptions of effects on biodiversity and surrounding ecosystems

Effects on biodiversity and surrounding ecosystem refers to effects from mission operations and activities on these areas. Quantifying these effects is a significantly challenging task and a qualitative description of activities, including purchased goods and services, effect on

biodiversity is therefore recommended. If any part of the missions' activities and operations have a positive effect on biodiversity, this is equally important to describe that.

The calculations on energy use, waste and material resources will occasionally be based on the same data as for the climate calculation, but it is vital to describe both the climate impact and other environmental aspects. For example would an exclusive focus on the climate impact from waste mean that the assessment misses aspects such as the spread of hazardous substances or plastic pollution of the oceans.

3.1.1.2 Roadmap

Based on the findings emanating from the environmental footprint analysis, the next step is to establish a roadmap on *what* to do in order to optimise resource and energy utilisation, and a subsequent plan on *how* to do it. The roadmap should steer towards the EU Green Deal, SDG:s and the Paris Agreement; set goals in line with these frameworks; and identify actions to reach the relevant goals. The roadmap should aim towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, promotion of sustainable use of resources and protection and strengthening of biodiversity. It should also acknowledge the impact on staff.

The task to set goals and targets needs close cooperation with all relevant parts of the mission. The identified targets should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timebound (SMART).

3.1.1.3 Environmental Management System

With the roadmap in place, the mission needs to ensure efficiency by establishing a support system, including an environmental policy and standard operating procedures (SOPs), for the the identified goals and activities. The mission should develop a structure to manage and assess progress, follow-up and reporting. The environmental footprint should be updated on a yearly basis and the templates and calculations used for the first footprint assessment will support the subsequent assessments. The reporting shall include activities, results, successes and drawbacks, including descriptions on measures that have been impossible to pursue.

The management system should further mainstream awareness-raising and feedback of results to mission members, to deepen their understanding of the interplay between mission activities and the surrounding environment, as well as the role of each employee in the efforts to optimise resource and energy use.

3.1.2 Examples on actions to mitigate the mission's environmental footprint

Regardless of reporting capacity, missions can take several actions to optimise resource and energy use. The below list contains some *examples* of measures that can be taken in missions that are already operational. *The list aspires to be a source of inspiration*, not all of the suggestions are applicable in all settings where missions operate and some actions might depend on budgetary constraints. Nonetheless, several measures relates to behavioural changes, indicating that some changes can be achieved at *no cost*. For the establishment of new missions or the construction of new premises, there are additional measures, including

sewage and construction material, to consider, but those are outside the scope of these guidelines.[30]

Greenhouse gas emissions
  ➢ Introduce training on eco-driving, if deemed suitable in relation to host-state realities.
  ➢ Introduce hybrid cars, if available and assessed suitable.[31]
  ➢ Procure air conditioning units with low climate impact/global warming potential, when replacing older units, if possible in relation to real estate contracts and market realities.
  ➢ Raise awareness on the use of air conditioning units and advise mission members to always switch off devices when not in use. Air conditioning units are usually significant emitters of greenhouse gases and main energy consumers in premises, further adding to electricity costs.
  ➢ Choose virtual meetings before physical meetings, in cases where assessed suitable.

Energy efficiency and optimisation
  ➢ Install LED lamps in mission premises.
  ➢ Install motion sensor lights.
  ➢ Explore how and if the use of natural light can be optimised and replace artificial light, when and where possible.
  ➢ Shade windows, air-conditioning units and other equipment, including refrigerators.
  ➢ Oversee and improve insulation of doors and windows.
  ➢ Install door closers.
  ➢ Explore if solar panels, for different purposes, could be installed.

Water use
  ➢ Install water flow restrictors on showers, as well as on bathroom and kitchen basin taps.
  ➢ Minimise water loss by monitoring the distribution loop to identify and mend leaks.
  ➢ Install water meters.
  ➢ Raise awareness amongst mission members on water use, not to overuse the resource.
  ➢ Harvest rainwater for irrigation, if applicable.

Waste
  ➢ Initiate routines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for waste prevention and waste separation.

Use of material resources
  ➢ Use double-sided paper print outs by default.
  ➢ Procure paper of lighter weight per sheet, if quality is suitable.
  ➢ Limit printed handouts and print exclusively on FSC-certified paper or similar, if available.
  ➢ Use electronic signatures to reduce printing.

---

[30] See also footnotes 69, 77, 95 of Council of the European Union, *EU Concept for Environmental Protection and Energy Optimisation for EU-led Military Operations and Missions*, May 2021
[31] For now, this option might only be feasible in European contexts. In March 2022, EULEX Kosovo introduced ten hybrid cars on a long-term lease through a local company.

> ➢ Avoid the distribution of single-use items/outreach items.
> ➢ Stop providing drinking water in small, single-use bottles. The mission shall strive to secure a sustainable production/availability of safe water with equally sustainable means of distribution. Sustainable means of distribution includes replacing small single use bottles with water cisterns or alternative in-situ and sustainable water treatment options, potentially drawing raw water from the local grids.[32]
>
> Green public procurement
> ➢ Explore the possibilities for sustainable public procurement.[33] [34]
>
> Collaboration with landlords
> ➢ Collaborate with landlords in areas where missions have limited control or influence, if possible.

3.1.3 Responsibility

➢ The environmental advisor is responsible for the mission's environmental footprint reporting. The environmental advisor will assess what areas are relevant and possible to report on in a given mission.

➢ Different mission functions, including logistics, transport and management, shall be involved in creating and operationalising the environmental roadmap. All mission members need to be aware of the roadmap and the role they play in contributing to its' goals.

---

[32] The option to draw raw water and install filter on tap will depend on the potential contaminant, reliability of the water source, and to what degree the potential contamination is linear. If none of the above options are deemed suitable, small water bottles can be replaced by larger bottles, if that is assessed to reduce material use.

[33] For more information, see for example European Commission, Buying green! A handbook on green public procurement, 3rd edition, 2016

[34] By using purchasing power, organisations can usually reduce their environmental impact, contribute to sustainability goals and spur companies to develop more sustainable products and services. It may also provide financial savings by reducing electricity and water bills. Sustainable procurement may, however, be particularly challenging in settings where civilian CSDP missions operate, where tenders may be limited, even before introducing any sustainability criteria. The years ahead will be an explorative phase, which will clarify what can be achieved both in mission areas and from Brussels. It will also require training in this area.

3.2   DUTY OF CARE

Environmental degradation and climate change entail a number of threats to human health. Combined with a growing global population and increased movements of humans and animals, the risks for zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, vector-borne diseases, environmental contamination, as well as other health threats shared by people, animals and the environment, have increased.

These guidelines focus on areas where environmental advisors can provide technical assistance in relation to duty of care. This includes assessments and mitigating measures to address air pollution, water quality, climate conditions (heat) and noise pollution, which shall be addressed as part of the mission's duty of care responsibility.

3.2.1   Guidance on air pollution

Air pollution arise when any chemical, physical or biological agent contaminate and modify the natural features of the atmosphere. Air pollution may affect both indoor and outdoor environments, where common polluting sources include household combustion devices, motor vehicles, industries and forest fires. Fine particulate matter are an especially serious threat to health, as they may penetrate the bloodstream via the lungs and circulate throughout the entire body, with effects on different body organs. Data from the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that air pollution kills seven million people worldwide every year and that nine out of ten of the global population breathe air that exceeds the organisation's guidelines. The exposure is particularly high in low- and middle-income countries[35], where civilian CSDP missions usually operate.

Air pollutants with the strongest negative impact on human health include particulate matter (both PM2.5 and PM10), carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide. While severe effects on human health depend on the levels and duration of exposure, it further vary between pollutants and the persons exposed. Genetics, comorbidities, nutrition and sociodemographic are some factors that influence individual susceptibility.[36]

3.2.1.1   Measuring and mitigating effects from air pollution

Measuring air pollution
  ➢ Missions have limited influence on reducing air pollution at the source, but missions can measure health adverse air quality to mitigate impact on mission members.
  ➢ Ideally, air quality should be assessed early in the mission planning process, preferably in the Technical Assessment Mission (TAM). Each mission thereafter needs to set up its own routines for regular monitoring, depending on context, local air quality and mission requirements.

  ➢ Data on air pollution should be retrieved through either reliable local sources or through own measurements. For own measurements, missions should install air quality meters for

---

[35] WHO, Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment, 3 September 2021; and WHO (2022), "Health topics, Air pollution"
[36] Ibid.

indoor and outdoor data collection, or use handheld devices. In both cases, a regular monitoring schedule needs to be applied. The monitoring location and schedule must be carefully selected to be purposeful for the use of the obtained data, since distance to the polluting source will define the result and its use.[37]

➢ WHO global air quality guidelines[38] shall be used as guiding reference when assessing the air quality situation.

Mitigating effects from air pollution

Indoors

➢ Missions shall ensure a good air quality environment indoors. The effects from air pollution can be mitigated through installing HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filters in ventilation systems and/or air conditioning units. Creating an overpressure in the building with outlets to be found in for example lavatories and kitchens can add to a positive indoor air quality.

➢ If the above situation cannot be achieved, mobile airfilters may be used within the rooms frequented by personnel. These should only be used when someone is in the room to reduce energy expenditure.

➢ Proper and rigorous cleaning of cooling and heating units, as well as closing doors and windows, can also mitigate the effects from air pollution.

Outdoors

➢ Advice mission members to reduce time and exercise outdoors in times of severe air quality conditions.

3.2.2 Guidance on water quality

Safe water for drinking, hygiene and household use is critical to human health and well-being, but is vulnerable to biological and chemical pollution. Untreated excreta, chemical sources such as naturally originated arsenic and fluoride, or anthropogenic-related emissions like nitrate, may for example contaminate ground- and surface waters.

3.2.2.1 *Measuring and mitigating effects from poor water quality*

Measuring water quality

➢ Ideally, water quality should be assessed for microbial and chemical substances early in

---

[37] Air pollution needs to be analysed on a case-by-case basis pending the use of the information. If stationary meters are installed, the meter should be located where the information generated can be put to best use. If the information is to be used to provide advise on outdoor activity, then the meter should be installed at a representative outdoor location. If the purpose is to generate knowledge on quality of air that is to serve the mission office premises, then it should be located close to the presumed ventilation intake. As a general rule, one should measure at the location where presumed worst case can be expected, and complement with ad hoc measurements with handheld units at other frequently visited locations to provide a broader picture. Particularly larger particle reads can be expected to deviate heavily within short distances. For instance, a road may display heavy contamination readouts, while a courtyard reading on the other side of the building may suggest acceptable levels.

[38] Latest edition should be used, which currently is WHO, WHO global air quality guidelines, 2021

> the mission planning process, preferably in the Technical Assessment Mission (TAM). Each mission thereafter needs to set up its own routines for regular sampling and testing, depending on context, local water quality and mission needs.
> ➢ Data on water quality can either be obtained through reliable local laboratories, through own measurements or a combination of both.
> ➢ WHO guidelines for drinking water quality[39] shall be used as reference when assessing the drinking water quality.

> **Mitigating effects from low water quality**
> ➢ The mission must ensure access to clean drinking water for its staff. The mission shall strive to secure a sustainable production/availability of safe water with equally sustainable means of distribution. See also section 3.1.2.[40]

3.2.3   Guidance on climate conditions (heat)

Climate change influences human lives and can be life threatening in a number of ways. With a warming planet, extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, storms and floods, are becoming increasingly frequent and lead to additional human deaths across the globe every year. For mission members, heat may pose a significant nuisance and threat to health in the mission environment.

3.2.3.1   Measuring and mitigating effects from heat

> **Measuring climate conditions (heat)**
> ➢ Indoor temperature should not exceed 32 °C during the day and 24°C during the night. Follow WHO recommendations and check room temperatures between 08:00 and 10:00, at 13:00 and at night after 22:00, if necessary.[41]

> **Mitigating effects from climate conditions (heat)**
> ➢ Turning off artificial lighting and as many electrical devices as possible, when not in use, may prevent indoors temperatures to raise unnecessarily.
> ➢ While air conditioners are necessary to mitigate the effects of heat and provide a good work environment, they have a negative impact on the environment, for example through the energy used and leakage of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC).
> If deemed suitable, missions can introduce habits to slightly reduce reliance on - and negative impacts from - air-conditioning units. This includes[42]:
> > o Using night air to cool down indoor areas, if safe to do so;
> > o Closing doors, windows and shutters during the days and hanging shades and draperies on windows, especially those facing the sun.
> > o Introducing routines to turn off air conditioners when offices or accommodation spaces are empty.

---

[39] Latest edition should be used, which currently is WHO, Guidelines for drinking water quality, Fourth edition incorporating the first and second addenda, 2022
[40] The option to draw raw water and install filter on tap will depend on the potential contaminant, reliability of the water source, and to what degree the potential contamination is linear.
[41] WHO, Heat and Health, 2022
[42] Ibid.

> ➤ Depending on specific mission features, greening of the outdoor environment can help reduce temperatures on site.
> ➤ Limit outdoor exercise during the peak hot hours.

3.2.4   Guidance on noise pollution

Environmental noise is a severe environmental risk to both physical and mental human health. Noise exposure can lead to auditory effects, through hearing loss and tinnitus, and non-auditory effects, such as psychological and physiological distress. Mission members may experience noise from a wide variety of sources, including traffic, generators, indoor climate regulating devices, leisure activities and wild animals.

3.2.4.1   *Measuring and mitigating effects from noise pollution*

Measuring noise pollution
> ➤ For the time being, WHO only provides environmental noise guidance for the European region. These can be used as reference, when measuring noise pollution from different sources.[43]

Mitigating effects from noise pollution
> ➤ Explore if generators, other facilities or equipment that generate noise can be located or used in a manner that minimise the impact of such noise on the health of mission members, as well as local personnel living or working near such facilities.
> ➤ Include noise generation/efficiency factors in requirements for the procurement of power generators.
> ➤ Regularly adjust generator engines and submit to noise test.

3.2.5   Responsibility
> ➤ Medical advisors have the overarching responsibility for medical and health related issues.
> ➤ Environmental advisors shall upon request provide technical assistance on air, water and noise measurements, as well as some technical mitigating solutions.
> ➤ Building management and mission support should ensure that the infrastructure lives up to required standards in these operational guidelines and internal standard operating procedures.
> ➤ All mission members have a responsibility to contribute to a good work and living environment (code of conduct).

---

[43] WHO, regional office for Europe, Environmental Noise Guidelines for the European Region, 2018

3.3   IN MISSION AWARENESS-RAISING

The principles stated in these guidelines are in general applicable for in-mission trainings and exercises. All mission members shall be made aware of these guidelines.

The mission shall provide general awareness-raising on how environment and climate degradation affect the host nation and how this is addressed in operations and mandates, what the mission is doing in relation to optimising resources and energy utilisation and how employees need to act to support the mission's ambitions in this regard.

Every mission independently plans and designs awareness-raising activities and trainings geared towards meeting the specific needs in the mission of deployment. This can include training on specific topics, such as green driving, or tailor-made trainings directed towards different groups of staff.

To ensure the sharing of best practices and lessons learnt, the mission shall attend and contribute to cross-mission workshops and seminars on environment related topics, when those are organised.

3.3.1   Responsibility
➢ Environmental advisors are responsible for designing in mission training on environment and climate related issues, including induction training.

4   MISSION EXTERNAL ACTION

4.1   SITUATIONAL AWARENESS: ENVIONMENT RELATED SECURITY RISKS

There are multiple and complex links between environmental degradation, climate change and security. For new missions, situational analysis on environment-related security aspects shall be included in the Technical Assessment Mission (TAM), thus enabling for an early integration of environment and climate related aspects into mission mandates and operations, as deemed suitable. For missions already in operation, analysis on environment-related security threats can either define entry-points within existing mandates and operations, or inform the planning process in times of mandate renewals. Suggestions on activity design will be dependent on a number of contextual aspects, including the unique composition of the mission and its mandate, geopolitical and security considerations, institutional capacities and motivation of the host country concerned. Issues concerning the mission mandate always require coordination with the Civilian Conduct and Capability Capacity (CPCC) at the European External Action Services (EEAS). All action needs to be sensitive to context, follow the do no harm principle and be based on a prior analysis.

4.1.1   Guidance on factors, indicators and analysis

As for now, there is no standardised analytical framework to assess environment and climate-related security risks in civilian CSDP mission's areas of operation, and the analytical approach may vary depending on the specific needs of the mission. Considering the indirect, non-linear, and multi-dimensional links that exist between environmental degradation and conflict, it is difficult to measure the extent to which climate factors trigger conflict.[44] There are, however, several factors or indicators to consider when analysing environmental and climate aspects as potential risk multipliers in countries of operation.

Both Strata[45] and INFORM[46] provide quantitative data on risks that can be used as a point of departure for the qualitative, fine-grained and context sensitive analysis required to grasp the complex links between climate variability and potential conflict escalations. Strata is a web-based data platform, still under development, designed to support practitioners in identifying environmental, climate and human security stresses. It combines these stresses with data on human exposure and vulnerability to produce hotspot maps.[47] INFORM presents quantitative data on hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity to support decision-making on humanitarian crises and disasters. In addition to this, the ACLED database can be used to assess political and security incidents.[48] The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and World Bank are other examples of organisations that maintain databases that will

---

[44] Adelphi, Climate Diplomacy, Climate Change and Security, the Handbook, May 2020

[45] The Strata project is led by the United Nations Environment Programme, in partnership with the European Union and the Government of Norway. Strata has been developed in collaboration with the University of Edinburgh, EarthBlox, Google Earth Engine and the Group on Earth Observations, see Strata, Strata, Custom Climate Security Analytics, Guidebook, 2022

[46] INFORM is scientifically and technically led by the Joint Research Center of European Commission; see INFORM-Risk, 2022

[47] During the spring 2022, the tool is still under development. Initial focus is on Somalia and the African Horn, with ambitions to scale up.

[48] ACLED, 2022

be valuable to inform the mapping with quantitative data.[49] Geospatial intelligence and analysis may also be useful.[50] Connecting to the integrated approach, the analysis should ideally be coordinated with other EU actors on the ground, including delegations and military CSDP missions. This can further prevent the duplication of analysis that has already been produced. Different UN bodies and NGOs may also have useful information for the analysis.

4.1.1.1 *Mapping of threats, vulnerabilities and adaptive capacity*

Begin the analysis by identifying and mapping relevant threats, vulnerabilities and lack of adaptive capacity in the country of operation.[51] Not all of the factors listed below will be relevant in all countries, but the list serves as a checklist of potentially important aspects to consider and include in the analysis. In the mapping of environment and natural hazards-related threats, it is of particular interest to identify patterns of new and/or negative trends that put pressure on the population and require a significant level of adaptive capacity to adjust. The mapping can focus on a particular geographical area or area of operation, as defined relevant for the particular mission.

Threats: environment and natural hazards-related
- ➢ Precipitation patterns
- ➢ Drought
- ➢ Heatwaves
- ➢ Wildfires
- ➢ Floods
- ➢ Coastal inundation
- ➢ Deforestation
- ➢ Land degradation
- ➢ Ecosystems degradation/biodiversity loss
- ➢ Earthquake
- ➢ Tsunami
- ➢ Tropical cyclone
- ➢ Epidemic (including crop related pests)

Threats: human actors
- ➢ Unsustainable use of natural resources
- ➢ Natural resources conflicts
- ➢ Environmental crime
- ➢ Current and projected conflict risk (including types of actors)

---

[49] FAOSTAT, 2022 and World Bank Open Data, 2022

[50] This might be available through SATCEN.

[51] What is defined as a threat, vulnerability and coping/adaptive capacity may vary between different analytical models and slightly depends on the purpose of the mapping and analysis, as well as the role of the organisation undertaking the analysis. Some models also include exposure. For now, the above indicators or factors provide a checklist for the mapping exercise and the exact categorisation is of less importance. The categorisation might be updated at a later stage.

Vulnerability
- ➢ Food insecurity
- ➢ Water insecurity
- ➢ Energy insecurity
- ➢ Lack of livelihood opportunities
- ➢ Lack of freedoms
- ➢ Economic vulnerability
- ➢ Demographic patterns
- ➢ Forced migration
- ➢ Internally displaced people (IDP:s) and other vulnerable groups
- ➢ Uncontrolled urbanisation
- ➢ Development and deprivation
- ➢ Inequality
- ➢ Aid dependency

Lack of adaptive capacity
- ➢ Weak institutions
- ➢ Lack of infrastructure

4.1.1.2 Situational analysis

After identifying relevant indicators or risk factors, the next step is to define potential connections between identified environmental concerns on the one hand and conflict/vulnerability/lack of adaptive capacity on the other. If deemed suitable, this exercise can be conducted in collaboration with other relevant actors on the ground. Figure 3 illustrates examples of potential connections between environmental degradation and security related issues.
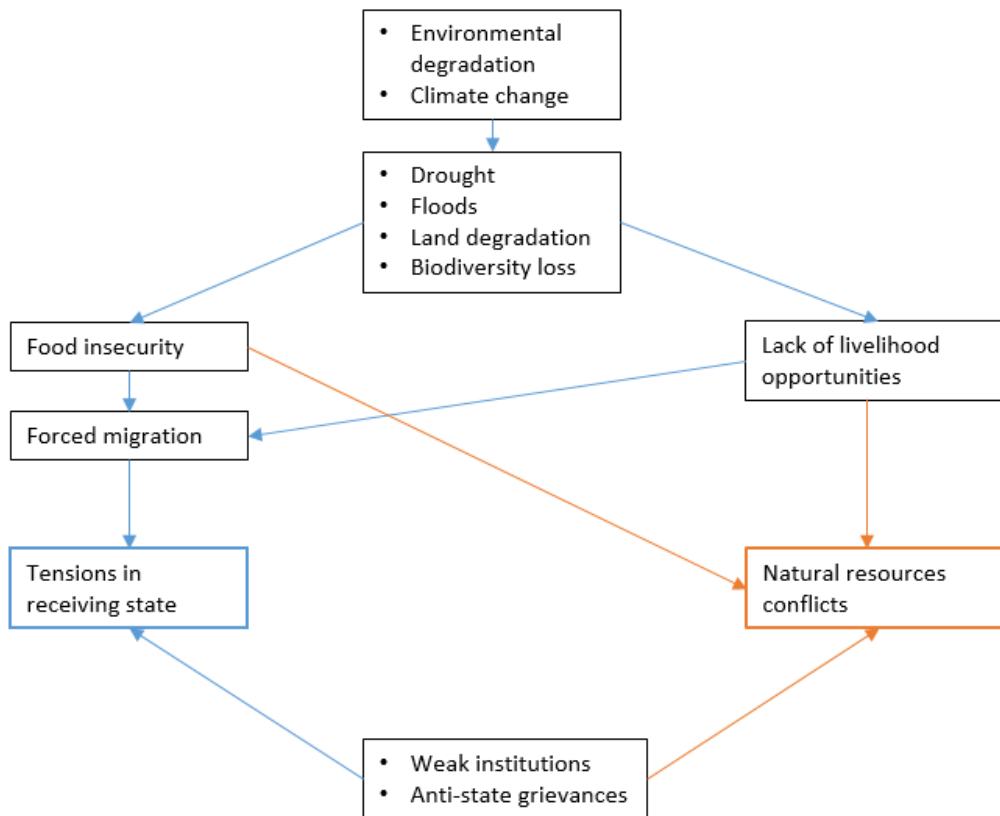
Figure 3: Examples of potential connections between environmental degradation, security and weak institutions[52]

In relation to the findings, the analysis should aim to define potential entry-points for civilian CSDP mission engagement, especially missions with a capacity-building mandate. The conflicts around natural resources, potentially including environmental crimes and other security-related and illegal activities, could for instance be relevant to explore in the above example. For more information and guidance on environmental crimes, see section 4.2.

4.1.1.3   Recommendations

Based on the analysis and with respect to the features and operations of civilian CSDP missions, the last step is to provide recommendations on the way forward. Identify and include information on potential risks associated with given recommendations. It is important to be sensitive to local capabilities and adjust recommendations accordingly, as well as to adhere to the civilian focus of the mission mandate. Any recommendation should pay attention to the do no harm principle and ensure that proposed activities do not risk to deteriorate conflicts on the ground.[53]   The ultimate aim should be to strengthen the capacity

---

[52] The examples are simplified and shown as linear, but weak institutions might worsen all aspects visualised in the picture. Weak responses to environmental degradation and natural disasters, food security, forced migration and lack of livelihood opportunities are likely to negatively influence developments at all stages.
[53] See for example Raineri, L., Sahel Climate Conflicts? When (fighting) climate change fuels terrorism, European Union Institute for Security Studies, December 2020

of relevant authorities to fulfil their human rights obligations to reverse the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

Whenever possible, the analytical reports shall be shared with Member States to add to the general knowledge in this area, as well as to inform on the unique entry-points defined.

4.1.2 Responsibility

➢ Environmental advisors are responsible for contributing with knowledge on environment and climate-related security risks.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Environmental crime is a collective term to describe illegal activities harming the environment and aimed at benefitting individuals, groups or companies from the exploitation of, damage to, trade or theft of natural resources, including serious crimes and transnational organised crime.[54] Despite links to organised crime and the rising role of environment-associated crime to finance conflicts, the international community is generally far behind in combatting the increasing significance of environment associated crimes, and enforcement efforts are usually highly under-dimensioned.[55] Legislative frameworks are sometimes missing and absence of specialised environmental crime investigations units are some examples of lacking capabilities that may hamper efforts in addressing these crimes.

There are a number of ways in which civilian CSDP missions can support host state authorities in developing both strategic and operational capacities to tackle environmental crime.[56] Before any activities are carried out, the first step is to map and analyse the current legislation, relevant organisational structures and actors, including policy, strategic and operational level as regards environmental crimes in the host country concerned. The mapping and analysis should also include information on resources and challenges pertaining to the institutions tasked to tackle these crimes. By analysing the current situation, the needs for improvement, recommendations and associated risks concerning capacity building activities can be identified. The mapping produced will be the baseline.

Any mapping exercise requires substantial data gathering, where sources will include study and fact-finding visits, meetings and interviews with law enforcement authorities, environmental agencies and other competent bodies as well as surveys and questionnaires. Text based data collection may be particularly relevant in hierarchical organisations, as it provides room for managerial approval of statements being made. A fair amount of data will additionally be found in open sources, including in publications by media, international organisations (IO) and non-governmental organisations (NGO:s). The mapping and analytical report should contain below elements.

4.2.1 Guidance on mapping and needs analysis

4.2.1.1 Mapping

1. **Previous civilian CSDP support**
   Provide brief information about any previous capacity building activities in relation to environmental crimes in the host country. Identify specific counterparts that have been addressed and involved in the activities.

2. **Background – the current state of environmental crime**

   a. **Significance and occurrence of environmental crime in host country**

---

[54] UNEP-INTERPOL, 2016, ibid.
[55] UNEP-INTERPOL (2016), ibid.
[56] EEAS, Mini-concept on possible civilian CSDP efforts to address security challenges related to climate change and environmental degradation, 2022

Briefly describe the features of environmental crimes committed in the host country concerned by addressing the following issues;

- ➢ What types of environmental crimes are committed?
- ➢ What criminal actors are involved and what motivates their criminal activities? Are activities driven by criminal economic gain, by poverty and missed livelihood opportunities or both?
- ➢ Are there societal or systemic factors, e.g. missing infrastructure for waste disposal, that motivates environmental infringements?
- ➢ Are the criminal activities mainly national or transnational in character, or a combination of national and transnational activities?
- ➢ Are there any identified political or geopolitical aspects connected to the criminal activities?
- ➢ Are environmental crimes instrumentalised as weapons towards adversaries on the ground?
- ➢ Besides destruction of nature and environmental values, do the crimes committed pose short, medium or long-term threats to human health?
- ➢ What groups are more at risk or suffer more as a result of the commission of these crimes?
- ➢ Are environmental human rights defenders able to report these crimes? Do they become targets of criminal actors?
- ➢ How significant is the problem overall, and what measures has been taken by the host state to deter and discover these crimes?

b. Legislative and regulatory framework

List national laws and regulations related to environmental crimes as well as any relevant international environmental standards, norms, conventions and agreements signed by the host country. Describe the main perception, awareness and application of these, as well as the division of the issue amongst governmental bodies. A legislative framework is a prerequisite for any capacity building activities.

c. Administration – law enforcement actors

Map all relevant law enforcement actors tasked to fight environmental crime and provide a description of their responsibilities and capacities, including awareness, knowledge and training. Provide examples of environmental crime cases and possible prosecuted cases.

d. Other actors – outside law enforcement

Map other potential actors, for example competent state authorities outside the law enforcement sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society, identified as integral in the fight on environmental crimes in the host country concerned. Describe their relation to, and any collaboration with, law enforcement actors.

e. Donor coordination

Identify and list any donor activities or international initiatives connected to the fight against environmental crimes in the host country. Outline their activities and

priorities. Activities and initiatives from the EU Commission and EU member states are of specific interest.

f. Strategic initiatives

Provide information on any strategic plans on environmental crimes within the host government, relevant law enforcement bodies or donor organisations identified above.

4.2.1.2 *Situation and needs analysis*

When the mapping is complete, the next step is to provide a situation and needs analysis. Based on the gathered data, the analysis shall address and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of current legislation, administration and operations, inter-agency cooperation, donor coordination and strategic plans. The situation analysis shall be accompanied by a needs analysis, where actions and initiatives that could improve work practices, efficiency and legal outcomes in relation to environmental crimes are assessed and outlined.

4.2.1.3 *Recommendations*

Based on the analysis and with respect to the features and operations of civilian CSDP missions, the final step is to provide recommendations on the way forward. To facilitate decision-making, planning and potential integration into mission mandates, the recommendations must be prioritised following their sense of urgency and inter-dependence. For example, capacity-building directed at criminal investigations in the police authority would probably be futile in absence of sufficient legislation. The recommendations can be sequenced into short, medium and long - term activities.

Identify and include information on potential risks associated with given recommendations. Such risks may include lack of finance, priorities and resources. It is important to be sensitive to local capabilities and adjust recommendations accordingly, as well as to adhere to the civilian focus of the mission mandate by addressing civilian counterparts in recommendations and the design of capacity-building activities. Any recommendation shall inherently pay attention to the do-no-harm principle.

4.2.2 Guidance on possible capacity-building activities and advice[57]

4.2.2.1 *Development of a national policy or strategy on environmental crime*

When a coherent national policy on environmental crimes is missing, the mission can support host state authorities in developing one. The policy can provide a clear structure for efforts needed to prevent and combat environmental crimes and should be in line with international standards and laws, including laws on human rights. The policy development should include as many relevant stakeholders as possible, from national authorities to private enterprises and civil society organisations, thus allowing for a multi-disciplinary and anchored approach. Depending on host state needs, support to policy development could go hand in hand with support to the development and/or the reform of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks.

---

[57] This guidance incorporates activities outlined in the Mini-concept on possible civilian CSDP efforts to address security challenges related to climate change and environmental degradation, see EEAS, 2022, ibid.

4.2.2.2   Reform of legal and regulatory frameworks

A legislative framework is a prerequisite for any further capacity building activities related to environmental crime within law enforcement authorities. The mission can support the host state in developing or reforming legal and regulatory frameworks when those are weak or lacking. Where there is a lack of relevant national laws and regulations governing environmental crimes, the international obligations under international environmental treaties, to which the host state is a party, will provide the standards of conduct. The mission can also support the host state in identifying the relevant international environmental treaties, norms and standards.

4.2.2.3   Institutional development and inter-agency co-operation

To successfully tackle environmental crime may require institutional changes and improved inter-agency co-operation in the host country concerned. The mission can support in developing or reforming the institutional set-up of national authorities that deal with environmental crime. The ideal is to reach effective national coordination and co-operation through clear-cut responsibilities and interagency mechanisms.

Environmental crime investigations require co-operation between both security actors and actors outside the security sector, including environmental agencies, municipalities and other relevant organisations. The mission can also support the host state in enhancing interoperability of actors involved in tackling environmental crime and its' related areas, including money-laundering, corruption, trafficking and smuggling of illegal goods. Considering the transnational features of environmental crime activities, co-operation should go beyond state borders and forums and routines for regional and international cooperation should be established. The mission can assist in setting up mechanisms for police and judicial co-operation, including with EU Member States' law enforcement, security and intelligence services.

4.2.2.4   Creation of dedicated environmental crime units

The creation of dedicated law enforcement units on environmental crime is an important component to build in-house knowledge and expertise, vital to tackle environmental crime and keep these efforts high on the agenda. The mission can support such units by sharing manuals on environmental crime investigations and assist in developing internal procedures, methodologies, standard operating procedures, as well as developing community policing for enforcing environmental protection laws at the local level and supporting with equipment. The checklist provides information on some vital components for environmental crime investigations.

Checklist of needs for successful criminal investigations on environmental crime

Knowledge and training

> ➢ Criminal investigations on environmental crime requires topical training of dedicated staff. This includes training on relevant legislation as well as general knowledge of environmental threats and the consequences of environmental crimes.
> ➢ The creation of inter-disciplinary intelligence and investigation teams, including both police and environmental scientists, can benefit the work.

Community derived tips and open source intelligence

➢ Create accessible, easy and safe ways for the public, civil society organisations and private enterprises to report on suspected environmental crimes. This could involve creating a tips function on police authorities' websites or other possibilities to anonymously report to community police representatives and/or other relevant representatives within the police authority.

➢ Promote community-based policing which can facilitate access to information on relevant topics and incidents at community level.

Intelligence

➢ Create criminal intelligence units with a focus on environmental crime.

➢ Set up structures for co-operation and sharing of criminal intelligence with units focusing on related areas, including organised crime, non-state armed groups and terrorism as well as corruption and money-laundering units.

➢ Explore possibilities of aerial surveillance.

Co-operation amongst police departments

➢ Ensure efficient co-operation and sharing of information between all relevant units within the police, involved in environmental crime investigations.

Crime scene investigations

➢ Ensure quick responses to securing evidence, e.g. to avoid that pollution disappears through natural run off or by perpetrators erasing evidence.

➢ Ensure access to necessary equipment, including cameras and tubes for laboratory samples, to secure evidence.

➢ Encourage presence of different competencies, including both police and environmental scientists, at the crime scene.

➢ Secure evidence through thorough imagery documentation, including both details and a general overview.

➢ Ensure access to protective suits for investigations in hazardous environments.

Laboratory

➢ Criminal investigations on environmental crime occasionally requires laboratory capacity. If internal capacity is unavailable, the police authority can explore the possibility to initiate co-operation with laboratories in neighbouring countries or in universities.

4.2.2.5 Awareness-raising

Successful combat of environmental crime further relies on awareness-raising amongst different actors that could be expected to report suspected crimes to the police. The mission can support the host state in its efforts to raise awareness in the field of environmental crime,

and to reach out to civil society, traditional authorities and local administrators to consult with law enforcement agencies about the best ways to prevent and combat environmental offences locally. These types of outreach activities is likely to benefit efforts to retrieve community-derived tips on suspected offences and potentially increase public support for these investigations. They can also support human rights defenders who are active in environmental protection.

4.2.2.6   *Evaluation and lessons learnt*

Any projects and capacity building activities on environmental crimes should be evaluated on a regular basis and addressed in, for example, the Mission Implementation Plan, benchmarking and special reports, in line with general procedures and routines set for evaluations and lessons learnt in missions. All information that will be helpful in order to address security challenges related to climate change and environmental crimes in mission contexts is of value. Positive as well as negative experiences should be mentioned, what to avoid as well as measures or actions taken that have had a positive impact.

4.2.3   Responsibility

➢ The mapping and situational and needs analysis is conducted by anyone deemed suitable.
➢ Environmental crime experts are responsible for capacity building activities.
➢ Environmental advisors should support the tasks and processes with their environmental expertise, when needed.

_____

5 REFERENCES

EU institutions

Council of the European Union, European Security Strategy, Doc. Ref. 15895/03, 8 December 2003, https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15895-2003-INIT/en/pdf [accessed 29 March 2022]

Council of the European Union, EU Concept for Environmental Protection and Energy Optimisation for EU-led Military Operations and Missions, May 2021 https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9263-2021-INIT/en/pdf [accessed 12 May 2022]

Council of the European Union, A strategic Compass for Security and Defence - For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security, 21 March 2022, https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7371-2022-INIT/en/pdf [accessed 27 April 2022]

EUR-LEX, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj [accessed 27 April 2022]

European Commission, Buying green! A handbook on green public procurement, 3rd edition, 2016, https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Buying-Green-Handbook-3rd-Edition.pdf [accessed 31 March 2022]

European Commission, A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action, 7 June 2017, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017JC0021&rid=7 [accessed 29 March 2022]

European Commission, The European Green Deal, 11 December 2019, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC_1&format=PDF [accessed 27 April 2022]

European Commission, Circular Economy Action Plan. For a cleaner and more competitive Europe, March 2020 https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/circular-economy/new_circular_economy_action_plan.pdf

European Commission, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – Bringing nature back into our lives; 20 May 2020; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1590574123338&uri=CELEX:52020DC0380 [accessed 29 March 2022]

European Commission, Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, 24 February 2021; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017JC0021&from=en [accessed 29 March 2022]

European Commission, EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm [accessed 12 May 2022]

European Commission website, Waste Framework Directive,
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive_en
[accessed 12 May 2022]

European Commission website, Delivering on the European Green Deal, 2022
https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-
european-green-deal_en [accessed 6 June 2022]

European External Action Service, Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe - A
Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign And Security Policy, June 2016;
https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/eugs_review_web_0.pdf [accessed 30 March 2022]

European External Action Service, Climate Change and Defence Roadmap, 9 November
2020, https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12741-2020-INIT/en/pdf [accessed
14 March 2022]

European External Action Service, Working Document of the European External Action
Service, Concept for an Integrated Approach on Climate, 16 September 2021,
https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12537-2021-INIT/en/pdf [accessed 30
March 2022]

European External Action Service, EUMS, EU Concept for Environmental Protection and
Energy Optimisation for EU-led Military Operations and Missions, 28 May 2021,
https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9263-2021-INIT/en/pdf [accessed 15
March 2022]

EEAS, Mini-concept on possible civilian CSDP efforts to address security challenges related
to climate change and environmental degradation, 2022

European Union, Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, Article 2, 25 October 2012,
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012L0027&from=EN
[accessed 15 March 2022];

International institutions and other sources
ACLED, 2022, https://acleddata.com/#/dashboard [last accessed 7 June 2022]

Adelphi, Climate Diplomacy, Climate Change and Security, the Handbook, May 2020,
https://climate-diplomacy.org/sites/default/files/2020-
10/Climate%20Security%20Handbook%20-%20adelphi_0.pdf [accessed 30 March 2022]

FAOSTAT, 2022, https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home [accessed 6 June 2022]

Greenhouse gas protocol, 2022, https://ghgprotocol.org/ [accessed 6 June 2022]

INFORM-Risk, 2022 https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk [accessed 9 June 2022]

Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPPC), Climate Change 2022, Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, Summary for Policy-Makers, Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use, 2015, https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:14001:en [accessed 12 May 2022]

Raineri, L., Sahel Climate Conflicts? When (fighting) climate change fuels terrorism, European Union Institute for Security Studies, December 2020

Strata, Strata, Custom Climate Security Analytics, Guidebook, 2022, https://unepstrata.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Strata-Glossary-Guidebook-2022.pdf [accessed 16 March 2022]

United Nations, Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, 2015, https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf

UNEP-INTERPOL, The rise of environmental crime, A growing threat to natural resources, peace, development and security: a UNEP-INTERPOL rapid response assessment, 2016, https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/unep_cms_mikt1_inf-5.4.a_the_rise_of_environmental_crime.pdf [last accessed 25 March 2022]

United Nations, Human Rights Council, Resolution 48/13 The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G21/289/50/PDF/G2128950.pdf?OpenElement [accessed 10 May 2022]

United Nations, World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future, 1987, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf [accessed 12 May 2022]

United Nations, Rio Declaration, Principle 15, 1992, https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_CONF.151_26_Vol.I_Declaration.pdf [accessed 12 May 2022]

United Nations, Paris Agreement, 2015, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

WHO, regional office for Europe, Environmental Noise Guidelines for the European Region, 2018 https://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/383921/noise-guidelines-eng.pdf [accessed 6 June 2022]

WHO, WHO global air quality guidelines, 2021, https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/345329/9789240034228-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [accessed 31 March 2022]

WHO, Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment, 3 September 2021, https://www.who.int/tools/compendium-on-health-and-environment [accessed 15 March 2021]

WHO, Guidelines for drinking water quality, Fourth edition incorporating the first and second addenda, 2022, https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045064 [accessed 31 March 2022]

WHO, "Health topics, Air pollution", 2022, https://www.who.int/health-topics/air-pollution#tab=tab_1 [accessed 1 March 2022]

WHO, Heat and Health, 2022, https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-heat-and-health [accessed 31 March 2022]

World Bank Open Data, https://data.worldbank.org [accessed 12 May 2022]

World Economic Forum, The Global Risks Report 2022, 17th Edition, Insight Report, 2022 https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-risks-report-2022 [accessed 18 March 2022]

_____

6 APPENDICES

6.1 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

In the context of these operational guidelines, the following terms, definitions and concepts apply.

- **Biodiversity** can be decribed as the diversity (number and species variety) of flora and fauna within a particular geographical region.

- **Ecosystem** refers to a community of living organisms in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment, interacting as a system. Ecosystem can vary in size and complexity. There are, for example, agroecosystems, forest ecosystems, grassland ecosystems and aquatic ecosystems, and an ecosystem is often defined for a certain geographical area (e.g. a pasture, a forest, a desert). An ecosystem's living and non-living components are linked together through nutrient cycles (e.g. phosphorus and nitrogen) and energy flows (ultimately from the sun).

- **Ecosystem services** refers to products generated by the natural environment and through healthy ecosystems that humans benefit from. These ecosystems, performing in a healthy relationship, offer services like natural pollination of crops, clean air, extreme weather mitigation, human mental and physical well-being. Collectively, these benefits are known as 'ecosystem services' and are often integral to the provisioning of clean drinking water, the decomposition of wastes, and resilience and productivity of food systems. Ecosystem services can also contribute directly to reduce disaster risks, e.g. storm surge protection in coastal areas.

- **Environment** refers to surroundings and entails both "living" (biotic) and "non-living" (abiotic) parts. The living part includes humans, other animals, green plants, bacteria, virus and fungi. The non-living part is the "rest" of the surroundings including the bedrock, lose rocks, gravel, sand and clay, water, air (atmosphere) and sunlight.[58] Living and non-living parts are inter-dependant, where risks to one part will carry repercussions on other parts of the environment.

- **Environmental crime** is a collective term to describe illegal activities harming the environment and aimed at benefitting individuals or groups or companies from the exploitation of, damage to, trade or theft of natural resources, including serious crimes and transnational organized crime.[59]

- **Environmental degradation** is both a driver and a consequence of disasters, reducing the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological needs. Overconsumption of natural resources results in environmental degradation, reducing the effectiveness of essential ecosystem services. This leads to increased risk from disasters, and in turn, natural hazards can further degrade the environment illustrating a negative spiral of events.

---

[58] This list is not exhaustive and some parts are difficult to characterise, e.g. organic chemical compounds and sources of energy.
[59] UNEP-INTERPOL, 2016, ibid.

- **Energy efficiency** refers to the ratio of output of performance, service, goods or energy, to input of energy.[60]

- **Environmental Management System** is a systematic approach to monitor and anticipate environmental impacts, safeguard the environment through continuous improvement and communicate the work to external stakeholders. The EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), developed by the European Commission, and ISO 14001 are two commonly used management instruments that can be used by organisations to evaluate, report and improve environmental performance.

- **Energy optimisation** is the action of identifying the best purpose-driven energy system (lowest footprint) and making most effective use of the energy used (result/energy), including through energy management measures and procedures, taking into account the particular restrictions and context in which the mission operate.[61]

- **Environmental protection** is the prevention or mitigation of adverse environmental impacts.[62]

- **Natural resources** refers to unprocessed resources like pristine forests, wild fish and animals, sand and gravel, mineral ores, groundwater and surface water, but also non-tangible resources offered through ecosystem services. Natural resources are generally divided into renewable sources (e.g. fish, game, freshwater) and non-renewable (e.g. limestone, uranium, fossil fuels).

---

[60] Definition used in EU Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency, Article 2, 25 October 2012; and referred to in EEAS, EUMS, ibid.

[61] See also EEAS, EUMS, ibid.

[62] The definition is the same for the agreed NATO term on environmental protection; and referred to in EEAS, EUMS, *EU Concept for Environmental Protection and Energy Optimisation for EU-led Military Operations and Missions*, 28 May 2021

6.2 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT REPORTING (under development)

The technical appendix for environmental footprint reporting is under development and will be annexed at a later stage.

6.3 TEMPLATE FOR MAPPING AND ANALYSIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

The template provides some examples of wording that could be used under the different headings. These are only suggestions and may adjusted by anyone using the template.

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the situation and related challenges in the field of environmental crime in host state…

Based on the findings in the mapping process, this report presents analysis and recommendations on how to move the work forward…

Method

This report is based on data gathered through…

Previous civilian CSDP support

Support to host state has been part of Mission activities since XXXX…
The support has included advice and capacity-building on…

Progress has been made as regards…while it has been difficult to advance in areas such as…

Current situation
Significance and occurrence of environmental crime in host country

Environmental crimes and infringements are mainly driven by…
The key actors are…
The criminal activities are national/transnational in character…
Etc., addressing all relevant questions in section 4.2.1.1. (2a)

Legislative and regulatory framework

National laws and regulations regulate environmental crimes in host country. The laws are:

The laws are consistent/inconsistent with international agreements and conventions…

Administration – law enforcement actors

The task of environmental crime investigations is organisationally placed under…

This organigram demonstrates the chain of command…

Other actors – outside law enforcement

There are several actors and competent bodies outside law enforcement, which are imperative in combatting environmental crime in host country…

The chart indicates their relationship and co-operation with law enforcement bodies…

Donor coordination
Several international agencies…

Strategic initiatives
There are currently several strategic initiatives as regards environmental crimes…

Analysis
The gathered data indicates that current legislation, administration, inter-agency cooperation, donor coordination and strategic plans...

The mapping and situational analysis indicates there is a need to…

Recommendations
Based on the analysis, there are opportunities for new initiatives on….or amendments of ongoing activities…

In the short, medium and long term…

The recommendation is to start with this/wait with this/exclude this…

The recommendations are associated with the following risks…

Contact List
Following contacts have been identified as key interlocutors...

_____