

Climate Change's Impact on Human Security and Conflict Resolution

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Abstract: Climate change poses a significant threat to human security, with negative impacts on various aspects of human life. It leads to increased occurrences of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, resulting in property destruction and loss of life. Rising global temperatures also cause the melting of glaciers and rising sea levels, putting coastal areas at risk. Additionally, climate change affects agricultural production, leading to food scarcity and hunger. The scarcity of natural resources intensifies conflicts and tensions. To address these challenges, mitigation efforts to reduce emissions and adaptation measures to cope with climate change are necessary. International cooperation, sustainable policies, and technological advancements are crucial. Supporting developing countries through aid and financing is essential for adaptation and sustainability. Transitioning to low-carbon economies, investing in renewable energy, and improving resource management is critical. The international community must collaborate to tackle climate change and ensure human security. Governments need to take decisive action to reduce emissions and prioritize sustainable adaptation. Strong commitment from global leaders and international institutions is vital to safeguard present and future generations.

Keywords: climate change, human security, conflict resolution.

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Introduction:

The problems and difficulties caused by environmental conditions and fluctuations have been and continue to be a security concern for individuals and communities throughout human history, such as droughts, floods, earthquakes, storms, and other environmental disturbances, all of which have been a significant cause of human suffering and death, and disrupting communities from their functions, but in modern societies today, technology, trade, manufacturing, the massive use of energy, and the increasing role of international and national organizations in weakening the restrictions imposed by the environment on human security, and the statement that environmental degradation is considered a threat, or a security challenge, whether for states or peoples, is what has made the issue of environmental degradation floats to the surface, moving from An issue that concerns the scientific community (Natural Sciences) to an issue that is also discussed at the level of legal and Political Sciences in particular, in addition to its rise to the top of the international political agenda since the Seventies years.

Global climate fluctuations in recent decades have raised many questions about the severity of this phenomenon and the extent of its continuity. In its fourth report, the International Panel of Climate Experts (GIEC) stated that Earth is subject to natural climate fluctuations and the effects of human economic activities. Then the latest reports of 2014 confirmed the same. The team believes that climate change is a matter in which there is no longer any room for doubt. To confront the dangers of this phenomenon, the efforts of the international community focus on thinking about strategies and projects that can raise this challenge, which can only be achieved through the participation and commitment of everyone at all levels, including local communities. It is necessary to strengthen the capabilities of various actors at the local level (governments and civil organizations) and internationally (regional and international organizations) in order to mobilize and stand up to climate changes in which humans play a significant role due to the use of Technology that is hostile to the Environment.

The environment has known another transition, represented by its entry into security discussions at the end of the eighties and the emergence of what is known as environmental Security. We touched on how environmental issues are compatible with security studies. Robert Kaplan believes that environmental issues can only be addressed through their securitization, while Daniel Dudnay believes in This securitization.¹The process may result in

¹Barry Buzan laid the foundations for Securitization, where it is possible to make the characteristic of security a variable that can be transferred from one phenomenon to another. The issue of the security protector or the security official is raised again. According to realistic literature, the state is considered the sole and central guarantor of the security of its population.

According to Weaver: "Securitization is described as a discursive process; through which the issue emerges as an existential threat that requires emergency measures and justifies the procedures Outside the natural limits of the political process."

Securitization is securing some public policy issues, as this leads to the decision-maker obtaining a more significant margin of maneuver when it comes to vital issues, as his work is surrounded by sufficient secrecy. He can also make urgent decisions that do not require passing through institutional channels of traditional oversight.

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adverse effects. Therefore, we will address the human security perspective as an alternative approach to the national security approach to address environmental issues, which the United Nations Development Program considers the most appropriate approach to address such problems that threaten human life and well-being.

Therefore, we pose the following problem:

To what extent does climate change affect the Security of individuals, and what are the ways to confront it?

In order to answer this problem, the following points were addressed:

1- Human Security: a theoretical approach

2- Defining Human Security.

3- Defining climate change.

4- The causes of climate change.

5- Evidence of climate change.

1. Human Security: a theoretical approach

The concept of security has moved from its traditional perspective to a broader concept to include objective security and subjective security, according to the writings of Barry Buzan, or also soft security and hard security, according to the expressions of Joseph Ney, but the focus was on what the security school came out with. Criticism about the concept of human security, and between the deepening and expansion of the concept of security and protection from direct and indirect threats, included human security, which is concerned with the security of people or individuals in the first place, through two fundamental aspects: freedom from fear and freedom from need, and accordingly, the critical theory gave explanations about the concept Human security, which has become a significant focus on her analyses².

In his book Human Security: Some Reflections, Blatz introduced the concept of human Security in his theory of individual Security, on the subjective feeling of insecurity through acceptance of certain forms of authority.

The concept of human Security, or as some prefer to call it, "human stability,"³ Several definitions share the idea of the necessity of human liberation, whether from violence or need,

In order to enable him to mobilize the resources of the crisis to implement these decisions as long as he obtained an open popular mandate, The issue here is one of survival and continuity.

²Dergham Asmaa, The Environmental Dimension in Human Security: A Cognitive Approach, a memorandum for obtaining a master's degree in political science and international relations, majoring in democracy and rationality, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Constantine University, Algeria, 2005, p. 29.

³Abebe ZEGEYE and Julia, MAXTED, « Human security and conflict in the horn of Africa » (2001) www.iss.za/pubs/book/maxted.htm

as well as the principle of human dignity or, in general: "liberation from fear, liberation from need." The Human Development Report issued in 1994, defined it as a new perspective of development and Security centered around the human being and his needs, as well as protection from intractable dangers, such as famine, disease, political oppression, and the possibility of sudden and harmful interruption of daily Human needs, the report identified seven dimensions of human security, namely: economic Security, food security, health security, individual Security, community security, political Security, and environmental Security under study⁴.

LLOYD AXWORD: Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, who defined human Security in June 1996 AD as "protecting individuals from threats that are accompanied by violence, a situation characterized by the absence of violations of the fundamental rights of people, their Security and their lives, and it is a vision of the world that stems from the individual and like other policies Security means protection⁵.

2. Definition of Human Security

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⁴Boustila Samra, Environmental Security - Approach to Human Security - A memorandum submitted for obtaining a master's degree in political science and international relations, branch: Strategic and Security Studies, Faculty of Political Science and Media, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Algiers 3, 2013, p. 05.

⁵Lloyd AXWORD, «**La sécurité humaine : la sécurité des individus dans un monde en mutation** ». *Politique Etrangère*, N° 2, 1999, pp333-342.

⁶Boustila Samra, Environmental Security - Approach to Human Security - A memorandum submitted for obtaining a master's degree in political science and international relations, branch: Strategic and Security Studies, Faculty of Political Science and Media, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Algiers 3, 2013, p. 05.

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people, their Security and their lives, and it is a vision of the world that stems from the individual and like other policies Security means protection⁷.

3. Definition of climate change

Climate change is a great challenge facing humanity. Interest in this phenomenon began at the end of the 19th century when scientists and researchers in the field of climate and earth science were able to confirm that the earth's climate is constantly changing in a way that will hurt the lifestyle of the earth's inhabitants in all respects, and this is due For several natural and human reasons. Since then, several definitions have been presented in the same field, including the United Nations Convention on Climate Change. In its first paragraph, climate change is defined as⁸:

"Those changes in climate which are attributable directly or indirectly to human activity which lead to a change in the composition of the global atmosphere and which, in addition to the natural variability of the climate, are observed over similar periods⁹."

The Intergovernmental Working Group on Climate Change (GIEC) has defined climate changes are: "all forms of changes that can be expressed in a statistical description, and that may last for decades, resulting from human activity, or resulting from the internal interactions of the components of the climate system.¹⁰."

The causes of climate change

Many reasons led to the development of climate change and the emergence of what is known as global warming. In general, these reasons are divided into natural and human. Human activity is the main reason behind this sudden change due to the emission of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide and methane; these gases are natural and necessary for life because they maintain heat through global warming, but their emission is increasing and uncontrolled quantities leads to an increase in heat in an unnatural way and thus to a change in the entire climate system. The concentration of these gases in the atmosphere has reached its maximum since 420,000 years ago, due to the increase in factories over a century and a half and the increase in human consumption of energy significantly¹¹.

⁷lloyd AXWORD, «La sécurité humain : la sécurité des individus dans un monde en mutation ». Politique Etrangère, N° 2, 1999, pp333-342.

⁸BousbaineSaadet, the impact of climate change on the economy and sustainable development, concerning the case of Algeria, an intervention delivered at the first national forum on the Environment and sustainable development, the University of Colonel AkliMohandOlhaj - Bouira - (BTN), p. 03.

⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, from the website: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/convarabic.pdf>

¹⁰GIEC, **Bilan des changements climatiques**, Contribution des Groupes de travail I, II et III au quatrièmeRapportd'évaluation du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat [Equipe de rédactionprincipale,Pachauri,R.K. et Reisinger, A. (publié sous la direction de~)]. GIEC, Genève, Suisse, 2007, p : 77.

¹¹F. BARD, **neuf clés pour comprendre l'effet de serre**, les dossiers de la recherche, N°17, novembre 2004, p11.

The causes of climate change can be summarized as follows:

1- The changes that occur to the Earth's orbit around the sun and the resulting change in the amount of solar radiation that reaches the Earth.

2- Volcanic eruptions and changes in the components of the atmosphere.

3- Human use of energy and Technology is not environmentally friendly (fuel, gas, coal, and nuclear Technology)¹².

4- Wars, conflicts, and preparations for them cause severe damage to the Environment, as water and air are polluted, and the forest fabric is destroyed, threatening the state's survival and the Security of individuals.

5- Land deterioration resulting from deforestation, desertification, and saline lands.

6- The state of fresh water according to the PNUD report for the year 1997 AD. About a billion people, representing more than 1/3 of the population, need potable water resources. About 80% of diseases in the third world involve how water is used, and its quality.

7- Loss of environmental diversity, as there are 25% of known drugs found in nature, and the loss of genetic and environmental variation threatens the defense ability against new diseases.

8- Air pollution, as this risk causes cancer, problems at the level of cell transformations, and congenital malformation. In the same PNUD report, air pollution is responsible for 2.3 million cases of chronic respiratory disease, so it is undeniable that environmental pollution is a factor threatening human Security, as well as internal and global Security¹³.

Poverty, for its part, causes most of the uprooting of trees, desertification, and water pollution. This destruction of the Environment contributes to the impoverishment of the population. On this basis, the environmental protection program must aim to reduce poverty because poverty and the Environment go hand in hand, and to save the Environment, poverty must be combated because the poor live from agriculture, which requires more land, and thus the increasing uprooting of trees, and the severity of their poverty makes them take from the land without being able to supply it with the necessary organic materials, which is the slow death of the land and therefore of life, and this indicates the need to pay attention to environmental dangers that know no borders for countries, nor the distinction between the rich and the poor, and the depletion of forests and fertile lands means a threat to the survival of all humanity. From here, we note the global interest in environmental affairs through international conferences, seminars, and development assistance to developing countries.

¹² For more, see Bousbaine Saadet, the impact of climate change on the economy and sustainable development, concerning the case of Algeria, previous reference, p. 04.

¹³ Anne BAER, **Pas assez d'eau pour tous**, Revue internationale des sciences sociales, n°148, juin 96, pp317-333, p324.

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4. Evidence of climate change:

The report, which was announced in Paris in 02-02-2007, confirmed that the government committee for climate change has moved from the stage of presenting predictions and presenting warnings to providing observations on the onset of the occurrence of the phenomenon of climate change, which emerged in the following changes:

- The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmospheric air (atmosphere) reached one part per million, the highest concentration during the last 650 thousand years, i.e., since the ice ages, and the concentration of carbon dioxide in 1850 was no more than 280 parts per million. The annual concentration increased between 1995 and 2005, averaging 1.9%.
- The 12 years were the hottest ever. A rise in the Earth's temperature from 2001 to 2005 was already 0.95 degrees Celsius.
- There has been a significant decline in the sizes and areas of icebergs and snow-covered areas in both the northern and southern hemispheres and Antarctica during the period from 1993 to 2003, and this is what led to a rise in sea level and its impact on the Security of people living in low lands.
- The fall of large amounts of rain in the Americas, Northern Europe, and Central Asia, in return for the emergence of drought in the North African region and the African coast, negatively affects Security and human rights in the use of water for drinking and irrigation of agricultural lands¹⁴.

5. International efforts to confront climate change and its impact on Human Security

The School of Peace Research believes that the environmental sector of Security is one of the most critical and dangerous sectors, as MaccA Levy believes. A Levy" that environmental degradation is a major cause of regional conflicts, and thus climate change and pollution resulting from industrial increase and increasing population density threaten human existence. Accordingly, the "Peace Research" school believes that environmental Security is linked to the protection of the ecosystem based on the continuity of Human and animal sex.¹⁵

Keith Krans states that environmental threats are non-national, easy to spread, and interdependent. Water pollution pollutes food, for example, and many major countries have begun to set their sights on research in the environmental field. However, unfortunately, they are the same with heavy industrial activity that pollutes. Thus The depletion of natural resources threatens human well-being and health more than threats of a military nature. Therefore, environmental protection strategies must be accurate and in the long term to maintain human Security¹⁶.

¹⁴ Muhammad Nauman Nofal, Economics of Climate Change: Effects and Policies, Expert Meetings Series, Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait, Issue No. 24, 2007, 09.

¹⁵ Gwaida Hamzawy, European Security Perception: Towards a Comprehensive Security Structure and Strategic Identity in the Mediterranean, a memorandum submitted for obtaining a master's degree in political science, specializing in Maghreb and Mediterranean studies in cooperation and Security, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Batna, 2010. p. 54

¹⁶ *ibid*, pp57-56

It has made the international community focus seriously on preserving the climate by adopting a set of policies and strategies in addition to legal legislation that the signatory countries adhere to in preserving the climate system, among these summits, the most prominent of which is the United Nations Summit on the Environment, that is, the Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992 Where three major international agreements on the subject of the Environment were negotiated, according to which member states meet periodically to review the progress achieved and to formulate political lines for the future, namely:

- Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC).
- The Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

In September 2000, the General Assembly of the United Nations endorsed the eight Millennium Goals, which include integrating the principles of sustainable development and human Security into the policies and programs of governments in various countries while changing the current tendency to consume natural resources. The new philosophy should inspire economic growth, as the growth process must pay attention to the need for social balance, environmental protection, and its repercussions on human rights.

This growing awareness, which contributed to the development of several specialized studies such as the "Stern Report" on the adverse effects of global warming on the economy, development, and Security of individuals and the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change, led to significant progress in the negotiations, which encouraged various international parties to sign an agreement—the Kyoto Protocol, which entered into force in February 2005. The protocol provides commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (greenhouse gases) between 2008 and 2012 to be borne by the industrialized countries that signed the protocol. The protocol also provides for the possibility of using flexible mechanisms in order to comply with the reduction above commitments.

After the Doha Forum in Qatar on climate change for the United Nations in December 2012, it was decided to amend the Kyoto Protocol, as it is the only existing and binding agreement under which countries commit to reducing greenhouse gases so that it continues to be in force as of January 1, 2013, and that the second commitment period will be eight (08) years, and the timetable for the global agreement on climate change for 2015 and increased ambition before 2020 was also agreed upon¹⁷.

Conclusion:

Finally, climate change poses a significant threat to human security in many aspects. This change affects environmental sustainability, the economy, health, food security, and political stability. Its adverse effects are increased by poverty, unpreparedness, and poor infrastructure in some areas. One of the significant impacts is food security, as climate change leads to a deterioration in food production and an increase in the shortage of agricultural resources. Floods, droughts, and changes in the rainfall pattern cause a shortage of crops and a

¹⁷BusbaeenTasaadit, ibid, p. 06

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reduction in productive agricultural areas, increasing the population's need to rely on external food aid. In addition, climate change affects water security, as it causes changes in water distribution and quality. Water scarcity is increasing, and its quality is deteriorating due to rising temperatures and lack of rainfall, affecting access to clean drinking water and shelter and spreading water-related diseases. Climate changes are also causing an increase in the spread of diseases and epidemics, especially diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and other insects. Rising temperatures create favorable conditions for the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera and malaria, which affects public health and impairs the ability for healthy development in affected communities.

Climate change also leads to increased ecological migration, forcing people to leave their regions for better living conditions. The lack of natural resources such as water and food and the deterioration of living conditions pushes people to migrate, which leads to an increase in the influx of environmental refugees and causes social and political conflicts and tensions. Moreover, climate change affects economic security, as it causes significant economic losses. These losses include the destruction of property and infrastructure due to natural disasters associated with climate change, affecting the affected countries' productivity and economic stability. Similarly, climate change affects political security, increasing tensions and conflicts over limited natural resources. Competition for agricultural land, water, and Natural Resources is increasing between local communities and even between states, threatening political stability and exacerbating conflicts. Finally, climate change affects Maritime and coastal security as sea levels rise and coastal erosion accelerates due to climate changes. Coasts, coastal communities, and maritime infrastructure are under threat, affecting maritime security, transport, and economy.