Climate Change and Security

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Abstract Climate change is increasingly been called a 'security' problem, and there has been speculation that climate change may increase the risk of violent conflict. In this paper, the impact of climate change on the indicators such as war and insecurity, water and food resources, poverty development, migration, political and health borders and the spread of diseases that threatens human security, have been investigated. The result is that climate change is a global concern and requires global cooperation and accountability, especially in helping developing countries to adapt to its harmful effects. On a national level, all governments should establish a sustainable development ministry dedicated to managing the relationship between environmental change and human beings. On a global level, governments must ultimately realize that the treaties signed by all of them in the recent years on climate, environment and multi-state affairs are at least as much as the issue of global security and the size of all war zones and points.

Keywords: Climate change, Migration, War and poverty, Water and food resources

1. Introduction

In the subject of "climate change" what has so far been studied and considered is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, its control and, ultimately, the phenomena resulting from it, such as warming up of the earth, under flooding of settlements, storms, floods, or droughts (Trenberth 2011; Montzka et al., 2011; Field and Barros 2014). While the major catastrophes will occur after this stage. These phenomena will lead to displacement and homelessness, migration, unemployment, poverty and insecurity. Climate change has led to a change in the lives of hundreds of millions of people, but most of them are not even aware that they are victims of climate change. Of the 262 million people estimated to have been affected by climate change in the period 2000-2004, 98% of them were in developing countries (Morine and Patino 2010). Following the largest meeting of UN Heads of State in September 2000, the greatest goals that have led to the development of human societies were identified, and countries committed to taking the necessary measures to achieve these goals and aspirations by 2015. But what matters is that it plays a role which has the potential effects of climate change on these goals and can be eradicated as a major obstacle to the Millennium Development Goals Poverty, access to education, health and sustainable development.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. War and conflict

The negative security effects of climate change will be mostly on areas that today host war and armed conflict, such as the eastern and central parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Central and East Asia (Hegre and Sambanis 2006). Human-induced climatic change was a contributory factor in the extreme drought experienced within Syria prior to its civil war; this drought in turn led to large-scale migration; and this migration in turn exacerbated the socio-economic stresses that underpinned Syria's descent into war (Selby et al., 2017). In the 1970's, a devastating tornado swept Bangladesh, which at the time was politically dominated by the western part of Pakistan. In the meantime, the insignificant and unobtrusive incident of Pakistani leaders accelerated the formation of a separatist movement in Bangladesh, causing conflict, then independence Bangladesh came from Pakistan in 1971.

2.2. Impact on the development of poverty

The Darfur state in Sudan undeniably represents a struggle for survival and poverty reduction, which has begun since the catastrophic drought of the 1980s and continues to now. The long-term climate change seems to have led not only to less rain in Sudan but in much of Africa, especially in the south of the sub-Saharan Africa, where life is dependent on rain and drought is death (Jeffry 2017). The Mitch Hurricane, one of the strongest storms in the history of the Atlantic, occurred in 1998. The speed of the hurricane was 360 kilometers per hour and caused two meters of rain in Nicaragua and Honduras in two to three days. As a result, apart from home, school, factory, road, bridge, etc., 70% of the Honduran fertile soil was destroyed.

2.3. Impact on internal and external migration

The most catastrophic effect of global warming is migration. The number of people affected by natural disasters has increased unexpectedly, reaching an average of 231 million per year, 98% of which are affected by climate change disasters (Kolmannskog 2009). In 2008, 42 million people were displaced and migrated by wars and conflicts caused by climate change. Norway's Rescue Association has recently shown that only 20 million people have emigrated due to natural disasters due to climate change in 2008.

2.4. *The threat to human health and the spread of contagious and dangerous diseases*

Climate-health relationships pose increasing health risks under future projections of climate change and that the warming trend over recent decades has already contributed to increased morbidity and mortality in many regions of the world. Potentially vulnerable regions include the temperate latitudes, which are projected to warm disproportionately, the regions around the Pacific and Indian oceans that are currently subjected to large rainfall variability due to the El Niño/Southern Oscillation sub-Saharan Africa and sprawling cities where the urban heat island effect could intensify extreme climatic events (Patz et al., 2005).

3. Result and Discussion

The review of UN statements over the past few years points to the organization's approach to the human rights and security issue of climate change. Following the statement of 160.1-2005, entitled "Human Rights and the Environment, in particular Sustainable Development", which established a general link between environmental issues, in particular sustainable development and human rights, by issuing statements, such as 2.104-2006, on "Human Rights and Access to Water" as well as Statement of 36.27-2007 on "The Right to Standard Housing" approached the scope of this relationship with climate change issues and its effects. Although the United Nations Security Council assessed climate change as a threat to global peace on April 17, 2007, it was a statement that, although not a statement, was politically significant when signed by members of the Security Council. However, in 2009, the United Nations officially endorsed the statement of 401.1 on climate change as a security issue that requires global cooperation to address its problems.

3.1. Suggested Solutions

In the national level, all governments should establish a sustainable development ministry dedicated to managing the relationship between environmental change and human beings. Agriculture ministers will not be able to address the problem of water scarcity faced by farmers. Health ministers will not be able to address the increase in infectious diseases due to global warming. A new powerful ministry must be responsible for coordinating responses to climate change, water shortages or other crises in the ecosystem. On a global level, governments must ultimately realize that the treaties signed by all of them in the recent years on climate, environment and multi-state affairs are at least as much as the issue of global security and the size of all war zones and points.

4. Conclusion

Climate change acts as a factor contributing to threats. Climate change does not directly cause conflict, but it can spur global instability, hunger, poverty and war. It exacerbate water and food shortages, contagious diseases, tensions on natural disasters and resources, too. All of them will impose additional burdens on economies, societies and institutions around the world. It can also accelerate the challenges we are facing now such as contagious diseases, insurrection etc., and creates challenges for the future. Climate change is not only a global problem but also a threat to the security of the interior of all countries, especially developing countries and areas that are more vulnerable and the compliance, adaptation programs and dealing with these conditions are weak.

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