

The Global Transboundary Climate Risk

Transboundary climate risks are increasingly prominent on the research and policy agenda, yet actions to address these risks remain limited. This survey goes to a selected group of experts and policymakers from across the Nordic countries – spanning both the public and private sectors – to collect information about the implications of transboundary climate risks in the Nordic region. At COP 28, Parties recognized transboundary climate risks for the first time, urging collective consideration and cooperation on global adaptation solutions. The results from this survey will be used to explore actionable strategies towards transboundary climate risks.

Information sheet for the Nordic Survey, September 2024

The characteristics of transboundary climate risks

How can the impacts of climate change in one location trigger a cascade of consequences for distant countries across the world? Three key factors emerge from the [The Global Transboundary Climate Risk Report, 2023](#).

Transboundary climate risks are the result of two elements:

- Climate-related hazards generate cascading risks and impacts across borders and scales (local to global). They include a wide range of hazards, from extreme events (such as storms, droughts and floods), to gradual, slow-onset events, including rising sea level and desertification.
- Adaptation actions can generate cascading consequences (negative or positive) for other countries. Transboundary climate risks can be driven by ‘maladaptation’ that shifts risks from one place or sector to another.

These risks flow across borders, regions and the world through 7 pathways of impact (Carter et al 2021):



- **Trade links**, including the flow of goods, services and commodities
- **Financial**, including the flow of capital and foreign investment
- **People**: human mobility, including migration, forced displacement or tourism
- **Geopolitical**, climate-related impacts on international relations, resource access and strategy),
- **Biophysical** connections through physical systems (such as rivers, lakes, oceans) and ecosystems that span neighbouring countries and entire regions (movement of species, pests or pathogens)
- **Infrastructure** (e.g., transport and telecommunications links)
- **Psychological**, impacts brought about by actions of different actors and particularly the media. This pathway will not be included in this survey to reduce the complexity.

These risks interact with non-climate drivers to exacerbate systemic risks:

- Economic shocks, health crises, social unrest and geopolitical tensions can catalyse or exacerbate systemic risks. Escalating prices for fossil fuels, for example, threaten food security and energy access in the countries that are most dependent on imports.
- Global events interact with climate change to increase the magnitude and spread of transboundary climate risks. For example, Russia's war on Ukraine has undermined global supply chains of wheat and grain, highlighting vulnerabilities in the global system for agricultural commodities

Invitation to join our workshop October 21st-22nd, 2024, in Stockholm

"Transboundary Climate Risks: Nordic Insights, Cooperation, and Action"

This workshop will bring together experts and policymakers from across the Nordic countries to discuss the implications of transboundary climate risks and explore actionable strategies to address these challenges. Participants will engage with the latest research findings, discuss the economic, social, and environmental threats posed by transboundary climate risks, and collaborate on developing recommendations to enhance systemic resilience to these risks.

Please fill out the form below to complete your registration within Oct 1st:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSflEKJOKlxRqoR-fwsLi2z6Glz08dwbrBcomz-7AQGuy6wsgg/viewform>